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THE

HISTORY

OF

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MAP OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY; CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

THE province of the historian is to gather the threads of the past ere they elude forever his grasp, and weave them into a harmonious web to which the art preservative may give immortality. Therefore, he who would rescue from fast-gathering oblivion the deeds of a community and send them on to futurity in an imperishable record should deliver "a plain, unvarnished tale."

In such a spirit have the compilers of the following pages approached the work of detailing the history embodied herein, and trust they have been fairly faithful to the task imposed. It has been our honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies among the counties of Ohio.

That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation, none will deny. The aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. With these the historian has to contend; and, while it has been our aim to compile an accurate history, were it devoid of all inaccuracies, that perfection would have been attained of which the publishers had not the faintest conception, and which Macaulay once said never could be reached.

From State, county, township, town and village records, printed publications, family manuscripts and innumerable private sources of information, as well as from the testimony of living witnesses, we have endeavored to produce a history which should prove accurate, instructive and worthy of the county represented.

The compass of the work is wide, extending over a long period of time, embracing the accounts of early explorers; also reaching back among the legends of the past, and approaching the events of to-day by a series of chapters giving the exploration, settlement and gradual development of this portion of the Miami Valley.

The general history of the county up to and including Chapter XII, the article on the Mexican war in chapter XIII, and the first five chapters on the city of Dayton, were written by Ashley Brown. The balance of Chapter XIII, with all of the chapters up to and including Chapter XXII of the county history, are from the pens of R. C. Brown, F. E. Weakley, G. A. Graham, P. A. Durant and Damon Clarke, the same writers furnishing from Chapter VI to Chapter XII inclusive, of the city of Dayton, with the exception of Chapter VIII, containing the history of education, which was contributed by Robert W. Steele, to whom more than to any other citizen of Montgomery County are we indebted for invaluable aid in the compilation of this work. The article on Raper Chapel, in Chapter VII, of the city of Dayton, was kindly furnished by Hon. Henderson Elliott, while that on the German Baptist Church, included in Chapter XXI of the general history, was written by Rev. Samuel Kinsey.

The histories of the several townships were contributed by the following

gentlemen: Washington Township, by Joseph Nutt; German, by Rev. J. P. Hentz; Randolph, by E. F. Warner; Wayne, by Henry Cuppy; Clay, by Dr. Christopher Gish; Miami, by Jacob Zimmer; while Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Perry, Butler, Harrison, Mad River and Van Buren were written by F. E. Weakley, G. A. Graham, R. C. Brown and A. P. Steele. In our efforts to collect reliable data, we have at all times met with the earnest co-operation of your people, and to the ministers of the many religious denominations, to the members of the several professions, to the manufacturers, merchants, State, county and city officials and intelligent citizens throughout this section of the Miami Valley, we return our sincere thanks for the valuable assistance rendered us from the inception of our work in 1880, until its completion in 1882.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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UNION P.O.
VANDALIA
FARMER
HARRISBURG
IAMTOWN P.O.
CLAY
RANDOLPH
BUTLER
ARLINGTON
BACHMAN
VOORHEES P.O.
T.P. N°3
SALEM
CLAYTON P.O.
KINSEY'S STA.
T.P. N°5
DODSON
CHAMBERSBURG
JOHNSON
CENTER P.O.
LITTLE YORK
SULPHUR GROVE
TAYLORSVILLE
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TAYLORSBOROUGH
HAINES STA.
AIRHILL
PYRMONT
T.P. N°2
TROTWOOD P.O.
PERRY
AMITY
POSTTOWN
STILLWATER JUNCT.
MUMMAVILLE
MADISON
REESORVILLE
HARSHMANSVILLE
T.P. N°6
T.P. N°4
JOHNSVILLE
NEW
KINGSBOROUGH
Soldiers

JACKSON
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VAN BUREN
WASHINGTON
GERMAN
MIAMI
JOHNSVILLE
NEW LEBANON
Soldiers Home
KINGSBOROUGH
OAKLAND
T.P.No 2
St. Marys Institute
Insane Asylum
EASTWOOD STA.
SHAKERTOWN
OAKWOOD
LIBERTY
LAMBERTINE
FORT STA.
BEAVERTOWN
FARMERSVILLE
GERMANTOWN
ALEXANDERVILLE
DANVILLE
CARROLLTON
WEST CARROLLTON P.O.
WOODBOURNE
BRIDGEPORT
MIAMISBURG
CENTREVILLE
SUMBURY
T.P.No 1
T.P.No 2
T.P.No 3
T.P.No 4
R.No. IV
R.No. V

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisomere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

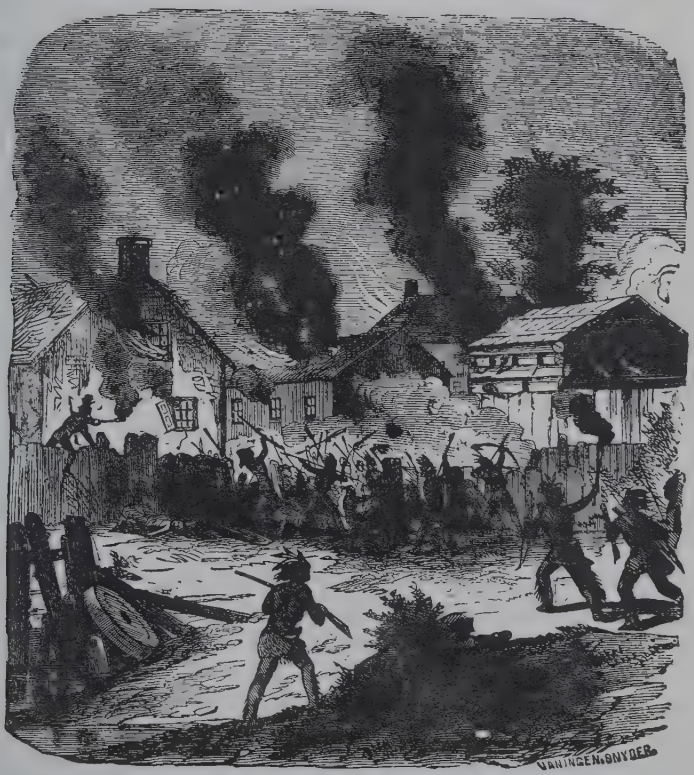
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART SECOND.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1848, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into submission, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put in Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put in Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1817, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its first settlement was at Chribb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village, Piqua, on the Mad River, on the present site of West Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1803. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1811. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal.* January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. It was settled in 1788, but the Indian wars prevented a rapid growth. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first coal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat table-land. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died. mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, now the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high, and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the head-waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}°$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet.

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1880. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	.....
1 Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24004
2 Allen	.....	578	9079	12109	19185	26623	31323
3 Ashland	.....	.....	.....	23813	22951	21933	23883
4 Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5 Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28418
6 Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	11338	17187	20041	25443
7 Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49698
8 Brown	13356	17867	22715	27382	29958	30602	32726
9 Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35940	39912	42880
10 Carroll	.....	.....	18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11 Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	27817
12 Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41947
13 Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	36713
14 Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18938	21461	21914	27589
15 Columbiana	22033	35592	40378	38621	32836	32299	38299
16 Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26641
17 Crawford	.....	4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30583
18 Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	73033	132010	196943
19 Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40498
20 Defiance	.....	.....	.....	6966	11886	15719	22518
21 Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27380
22 Erie	.....	.....	12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23 Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30533	31138	34283
24 Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364
25 Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86816
26 Fulton	.....	.....	.....	7781	14043	17789	21062
27 Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	29174
28 Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15917	14190	14255
29 Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31849
30 Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24174	23838	27197
31 Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	313368
32 Hancock	.....	813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27788
33 Hardin	.....	210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27098
34 Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20455
35 Henry	.....	262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20587
36 Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30280
37 Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38 Holmes	.....	9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20775
39 Huron	6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	26332	31609
40 Jackson	3746	5941	9744	13719	17941	21759	25670
41 Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42 Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27450
43 Lake	.....	.....	13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44 Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31380	39068
45 Licking	11861	20869	25096	28845	37011	36756	40451
46 Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26276
47 Lorain	.....	5696	18467	26086	29744	30808	35525
48 Lucas	.....	.....	9382	12363	25831	46722	67388
49 Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20129
50 Mahoning	.....	.....	.....	23735	25894	31001	42867
51 Marion	.....	6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20564
52 Medina	3082	7560	18332	24441	22517	20099	21454
53 Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	32925
54 Mercer	.....	1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55 Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36178
56 Monroe	4615	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	26497
57 Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	78545
58 Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20963	20677
59 Morrow	.....	.....	.....	20280	20415	18583	19073
60 Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49780
61 Noble	.....	.....	.....	.....	20751	19949	21187
62 Ottawa	.....	.....	2248	3308	7016	13364	19763
63 Paulding	.....	161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13490
64 Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19673	18453	20218
65 Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23189	24875	27853
66 Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	17927
67 Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	27500
68 Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24534
69 Putnam	.....	230	5189	7221	12808	17031	23718
70 Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	36306
71 Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40907
72 Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	32063
73 Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	38511
74 Seneca	.....	5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36955
75 Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24136
76 Stark	12406	26388	34603	39818	42978	52508	64027
77 Summit	.....	.....	22560	27485	27344	34674	48788
78 Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30190	30656	38659	44882
79 Tuscarawas	8328	14293	25631	31761	32463	33840	40197
80 Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	22374
81 Van Wert	.....	49	1577	4793	10238	15823	20080
82 Vinton	.....	.....	.....	9353	13631	15027	17226
83 Warren	17837	21468	23141	25360	26902	26689	28292
84 Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43244
85 Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	37452
86 Williams	.....	387	4465	8018	16633	20991	28821
87 Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34026
88 Wyandot	.....	.....	.....	11194	15396	18353	22401

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870	Population. 1880	Miles R.R. 1872
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564	25
California	188,981	560,247	864,686	1,013
Colorado	104,500	39,864	194,649	392
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,683	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	267,351	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,048	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,362	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,620	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,966	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,708	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,103	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,945	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,632	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,361	1,783,012	1,606
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,806	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	9 0
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,904	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,433	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,265	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346 984	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,130,983	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,767	179
States.				
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,786	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528	196
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,622	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,443	495
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,490	1,725
Total States	2,054,671	38,154,127	49,369,595	59,716
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,441	.....
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,180	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	177,638	
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,611	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,906	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,120	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,788	498
Total Territories	860,482	402,866	783,271	873
Aggregate of U.S.	2,915,203	38,555,993	.....	60,852

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,735,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,163,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	138,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Würtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	49,879	23.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	30,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

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The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.

BOOK II.

PART FIRST.

HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Chapters I to XII inclusive, and the article on the Mexican war in Chapter XIII of the general history of Montgomery County, and Chapters I to V inclusive, on the city of Dayton, are from the pen of Ashley Brown, of Dayton.

THE PUBLISHERS.

DR JOHN TREON

HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS—EARTHWORKS AND EVIDENCES OF ANTIQUITY—LOCATION OF MOUNDS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY—TITLE TO LANDS OF THE NORTHWEST—INDIAN TITLE TO OHIO VALLEY AND LOWER LAKE REGION—THE FRENCH TITLE—THE ENGLISH TITLE—FRENCH-ENGLISH WAR FOR POSSESSION—ENGLISH ACQUIRE POSSESSION—EXPEDITIONS INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY—NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN CONTROL OF THE BRITISH IN 1775—BUT INDIANS HAD NOT CEDED ANY OF THEIR RIGHTS—GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION TO ILLINOIS—FORT MCINTOSH AND LAURENS—GREAT BRITAIN'S QUIT-CLAIM TO LANDS NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO.

IN writing the history of Montgomery County, it may not be necessary to go back of the time when the whites began to maneuver for possession of lands west of the Alleghany Mountains; yet it may be interesting to begin the work by appropriating information collected through the intelligent research of our best historians.

Although there is the greatest latitude for theories, the ages that must have elapsed between the time that this Great West was peopled by the Mound-Builders, and the advent of the pre-historic tribes of Indians, the predecessors of the earliest tribes of whom history gives us knowledge, have prevented most writers from yielding to the temptation to speculate as to the character, condition and surroundings of that mysterious race, or as to the time they occupied these Western lands. It was in that long, long ago, whose history may never be written. There is nothing as yet developed to justify a hope that memorials may yet be found to enlighten us as to the events of their origin, customs, numbers, mode of life, and disappearance. They came here, lived for many generations, flourished, and have passed away, leaving mounds, earthworks and fortifications, as monuments of their existence.

These Mound-Builders occupied the whole territory of the present State of Ohio; their earthworks still remain in good condition, and may be found in every valley of the State, and crowning the hilltops in every direction. Some of them are very large; large and small, there are about ten thousand of them still to be found in Ohio.

Whether some were constructed as works of defense; others by the warriors of an invading army; some as memorial mounds or sepulchers; and others for religious celebrations, we can only surmise. To us they are only the relics and ruins of an extinct race.

The chief evidences of their antiquity lie in the fact that the Indians of the last century had no knowledge, traditions or legends, of the existence of

those nations; trees that are 600 years old are still growing upon some of the earthworks. In the mounds are found articles of pottery, ornaments, silver, gold, and implements of war. Archæologists agree that these works and mounds were built ages ago, by a powerful nation, who were either invading or occupying these Western lands; therefore, so far as the title to the Ohio lands is concerned, we may say that in the beginning were the Mound-Builders.

How the title passed from them to those who came after is not known; it is all surmise as to whether greater nations came in and conquered the country, or whether they, after centuries of possession, became demoralized, degenerated, and divided into tribes, who sunk lower into savage life and barbarism. Certain it is that many, many years elapsed after the Mound-Builders had disappeared until the ancestors of the earliest Indian tribes known to history came to inhabit the forests of the Northwest.

We cannot devote space to a description of important works and mounds throughout the State, but will as briefly as possible refer to those still in existence in this county.

In the Twin Creek Valley, German Township, about two miles south of Germantown, on a commanding bluff, is an earthwork or fortification inclosing about twenty-five acres of land. Near the fort are small mounds, as though for signal stations or lookouts.

At Miamisburg, on the east side of the Miami River, is one of the largest mounds in the West; it is symmetrical in form, sixty-eight feet high, and 800 feet around the base. In the early days of the settlement at Hole's Station, the mound was covered with forest trees, a big maple growing from the top. By archæologists it is supposed to be the sepulcher of a chief or ruler of the Mound-Builders. Two miles north of the mound is an earthwork, doubtless a military work, circular in form, inclosing a large tract of nearly level ground; formerly a covered way, or parallel embankments, connected the main work with the river, showing that the inclosure was constructed for military defense.

In Van Buren Township, two miles southwest of Dayton, on top of the hill west of Calvary Cemetery, at the corner where the canal running west turns south, are earthworks evidently erected for the defense of that as a point of observation. From it there is a commanding view for miles up and down the valley, and of the range of hills to the west of the river.

In the Wolf Creek Valley, in Madison Township, there are a number of mounds, none of them now over fifteen feet high. Human skeletons have been found in any of the mounds that were opened, and beneath the bones were beds of charcoal.

THE INDIAN TITLE TO THE OHIO VALLEY AND LOWER LAKE REGION.

The wigwams and villages of the once powerful Eries lined the southern shore of Lake Erie, and we learn from Indian traditions that their merciless enemies, the Six Nations, at the foot of the lake, crossed in great fleets of canoes, with such a host of fierce warriors, as to conquer the country and utterly destroy the nation of Eries.

The Twightwees (afterward known as the Miamis), the Wyandots (called Hurons by the French) and the Delawares then became the powerful tribes; the Shawnee nation emigrated in a body from the Southeast; these, with the other Ohio tribes, were in peaceful possession of the soil about the year 1700, from which time we have more reliable record of events.

Whether by conquest or succession, or whether they came to this as an uninhabited wilderness, or whatever may have been results of wars among the Indian tribes and nations of this country, and whatever way have been their loca-

tion and tribal relations, we are bound to concede that their titles to this continent were clear and perfect. This, also, was the situation exactly in the territory north of the Ohio River, and between the Mississippi River and the Alleghany Mountains, when, in 1740, the French began to more completely occupy the country within those bounds. Neither the French nor English contemplated settlement or improvement of that territory, except to control the Indian trade in pelts.

The powerful confederacy of tribes in Western New York, known as the Six Nations, called Iroquois by the French, by the English, Mingoes, consisted of the following-named tribes: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and the Tuscaroras. One or two other tribes were afterward united with the confederacy, but it was always known as the Six Nations. As opposed to the Six Nations, the Miami Confederacy was a union of tribes that could be readily concentrated on the Maumee, or at the head-waters of the Great Miami River. This Miami Confederacy was composed of the following-named tribes: Miamis, Wyandots, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Shawnees. The Delaware and Chippewa tribes at times made common cause with the Miamis against the incursions of the Six Nations, as did also the Weas and Eel River Indians, the Kickapoos, Munsees, and other Wabash tribes; to these in the wars against the whites in later years were united the Seven Nations of Canada, the Indians of the Upper Lake tribes, and the Illinois Indians.

During the war between the French and the English, or after that, but before 1792, the Senecas, a powerful tribe, composed mostly of Senecas, but in which there were many Indians from the other tribes of the Six Nations of New York, came West and located on the Sandusky River, near where the city of Sandusky now is.

The Sac Indians seem to have been included as a tribe of the Miami Confederacy in a treaty made at Fort Harmar in 1789, by Gov. St. Clair, with the Six Miami Nations, but they never appear again in negotiations or wars until in 1804, we find them west of the Mississippi River, where the tribe was granted a reservation by the Government.

The claim of the Six Nations of New York to the country along the south shore of Lake Erie to the Detroit River, was based upon an invasion of that region by them some time between the years 1673 and 1680. There can be no doubt that they did meet and conquer all of the tribes as far west as the Wabash, and possibly to the Mississippi River; and that they did plant one or two colonies in the lands between Lake Erie and the Ohio River; yet they had no just claim to the territory, from the fact that, after their return to their lands in New York, the Ohio tribes had undisputed possession and rule.

Their claim to the Ohio Valley may have been based upon a similar victorious expedition, but there is no evidence to show this, except the fact, that, for some reason, at the time the whites began coming into the valley, there were but one or two Indian villages on or near the banks of the Ohio, the tribes being generally located from sixty to eighty miles back in the interior. The claim of the Six Nations to the Western lands was never recognized by any authorities, except by the English, who needed some basis for a claim of their own.

After the Revolution, when the United States desired control of this territory, they treated with the Ohio tribes alone.

The title to the Ohio lands rested in the following-named tribes: Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Sacs, Delawares, Chippewas, Senecas, of Sandusky, and Munsees; the Weas and Eel River Indians also had some interest that was recognized.

With all of them, as well as all other of the Western and Northern tribes, the French were upon the most friendly terms.

THE FRENCH TITLE.

All of the vast territory west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio River, together with the Canadian country, was, by reason of the explorations of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, and of the subsequent military expeditions of La Salle, claimed as French territory, and placed under the government of Frontenac, the Governor General of Canada, or New France.

French Jesuit missionaries closely followed these movements, and, by their mild, conciliatory course, obtained great influence over most of the stronger tribes of Western Indians. Thus to the French Government in Canada was thrown open the valuable extent of country now included within the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and so much of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi River. In 1701, De la Motte Cadillac, with a force of a hundred men, built Fort Pontchartrain, on the Detroit River, and within the next twenty years a chain of forts and trading stations were built by the French from the upper lakes across to the Mississippi, and on down to their settlements in Louisiana; most of them were garrisoned by small detachments of troops; and at some of them Catholic schools were established. Afterward, a chain of similar posts was constructed to protect a line of communication up the Ohio to the Wabash, thence up that valley and via the Maumee Valley to Fort Pontchartrain.

There is some authority, yet not much of detail, tending to fix the year 1735 as the time that the post at Vincennes was established; but there is very little to show that that line was ever very much used as a channel of communication between the French possessions in the Northwest and their Lower Mississippi stations.

About 1740, the French located a military post at Presque Isle (now Erie, Penn.), to control trading stations along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and as a base for operations down through the Ohio Valley; although it was not a point of much importance until six or eight years after it was built.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia crossed the mountains in 1740 to trade with the tribes on the Ohio River and adjacent territory; in 1744, the treaty of Lancaster was made; in 1748, the Ohio Company was organized to settle land on the south side of the Ohio River, above the mouth of the Kanawha. Appreciating that the result of these movements would be a loss to France of all the Ohio Valley lands, the Governor of Canada at once determined to perfect the French title by placing along the Ohio River evidences of their claim. To this end, in the summer of 1749, Capt. Celeron, with 300 soldiers, was ordered to march from Presque Isle across the portage to French Creek, and on down to the Alleghany and Ohio, then down that valley to the Mississippi, to plant in the river banks, near the mouths of streams, and in other prominent places, plates of lead, on which were engraved, in plain letters the claims of France to all the lands of the Ohio Valley and its tributaries.

These plates were about a foot long, nearly eight inches wide, and a quarter of an inch thick. They were buried at the various points, and a wooden cross erected over each; and thus did the French, for Louis XV, take formal possession of the Ohio Valley, and of all the streams emptying into it.

While engaged on this expedition, Celeron, the commander of the detachment, officially notified Gov. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, to prevent further trespassing on French territory.

One of these plates of lead, that had been planted probably at the mouth of French Creek, and shortly afterward dug up by the Indians, bore the date July 29, 1749. In the summer of 1798, another was found at the mouth of the Muskingum River, by some boys in swimming; a similar plate was found, in March, 1846, on the south bank of the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the

Kanawha. After accomplishing the object of the expedition, the detachment marched up the Wabash River, and across to Detroit.

The next year, 1750, the French strengthened the works at Presque Isle; built Fort Le Beouf at the little lake at the head of French Creek; then at the old Indian town Venango, at the mouth of the creek, they began the construction of Fort Venango. Strong garrisons were stationed at each of them, and trading stations were established; and a force was kept at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers to keep English traders out of the Ohio Valley.

For four years, the French were at work upon fortifications along the line from Fort Venango down the Alleghany and Ohio to the Mississippi, so that, when the war broke out between them and the English, they had strong forts, well garrisoned, as follows:

Presque Isle, Le Beouf, Venango, Du Quesne, Mouth of the Wabash, Mouth of the Ohio, Vincennes, Pontchartrain, Miami on the Maumee, Sandusky, and on the upper lakes, in Illinois and on the Mississippi. They had complete possession of the whole Northwest; the Indian tribes were either friendly or neutral; there could be no fairer claim than the French had to the Ohio Valley.

THE ENGLISH TITLE.

Great Britain regarded her title to all of the lands west of the colonies to the Pacific Ocean as good, by right of original discovery and settlement along the Atlantic coast, where, with little respect for the rights of Indians, colonies had been located and governments organized for them.

The home government was deficient in knowledge as to the geography of the new continent, but made grants of large tracts of lands west of the colonies, through by parallel lines to the South Sea, or to the Pacific Ocean.

Gov. Spotswood, of Virginia, had, in 1710, caused some observations to be made through the mountain passes of the Alleghanies, with a view to more complete exploration and occupation of the country beyond by the English.

Gov. Keith, of Pennsylvania, had at various times from 1719 to 1731, tried to impress upon the home government the necessity of strengthening the claim to these Western lands; very little was done, however, and the fates were left to take of the future for the Western wilds.

Prior to 1740, therefore, the English Government and people were almost entirely ignorant of the value of the region west of the mountains and north of the Ohio River; the colonists, however, were not so indifferent. Vague information had come in through English traders, who had crossed the mountains to the Ohio in 1740, and learned from Indians of the operations of the French around Presque Isle.

John Howard, a Virginian, descended the Ohio in 1742, in a canoe, and was captured on the Mississippi by the French; he was the first Englishman to explore the Western country, but this could give Great Britain no claim to the territory, for he made no settlement, and the French were then practically in possession of the West, and, as we have shown, were pushing to fully occupy the country, to the exclusion of all others. With this situation, then, Great Britain's claim by right of discovery could not alone be relied on.

Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, had, in 1684, induced the Six Nations to place themselves under the protection of England; this treaty was renewed in 1701. In 1726, a deed was executed by the chiefs of the Six Nations, conveying to England all their lands in trust, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors, and their heirs."

At Lancaster, Penn., in 1744, were assembled Commissioners from Maryland and Virginia, the Governor of Pennsylvania also being present, and 250

Indians of the Six Nations, with their squaws and children, to renew former treaties. After liberally supplying the Indians with whisky and wine for six days, the Maryland Commissioners opened the goods with which they desired to buy the Indian claims to the lands on which settlements had been made; another spree of two days was necessary before the Indians were in condition to execute the deed. The part the Virginia Commissioners were to play was to induce the Indians to acknowledge "the King's right to all the lands that then were, or by His Majesty's appointment shall be, within the colony of Virginia." Sufficient "fire-water" was again issued to induce the Indians to release all claim to the lands.

For the sale to the Marylanders, the savages received, as consideration, goods valued at £220. For the quit-claim to the Virginians, they were paid £200 in gold, and a like sum in goods, with the promise that, as the settlements were extended, more money should be paid.

Under this treaty and purchase, the English supported their claim to an unlimited extent of country in the West; but at a subsequent treaty, held in 1752, at Logstown, an Indian village on the Ohio side of the Ohio River, seventeen miles below Fort Du Quesne, the Indians declared that "the Lancaster treaty did not cede any lands west of the first range of hills on the east side of the Alleghany Mountains;" they agreed, however, not to disturb any settlements that might be made on the southeast side of the Ohio River; and that was satisfactory to the Virginians, as confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent.

WAR BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOR POSSESSION OF THE NORTHWEST.

The occupation of the Northwest by the French; opening of trading stations and construction of forts to protect them; the perfect lines of communication by water; and all the attending advantages of monopoly of trade, and control of this vast fertile country of the West, alarmed the English, lest the French should gain a foothold of which they could not easily be dispossessed.

Preparations for the contest, and dispositions for advantage, were made by both nations; Presque Isle was to be the base of operations for the French, for the lake regions and down the Ohio Valley.

The Ohio Land Company was chartered in 1748, as a check to French aggressions and settlements; the next year, a small party of English traders, with a stock of goods, descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Miami River, and proceeded up that stream to the portage at the head-waters of the Miami and St. Mary's Rivers, and there established a trading post, building a stockade or block-house for defense, sixteen miles northwest of Sidney. The passage up the Miami of these traders is the first record there is of the presence of white men anywhere in the Miami Valley. As the Indian hunting and war parties traveled mostly in canoes, the early trading stations were located at the portages, as the thoroughfares over which such parties must pass, and where pelts and grain could conveniently be brought for exchange.

This trading post was afterward known as Loramie's store. Loramie was a Frenchman, who came there after the English were driven out. It was an important point for three-quarters of a century afterward first as a trading station, then as the location of large Indian villages and farms, where large quantities of grain, tobacco, &c., were raised and stored. It was the scene of many fierce battles; was several times destroyed by the whites and rebuilt by the Indians. It was at the head of navigation on the Miami River, and, in the war of 1812, was the point at which supplies were unloaded to be hauled across the portage to St. Mary's; and, from 1809 to the time of the completion of the canal, was on the line of communication by water between the Ohio River and

Lake Erie; the unloading of the little fleets of batteaux made that a point of considerable activity and business importance.

The Ohio Company sent out Christopher Gist as an explorer in the fall of 1750, Sunday, February 17, 1751, he, with George Croghan, Andrew Montour and Robert Kallender, reached the Great Miami River and remained at the trading post for some time, studying the character of the country and forming friendly relations with the Indian tribes.

The next year, a French force was stationed at the forks of the Ohio to keep the valley clear of traders and settlers; learning of the trading post on the Miami, they crossed the country and demanded of the Miami Indians the surrender of the traders as intruders upon French lands. The Indians refused to deliver up their friends, and prepared for battle with the invaders.

The French, with a number of Indian allies from the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, attacked the trading house and stockade; a fierce, bloody fight ensued: fourteen savages were killed, and many wounded; the English traders were captured and taken as prisoners to Canada. The stockade and buildings were destroyed; the goods and other plunder were carried off. For thirty years after this, the Miami Valley remained undisturbed, except by hunting parties from tribes to the North and West, for winter supplies of meat.

Pennsylvania afterward made a donation of £200 to the Miamis, for the brave defense of the traders from that colony.

From Presque Isle, the French troops marched south to the Alleghany in the spring of 1754, and, on the 17th of April, surprised the Virginians, who were building a fort at the forks of the Ohio, taking all prisoners, but releasing them shortly afterward. The captors at once finished building the fort, and called it Du Quesne, in honor of the then Governor General of Canada. The bloody history of Fort Du Quesne, as the key to the Western situation, is made up by criminal mistakes of the English, and the awkward campaigns of the French. The results of Braddock's disastrous expedition are well known; being absolutely ignorant of Indian warfare, he rejected the advice of Washington and other Virginians who had been fighting the savages all their lives. Braddock was led into an ambush, his army totally routed and he killed.

In 1756, a garrison of French troops was stationed at a small fort at the mouth of the Scioto River; above and below it were the Shawnee towns.

Early in the year 1758, the Indians were not so zealous in the cause of the French; their friendship began to waver; the tide of success was changing in favor of the English. In the last week of November, Fort Du Quesne was abandoned and burned by the French; the English troops at once occupied the place and began rebuilding it. It had been a mere stockade, unfit to resist a siege or attacks of artillery. In the following year, a substantial fort was built, costing the British Government £60,000 sterling. The name was changed to that of Fort Pitt.

From the fall of Fort Du Quesne, active hostilities in the West ceased; the French troops retreated down the Ohio River; peace was made with most of the Western tribes; and the forts and trading posts were garrisoned by the English.

The treaty of Paris was concluded February 10, 1763, by which the French relinquished her possessions in the Canadas, and the territory lying east of the Mississippi down to the thirty first degree of latitude. As the Indians had not released their right to any of the lands south of the lakes, this treaty was in fact but a quit claim to the English. The feelings of the tribes on this subject can be fully given in the following speech, made by one of the most prominent chiefs in the lake region:

"Englishmen! Although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these

mountains, were left to us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, cannot live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

English traders began at once to push through the forests to the Indian villages, and the savages realized they were coming to possess the country.

Under the great Ottawa chieftain, Pontiac, the tribes of the West combined to drive out the invaders; the warriors, at a designated time, surrounded the forts, and all but Detroit were surrendered to the savages, who murdered the prisoners, soldiers and citizens alike. Forts Pitt and Niagara were saved; but the savages pushed into the settlements along the frontier, killing the inhabitants, burning the buildings, and destroying everything they could not carry off. Their failure to take the three most important forts discouraged the Indians, and in the fall the tribes separated. The next spring, an expedition under Col. Bouquet was sent in the Ohio country, and one under Gen. Bradstreet in the north along Lake Erie; all of the tribes again sued for peace, and quiet was restored. Two years later, settlers again crossed the mountains for the West. In 1768, the treaty of Fort Stanwix was made, by which the Six Nations of New York released their title to lands south of the Ohio, and quiet prevailed until the year 1774, when the whites in the settlements aronnd Fort Pitt committed many cruel acts against the Indians, murdering many warriors, squaws and children, and preparations for war were made by savages and whites.

Because of hostilities growing out of these acts, two expeditions were organized in Virginia to march into the Ohio country; the one under Gov. Dunmore, from Fort Pitt; the other under Gen. Andrew Lewis, from the Greenbrier Valley. At the mouth of the Kanawha River, Gen. Lewis was attacked by the celebrated chief, Cornstalk, of the Shawnees, with a thousand of his warriors; the savages were repulsed with great slaughter, the loss on both sides being about equal.

The two armies united and camped on the Pickaway Plains, where Gov. Dunmore made peace with the Indians, and negotiated for the return of white prisoners that were held by the savages, the Shawnees further agreeing not to hunt south of the Ohio, nor molest travelers on the river.

When the war of the Revolution began, the French settlements in the Illinois country were in a flourishing condition.

Detroit was the British post in the North, and had a population of about three hundred, besides the garrison; all of the northwest country was in control of the British; although the territory now included within the States of Ohio and Indiana was substantially in possession of the Indians, who had steadily refused to cede to the whites any of the lands northwest of the Ohio; and, in the preparations for the struggle between the colonies and old England, generally inclined to the British. The efforts of the colonial authorities were to keep the savages from forming an alliance with the British, thus averting horrible savage warfare and butchery along the frontiers, the Indians themselves only remaining neutral until partial results should develop which was the stronger side. Warriors from all of the tribes removed toward the head of Lake Erie, to be near the British, with whom they intended to operate; most of the Indians, however, remained to hold their lands—a country so dear to them that it is no wonder they defended it with such obstinacy against the incursions of the whites. For this they need no excuses.

In 1778, George Rogers Clark's first expedition down the Ohio into the Illinois country was made to get possession of the British posts in that section. In the summer, Fort McIntosh was built on the north side of the Ohio, just be-

low Fort Pitt. It was the first fort built by the whites north of the Ohio, and was intended as a base of operations against the Lake Erie Indians. The same year, Fort Laurens was built, at the Tuscarawas portage. This expedition, and the building of these two forts, was part of a plan for a campaign against hostile Indians on the Sandusky Plains; the disastrous result caused uneasiness and anxiety among all of the Ohio tribes and white settlements of the West.

By the treaty of peace, proclaimed in 1783, Great Britain acknowledged the sovereignty of this country, and whatever title she had in the Northwestern Territory passed to the United States; but we have already shown how flimsy her title was. It was not even that of conquest, for the Indians had never been conquered, nor had they in any way surrendered a foot of the lands north of the Ohio. England simply had a quit-claim of jurisdiction from the French, and that was the chararter of the title that the United States acquired.

Virginia's claim to these Western lands was no more tenable; the Indian owners of the soil always protested and fought against it. It was not by aggressions of the whites, not by planting of settlements in the territory, that a clear title was to be acquired, as the history of subsequent events will show.

The record of such events, and of the Indian treaties made by the Government in the earlier years of the settlement of the Northwest Territory and State of Ohio, will be given further along, in the order of accomplishment. By them, good and clear titles were fairly acquired by the United States.

CHAPTER II.

THE MIAMI VALLEY—MILITARY EVENTS THAT INFLUENCED ITS SETTLEMENT—THE COMMON HUNTING-GROUNDS FOR THE TRIBES—DESCRIPTION OF STREAMS, HILLS AND BOTTOMS—COLONISTS PUSHING THROUGH TO THE WEST—CAPT. BULLIT—INDIAN ALARM AND HOSTILITIES—COL. BOWMAN'S EXPEDITION TO OLD CHILLICOTHE—SPEEDY RETALIATION—HARD WINTER OF 1780—LOCATION OF OHIO TRIBES—THEIR STRENGTH—NOTED CHIEFTAINS—INDIAN VILLAGE LIFE—MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND CONDITIONS—HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING—WAR PARTIES—CRUELTIES.

IT is proper, in writing the history of Montgomery County, to give the military necessities and events that influenced the settlement of the Miami Valley. The territory lying between the Miami Rivers, with the Ohio on the south and Mad River at the north, has not been occupied by Indian villages or wigwams since the year 1700. The valley seems to have been reserved by common consent of the tribes as hunting grounds from which to supply their war parties and villages with meat. Over hill and dale stretched a dense, undisturbed forest; scattered through it were little patches of prairie and areas of wet land. Arrow heads, implements and other Indian relics, formerly so often found on the hills and in the fields, and even now occasionally picked up, must have been left here years before that.

Bands of warriors, in passing up and down, used one of the two trails; the one west of the Big Miami, the other east of the Little Miami River, running north from the Ohio River to the Shawnee towns, at Old Chillicothe (three miles north of Xenia), the Piqua towns on the Mad River seventeen miles above Dayton, and on up to the Mackacheek towns at the head-waters of Mad River; the trail to the west from the Ohio below the mouth of the Big Miami leading on up, passing west of Hamilton, just east of Eaton, through Fort Jefferson and Greenville, to the portage at Loramie, and branching from there to the villages north and west. The head-waters of the two Miamis, Scioto, Mad River, Stillwater, the Wabash, Maumee and Sandusky Rivers, drain the same level lands of Central Ohio and Indiana. In the early days, they were the black swamp lands, the storage ponds, the sources of supply, that kept the rivers at a tolerably even stage of water through the summer seasons. After continued rains, the whole Miami Valley would be inundated, sometimes for weeks. Drifting sand and gravel, forming bars, often changed the channel. The prinripal feeders of the Big Miami on the west were Loramie's Creek, Stillwater (formerly known as the Southwest Branch), Twin Creek and Whitewater; all of them navigable for batteaux and flat boats.

Beautiful, clear running Mad River is the only stream of any consequence that drains from the east; originating in a little crystal lake, it is fed all the way by springs and rapid little branches. The broad Miami Valley was a continuation of rolling, heavily wooded lands, the forest opening here and there into moist levels of waving wild grasses. The rich bottoms were not so heavily timbered, were quite free of undergrowth, yet covered with a tangled mass of vines, bushes and weeds. A wild region in its natural state was this valley at the time of the French movements for control of the territory and its Indian trade; and subsequently, during the English campaigns against the French,

ROBERT BRADFORD
(DECEASED)
WASHINGTON, TP.

the movement of troops was to the eastward, and the Miami country still remained undisturbed, excepting by the English traders who located at the Loramie portage in 1749, and the capture of that post by the French three years later.

The war furnished the opportunity to the colonists to learn more of the Western country, and the information acquired increased the desire to go West.

As early as 1771, the glowing descriptions of the beauty and fertility of Kentucky lands determined many of the more venturesome to seek there for homes. In the year 1773, a company of Virginians accompanied a surveying party down the Kanawha and Ohio to Limestone Creek, where Maysville now stands. At that point, Capt. Thomas Bullit left the party, and alone crossed into Ohio, and on up through the woods to the Shawnee town, Old Chillicothe, to get consent of the Indians for his intended settlement at the falls of the Ohio. He was not seen by the Indians until he arrived in the town, waving a white handkerchief as a flag of truce. The savages, although thoroughly surprised, crowded around him to ascertain his business; and from the novelty of his coming, the courage displayed, and the pleasant address of the Captain, they quickly became friendly, consenting to his proposed settlement south of the Ohio.

Thus fully successful, he returned to his party and descended with them to the falls. As other settlers began to arrive in the West, and it was demonstrated to the Indians that their hunting-grounds would be interfered with, and that, unless emigration were checked, settlements would be made north of the Ohio, they commenced hostilities against the whites. Boats along the Ohio River were constantly being attacked, and the emigrants murdered; explorers and other small parties were killed and scalped wherever found. Retaliation quickly followed, attended by all the horrors of savage border warfare.

A history of these thrilling events, occurring as the tide of emigration to Kentucky lands increased, gradually, from the year 1775 until the treaty at Fort Harmar in 1789, would require more space than is deemed proper to devote in giving the record of events that influenced the settlement of this county.

Whatever may have led to the unfriendly situation between the whites and the savages of the West, certain it is that, after the cold blooded murder at Point Pleasant, in the summer of 1777, of Cornstalk, the great chieftain of the Scioto Shawnees, the young warrior, Red Hawk, and Ellinipsico, the son of Cornstalk, there could be no hope of peace.

The settlements in Kentucky suffered terribly from incursions of war parties from the savage tribes of the North, creating a malignant spirit of revenge among the whites that led to acts of brutality scarcely less atrocious than the cruelties of the savages. The British commander at Fort Detroit encouraged the formation of war parties for attacks upon emigrants along the Upper Ohio, and for murderous expeditions against the feeble stations in Kentucky.

The trails leading south on the east side of the Little Miami and on the west side of the Big Miami were constantly used by the warriors, while they were supplied with meat by parties in the valleys. They would cross the Ohio, attack small stations in Kentucky, carry off prisoners and plunder, retreat rapidly, and thus escape punishment. In 1778, Daniel Boone was captured in Kentucky by one of these parties and taken to the Shawnee town at Old Chillicothe, near Xenia. In the summer of the same year, these Indians formed an expedition of 450 warriors to attack Boonesboro, in Kentucky. Boone escaped from them and notified the inhabitants of their coming.

His escape caused a delay of the expedition for several weeks. On the 8th of August, about five hundred warriors, armed and painted, appeared before the fort at Boonesboro and demanded its immediate surrender; Capt. Du Quesne, a British officer, was in command of the invaders, and a British flag was their standard. Good treatment was guaranteed if the post was surrendered, but, if

resistance were offered, no quarter could be expected. After two days' parley, Boone notified Du Quesne that he and his comrades were prepared to defend the fort to the last. The attack was commenced at once, and lasted ten days, resulting in a final repulse of the enemy with a loss of thirty seven killed and many wounded. The loss to the garrison was two men killed and four wounded.

During the spring of the next year (1779), the woods were filled with small bands of Indians; the Kentucky settlements were kept in constant excitement. Large war parties came from the north in canoes down the Great Miami River. Camps were formed at the mouth of Hole's Creek, and at the "big prairie" below Middletown. Then the savages divided into smaller bands to annoy emigrant boats along the Ohio, and the stations over about Lexington, Ky.

The Indians seemed to have grown desperate in their efforts to regain control of the Ohio Valley, and their devilish ingenuity was constantly devoloping fresh outrages and barbarous ways of torture. In July, these scalping parties were so numerous, and had grown so bold in their operations, that it became necessary to organize a force for protection. Col. John Bowman was given the command, and it was decided to march to the Shawnee town, Old Chillicothe, on the Little Miami River. Crossing the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking River, the force of 160 men made a rapid march, arriving near the Indian town the second night, without being discovered. At daylight, the attack was made, but, from mismanagement, ended in a repulse. A number of ponies were captured, sufficient to mount the entire command, and the retreat was at once ordered.

They were closely pursued by the Indians until they had recrossed the Ohio River, having lost nine men.

This, the first expedition into the Miami Valley by the frontiersmen, was unsuccessful, and, as it turned out, was extremely unfortunate. The warriors remained along the Ohio between the two Miamis for some time, and were there in October, when Col. David Rogers and Capt. Robert Benham, with a hundred men, were passing up the river in two keel boats. A few of the savages were seen, and one half the command was landed to attempt their capture; Col. Rogers soon found his mistake, and that he had been led into an ambush of four or five hundred Indians. A desperate fight ensued, but the gallant commander and nearly all his men were tomahawked and scalped. Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a few of his men, cut their way through the lines, was shot through both hips, but was able to crawl into the top of a fallen tree and lie concealed. The Indians were passing back and forth over the battle-ground all night and for nearly two days. The evening of the second day, Benham shot a coon that was on a tree near him, hoping in some way to get to it, make a fire and cook it. As soon as he had fired, he heard some one call, very near him; supposing it to be an Indian, he hastily reloaded his gun and kept quiet; soon the same call was heard again, but much nearer; still Benham did not reply, but sat ready to fire as soon as the party should appear. The call was made the third time, followed by expressions of distress that convinced Benham that it must be a Kentuckian; he then replied, and the parties were soon together. There sat Benham, shot through both hips, and unable to move! The man proved to be John Watson, a soldier, who had both arms broken by a bullet in the same battle. Benham, having the use of his arms, could easily kill all the game they wanted, while Watson, with two good legs, could kick the dead game to where Benham sat, who would clean and cook it.

When their wounds had somewhat healed, they built a small hut near the river, to watch for a passing boat.

November 27, a flat-boat was seen slowly floating down the river. The wounded men hoisted a signal; but the crew, supposing it to be an Indian de-

coy, put over to the opposite side of the river and passed down as rapidly as possible. At length, when the boat was about half a mile below, a canoe was sent ashore to reconnoiter, which, after a lengthy parley, landed and took the two sufferers aboard. At Louisville, receiving proper treatment, they soon recovered the use of their limbs.

But for the successful operations of Col. George Rogers Clark in the Illinois country, the year 1779 would have left the Western people in an uncomfortable situation; as it was, however, emigration greatly increased, reviving the spirits of the settlers, giving them a confidence in their ability to resist the invasions of the savages.

From the crops harvested, there was but little surplus with which to supply the new-comers. The winter of 1779–80 was long known as the "hard winter;" everything was frozen up, and the ground was covered with snow for many weeks; many emigrant families suffered from hunger and exposure, and arrived at the Kentucky stations in almost destitute condition. Bears, buffalo, deer, wolves, beavers, otter and wild turkeys were frozen to death; wild animals would come up to the camps in a famishing condition, with the perishing cattle. The three months of severe winter ended; a delightful spring, and the rapid growth of vegetation, promised speedy relief from hardships, and the settlers might look forward to a season of plenty and happiness.

LOCATION OF OHIO INDIAN TRIBES.

The tribes that occupied and owned the territory now within the State of Ohio were the Eries, Mingoes (of Ohio), Delawares, Munsees, Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Senecas (of Sandusky); the Piankeshaws, Pottawatomies and Ottawas were along the Maumee and around Detroit; the Weas, Eel River Indians and Kickapoos were the Wabash tribes that so often united with the Miami tribes in their expeditions down the Miami and across into Kentucky. The Eries, a strong nation, whose towns were located along the southern shore of Lake Erie, were entirely exterminated by the Six Nations of New York at some time before the year 1680. The Delaware nation were the tribes who had ceded to William Penn the lands along the Delaware River and around the Delaware Bay, and afterward removed to the West, locating in the Muskingum Valley, and to the east of that. The Munsees were one of the tribes of Delawares. The Shawnee Indians were natives of the South, but, being conquered by the Cherokees, they left the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and came to the Ohio Valley about the year 1740, locating in the Scioto Valley—a warlike and brave people, cruel in the extreme, proud, and most successful hunters. Their principal towns were at first located on the north bank of the Ohio, above and below the mouth of the Scioto River, but, after the Ohio began to be used so much as a highway for emigrant boats, they moved further up the Scioto, and afterward built their principal towns, the one at Old Chillicothe on the Little Miami River, and the other, Old Piqua, on the north side of Mad River, seventeen miles above Dayton; they at the same time located the Mackacheek towns around the head-waters of Mad River. These tribes were among the first and most vicious in harassing parties along the river, and in the settlements of Kentucky, and were the last to make peace with the whites. The grand forests of the Miami Valley were their game preserves, and jealously did they guard them against the encroachments of their hated neighbors, the pioneers of Kentucky.

The powerful Wyandots lived around Sandusky Bay and up the valley to the head-waters of Sandusky River; they were one of the leading nations of the Northwest, the beautiful traditions of the tribes running back for more than a century. They made common cause with the Shawnees and Miamis against the whites, their warriors always joining in the expeditions to the Ohio; the young bucks

of these tribes would form small hunting parties to roam through the woods of Southwestern Ohio, remaining away from their towns for a year at a time; occasionally as scalping parties, ranging along the banks of the Ohio, and over among the settlements of Central Kentucky, retreating to the Miami Valley to escape the vengeance of the pursuing settlers.

The Miami nation of Indians was the Western Confederacy of tribes, as opposed to the Six Nations (Iroquois) of New York; the Twightwees, Tawas and Miami tribes, of the Miamis, occupied the level lands drained by the streams that formed the sources of the Great Miami, the Maumee and the Wabash Rivers —a stretch of country from the Loramie portage across to Fort Wayne and down the Maumee Valley. The Miamis were conspicuous in their hostilities to the whites, making long expeditions to engage in the border attacks, and, with the Wyandots and Ottawas, were the steady allies of the English in all campaigns against the Western settlements.

The Chippewas were the Michigan Indians in the Saginaw country, many large tribes.

The Mingoes (of Ohio) were located along the eastern border of Ohio; then east and north of them were the Six Nations of New York.

The Weas, Piankeshaws and Kickapoos, as has already been stated, were in the Wabash Valley.

STRENGTH OF THE TRIBES.

The following list shows the number of warriors in the several tribes who could, upon short notice, be assembled for war against the settlements:

Shawnees	400
Wyandots	300
Delawares and Munsees	600
Miamis	300
Pottawatomies	400
Ottawas	600
Mingoes (of Ohio)	600
Weas, Piankeshaws and Kickapoos	800
Total	4,000
Six Nations of New York—	
Mohawks	100
Oneidas and Tuscaroras	400
Cayugas	220
Onondagas	230
Senecas	650
Total	1,600

The Chippewas of the upper lakes were estimated to be as strong as all of the above named tribes together.

The main object of all the treaties with the Indians by the United States during the Revolutionary war was to keep them quiet, and persuade them not to molest the settlements.

Cornstalk, the great war chieftain of the Shawnees; Pontiac, of the Ottawas; and Logan, of the Cayugas, were dead; they had been the sachems, the great leaders, of the united Indian nations; although savages, yet possessed of great natural intelligence and experience, gifted with eloquence, brave in every situation and emergency, they acquired unbounded influence among the tribes, and, from their high sense of justice, the respect of the Western settlers. After them, there was no great leader to unite the savages against the colonists until, in 1805, Tecumseh, and his brother, Laulewasikaw - the Prophet — rose to prominence among the Shawnees, and finally uniting warriors of all Western and Northern tribes as allies of the British against the United States. During

the colonial war, and until the organization of the Northwestern Territory, there were chiefs and braves among the tribes who inclined to peace, and held at least one half of the warriors from alliance with the British. Of the chiefs who distinguished themselves in the campaigns between the years 1780 and 1795, we give the list from the tribes that operated in border attacks along the Ohio River, and in the territory between that river and Lake Erie.

Shawnees—White Cap (the principal chief), Red Pole, Long Shanks, Capt. Reed, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket, Civil Man, Black Wolf, Snake, Turkey, Cornstalk, Kakiapilathy (the Tame Hawk), Capt. Johnny.

Wyandots—Tarhe, the Crane, a tall chief, handsome, and of splendid physique, attained some reputation as a warrior, and, in his policy after the treaty at Greenville, generally favored the United States. Other influential chiefs of this tribe were: The Half King, and his son, Cherokee Boy; Leather Lips, Black Chief, Walk in the Water, Big Arm.

Delawares—Capt. Pipe, the war chief; Three Chiefs, Wicocalind, or White Eyes; Kelelamand, or Col. Henry; and Hengue Pushees, or the Big Cat, who were always friendly to the Western settlers; Grand Glaize King, Killbuck, Capt. Buffalo, Capt. Crow, Red Feather, Bohongehelas, Black King, Billy Siscomb.

Munsees—Hawkinpumiska, Reyutueco, Peyainawksey, Puckconsittond.

Senecas—Coffee Houn, Wiping Stick, Big Turtle, Civil John.

Miamis—Meshekenoghqua, the Little Turtle, the celebrated chief, the most famous forest warrior and distinguished leader of his time He had command of all Indian allies of the British against Harmar in 1790, St. Clair in 1791, Wilkinson in 1792, Wayne in 1793, 1794 and 1795. Nagohquangogh, or Le Gris, was the village chief of the Miamis, a sensible old Indian of great influence in his own tribe and among the neighboring tribes. In their hostilities to the whites, the Miamis devoloped a number of skilled chieftains, the most noted of which were: The White Loon, Long Legs, Richeville, The Owl, White Skin, Silver Heels, Big Man, Double Tooth, Crooked, Porcupine, Sunrise, King Bird, Big Body, Stone Eater, Poor Raccoon, Open Hand, Young Wolf, Butterfly, Tiger's Face, Flat Belly.

Pottawatomies—Windigo, Nawac, White Pigeon, Winnemac, Five Medals, Thupenebue, Run, Le Blanc, No Name, Mogawgo. The Black Bird was also one of the leading warriors of the tribe.

Ottawas—Wewiskia, Augooshaway, Little Otter, Dog, Bear's Legs, Stumptail Bear, Neagey, Machiwetah, Big Bowl, Sawgamaw, White Fisher, Bear King.

Piankeshaws—Big Corn, Black Dog, Three Thighs, Lightning.

Weas—Little Beaver, Painted Pole, Negro Legs, Little Fox, Little Eyes, Long Body.

Eel River—Ploughman, Night Stander, Charley, Gun, Earth, Swallow.

Kickapoos—Keeawhah, Cat, Otter, Duck, Persuader, Brave, Josey Renard, Standing, Black Tree, White Blanket, Bear, Dirty Face.

Chippewas—Mesass, one of the chief counselors and leading warriors of the many tribes of Chippewas; Bad Bird, Young Ox, Little Bear, Young Boy, Bad Legs, Little Thunder, Cat Fish, Big Cloud, Spark of Fire, Ball.

Sacs—Tepakee, Kesheyiva.

INDIAN VILLAGE LIFE.

The towns and villages of the Indians inhabiting the valleys of the Miami, Maumee and Wabash Rivers, were located immediately upon the banks of the streams, on ground high enough to be out of the reach of floods. But little attention was paid to the locations, as positions for defense, except that a spot

free from timber was generally selected, and a place where the canoes could be easily landed, and the squaws have easy access to water. The strength of a village could be easily estimated, as lodges, wigwams and cabins were invariably placed in one line along the stream; some of the towns extended thus for two or three miles along the river.

The wigwams were constructed in a substantial way to resist wind and storm, and to keep the occupants comfortable through the winter season; some were large and roomy, twenty feet in diameter; others were smaller; circular or oval shaped, made of bark or matting laid over a frame work of poles that were stuck in the ground and leaning to the top, where an opening was left for the escape of smoke from the fire beneath. In the winter, these wigwams were also lined with matting, tastily made of rushes, grasses and reeds; bunks were made of poles, with skins and furs for bedding, the interior of the wigwam being cozily arranged and kept tidy and clean by the squaws; two openings were left on opposite sides, either to be used, according to the direction of the wind.

Cabins were arranged on the inside like the wigwams just described; the roofs were of bark or matting; a hole was left in the center for smoke to escape; a mat or skin was hung in the doorway. "Lodges" were not often found in the villages, being mostly used for temporary habitation in hunting camps, sugar camps, and in the war camps that were sometimes formed as a base for operations at any great distance from the towns. Lodges were built in this way: A frame was formed by planting the ends of half hoops in the ground, the hoops one behind the other, about two feet apart; a ridge pole, or thong of hide, was fastened on top from bow to bow; over the whole of it, matting or skins of wild animals were spread; the occupants slept on the ground, the cooking being done in the open air.

Corn, beans, pumpkins and tobacco were the crops raised by the Indians; the tilled ground was not fenced; the animals were pastured at some distance from the villages to prevent injury to growing crops. By some of the tribes, fruit was also grown; the trees were seedlings grown from seed purchased of the traders. After the trading stations had been established in the West, the rude implements and tools used by the Indians were replaced with those better adapted to the cultivation of the soil, and for other domestic purposes. Steel traps took the place of "dead falls" and "pits;" awls and needles made of the bones of birds were no longer used in sewing garments and fitting the matting to the wigwams; cultivation was accomplished with the iron hoe, and better cooking utensils were supplied.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND CONDITIONS.

The burdens and toil of Indian life were the duties of the squaws; they built the wigwams and cabins, performed all the village drudgery and home work, cared for the dogs and ponies, gathered the fuel, planted the seed, cultivated the soil and harvested the crops, cut up and jerked the game brought in by the hunters, cooked, made the clothing, and, when on journeys, carried great bundles of the camp equipage; the responsibility of the care of the families and wigwams was upon them; they were neat and tidy in their habits, and kept everything clean about the villages; they were uncomplaining, and not quarrelsome. (The reader must remember that we are now writing of the Indians as they were and lived during the last half of last century.) A squaw who would utter a groan, or cry, in childbed, would be forever disgraced, as unworthy to be a mother, and it was believed that her offspring could not fail of being cowards. The squaws were not demonstrative, as a rule, but were thoroughly loyal to the family relations; separations were of rare occurrence, though for cause an Indian might send his squaw away.

The wigwam government was adapted to their modes of life; of course the warrior was boss of all; his wishes were obeyed without question, his word was law; the papooses were not noisy; they were allowed to roll around the floor of the wigwam in cold or stormy weather, and in the open air during the milder seasons; to carry them about, they were slung to the squaw's back; to leave them alone in the wigwams, they were bound to a board longer than themselves, and stood away in the corner. The younger Indians were never whipped, and were scarcely ever scolded; constant attention was given to their training, that they might grow in experience to meet the necessities and ways of Indian life; they were taught to observe what they believed to be right; were pointed to examples of bad Indians, and that such were despised by everybody; they were shown examples of braves, and honest Indians whom all respected, as worthy of imitation.

After boys were at the hunting age, they were no longer under the government of the squaws, but were kept hunting all the time; from early spring until winter set in, they lived along the streams, learning to swim, to paddle canoes, to build canoes, to fish and trap; they roamed through the woods, learning to shoot and hunt, acquiring the knowledge of woodcraft and the hardships of out door life. The young of both sexes developed early; at the age of fifteen, the boys were free to come and go without restraint; two years younger than that, the girls were budding into squawhood, and it was a rare thing for a young squaw to reach the age of fifteen before being appropriated by some young buck lover Courtship and marriage among the Indians were not attended with any very great delays or ceremony; when a brave was attracted by the good features and figure of a handsome and tidy young squaw, greased, painted and full feathered, in all the pomp and pride of a warrior, he would walk down the village street until, arriving before the wigwam of his inamorata, he stopped; then, if his advances were at all encouraged, it was considerd as an acceptance, and they were quickly paired; they were mated without being required to ask consent of any one, and without interference from any source. If the weather was favorable for out-door enjoyment, a feast and dance would sometimes be arranged, in which old and young would participate, keeping up the merry-making until all were tired out.

In moving from one village to another, as families often did, the squaws, as under all other circumstances, had all the work to do. The wigwam goods were tied in great bundles and fastened on the backs of the ponies, or carried on the backs of the squaws, if there were not ponies enough. Riding or walking, the squaws carried the papooses on their backs. Pelts were used in lieu of saddles, and buck and squaw rode alike—straddle. A halt was made for dinner, but the ponies were not unloaded except at night. There was but little trouble with the youngsters, or papooses; they were trained to be quiet, and scarcely ever cried. It was a funny sight to see the little papooses, lashed to forked sticks, leaning against the stumps or trees at these midday halts.

Upon arrival at the new location, it was the squaw's duty to cut the poles and erect the wigwam, and arrange all for the comfort of her warrior; and, as we have said before, the interior of these wigwams were kept neat and clean, the sides lined with furs or matting for warmth; a cheerful fire blazing in the center made an attractive picture, as a place of shelter from any storm—an abode of comfort. In going to bed, the bucks pulled off all clothing but their breechclouts, and the squaws all but the skirt; the clothing thus taken off was used for pillows.

Indian dress in the earlier times was exclusively made of furs and skins. Great taste was shown in making the garments, and in the arrangement of the ornaments used, such as shells, beads (made of fish scales), and beautifully col-

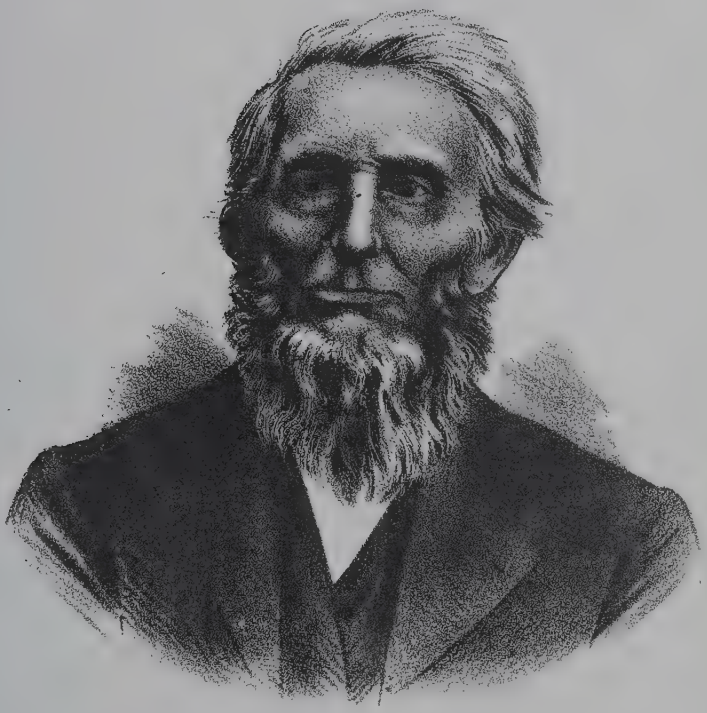
ored grasses and feathers. Indian tanned skins have always commanded the highest prices. After the French occupation of the Western country (1750), cloth began to be used by the squaws in making clothing for themselves and the youngsters; the brighter colors were the most popular—anything so it was red, suited the savage taste. Warriors, old and young, were the most particular as to their personal appearance. The hair was pulled out by the roots all over their heads, except a tuft on top, left as the scalp-lock; to this was fastened the plume of feathers; nose and ears were pierced for rings of lead or copper; their bodies were left bare to the waist, and profusely painted; many wore handsome belts of wampum across the shoulder. The breech-clout was a piece of linen, cloth or pelt, nearly a yard long, and eight or nine inches wide; this passed under the belt before and behind, leaving the ends to hang loosely over the belt; leggins were made long to be fastened to the belt; the hips were thus left exposed. Moccasins covered the feet, and the ankles were closely wrapped. When expeditions to distant points were to be made, a fringed and ornamented shirt was worn to protect the body from the bushes. Thus dressed in the gorgeously colored deer-skin suit, wearing the wampum, with rifle, bullet-pouch and powder-horn, a glistening tomahawk and scalping-knife hanging in his belt, the brave was ready for the war-path. Hunters, like the warriors, were dressed in full suits of deer-skin, but the decorations were not so profuse.

The squaws dressed in the gayest costumes their tastes could suggest; beautifully worked moccasins, soft deer-skin leggins, richly fringed and decorated in the brightest colors, with beads, shells and spangles; pendants and necklaces were worn, strings of ornaments of bear's tusks and claws, stone medals and ear-rings; plump arms and busts exposed, except as partially hidden by the bands of beads and ornaments; beautifully developed, tall and graceful dusky belles. In the every-day village life, they wore an under-garment and skirt; in winter, furs were almost universally worn.

Whether buck, squaw or papoose, one act of cowardice or dishonesty was a life-long disgrace to an Indian. Reverence and honor were paid to the aged, especially to parents. They were not quarrelsome or covetous. The sick were tenderly nursed, and the disabled properly cared for.

There was general pride in the skill of the hunters and achievements of the warriors. The taking of the first scalp by a young warrior was an occasion of special excitement and rejoicing. The return of a party from the war-path, or from a hunting expedition, was always attended with public reception in the villages; but, after the rejoicings were ended, the lazy life of the heroes began, and if winter had set in, they had nothing to do but to lie around until the spring should come; smoke their pipes in peace while telling of the adventures of the past; there was very little else to interest them. On bright days, they sometimes got up a little excitement over a game of foot-ball, or a foot-race; occasionally there was a dance or a feast, but, as a rule, the winters were passed in idleness. Smoking was their comfort; pipes and tobacco were enjoyed under all conditions, whether half-snoozing in the bunks, or lolling in the sunshine outside; the pipes were made of corn-cobs, clay, stone and wood.

In the wigwams and villages, with the warriors and hunters, between the old and young, in all situations of life among the Indians, there was perfect equality. In their character and conduct were seen a strong sense of independence, a great aversion to anything that looked like caste or subjugation. They gloried in their native liberty, and for one of them to show a feeling of superiority was an effective barrier to all further success. A chief, being asked if his tribe were free, replied: "Why not, since I myself am free, although their chief?" The chief of a tribe was not a ruler; he could neither make peace or war, and, except as others were guided by his example, he had no control of



SAMUEL WELLS
BUTLER, TP.

affairs. A brave was chosen war chief upon his own merit as a warrior, as one of exceptional bravery and skill; the village chief was selected as one possessing administrative ability, of commanding address and great eloquence, well versed in the tradtions of the tribe, and their relations to neighboring tribes. Possessing these distinguishing traits of character and influence, by reason of which they were the chosen leaders of the tribes, it was equally necessary for each to maintain his standing as warrior and hunter. For purposes of consultation, and as a place to assemble the chiefs and braves, a council-house was usually built near the center of the village. There all met on an equality to determine questions of common interest; the calumet of peace and war were placed side by side, the choice to be made by the signal taps of the war clubs. There the Indian orators gave vent to bursts of native eloquence, for which they were so justly famous. It was at these councils that opportunity was afforded to acquire popularity and influence that would promote the speaker to position and authority. Graceful form, with proud demeanor, were great elements of popularity, for pride was one of the controlling influences of their religion. They believed that the Great Spirit was Ruler over all, and that He was an Indian. Manitou was the name most generally given to the Great Spirit. The Indians believed that they were the first of the human race created; that they sprang from the brain of the Great Spirit; that they possessed all knowledge, and were under the special care of their Creator. Their traditions were vague, but their religious sentiments were clear. They had no fixed days or manners of worship. They believed in a future state of reward and punishment in the "happy hunting-grounds" beyond the grave; that "all who do well will be happy, but those who do bad will be miserable;" they justified the barbarous outrages of their savage warfare, their cruel torture of men, women and children. upon the precept of blood for blood; and among themselves, as one of their chieftains said, they let each individual "paddle his own canoe." What principles of religion they had, they followed closely. They believed in a good spirit and an evil spirit, and a number of inferior deities that were active in managing the affairs of the universe. To these they made sacrifices to avert calamity, to secure blessings and success, and in the way of thanksgiving for benefits received. They believed firmly in punishment and reward in this life.

The medicine men, who had care of the sick, and were in charge of all religious feasts and observances, were held in great respect, as possessors of supernatural power. By the practice of their magic art, they were supposed to have close relations with the Great Spirit. Their medicines, made from roots and herbs, were, in their use, surrounded with all mystery possible; all the arts of the conjurer were solemnly practiced.

Indian burials were conducted with as much form as any of their ceremonies. In the grave with the corpse were buried the rifle and trappings of the warrior, or hunter, his pipe and tobacco, and a sufficient quantity of parched corn or other provisions to last him on his journey to the happy hunting-grounds of the future life. There was no common place for the burial of the dead, each grave being located in the forests or on the hills, to suit the wishes of the surviving friends. When an Indian or his squaw died, the widower or widow would remain in mourning for about a year, after which being at liberty to mate again.

The regular times for feasts were when the green corn could first be used; in the hunting-camps, when the first game was killed; the war feast was celebrated after a victory, and there were great festivities in the villages upon the return of the warriors, or of a hunting party. Notice of a feast was given by sending a runner to the wigwams with small pieces of decorated wood; the bearer would verbally give all particulars as to time and preparations. Bucks, squaws and the young Indians would be seated on the ground around the fires,

on which were boiling the kettles of green corn, juicy venison and bear meat, pots of fat coon and hominy. Warriors dressed for the trail, with waving plumes, military trappings and dangling decorations; squaws wearing bright-colored skirts and strings of flashing ornaments, their black hair hanging in long braids; papooses rolling on the green sward, waiting for bowls of the rich mess. Each with wooden bowl and spoon would help themselves from the vessels; then, with sugar or molasses as dressing, the abundant feast was enjoyed. None but the warriors participated in the wild excitement of the war-dance, but the young Indians were allowed to look on, as a preparation for participation in the strategems, horrid deeds, cruelties and bloody tragedies of savage warfare. There were other dances that young and old joined with loud shoutings, and the clangor of tomtoms and other rude instruments; winding dances, with intricate figures, like the popular "German" of to-day; wild-like square dances, in which the coy squaw maiden might show her preference for some handsome warrior or hunter. These dances were continued into the night, lighted by the blazing big fires.

The sports and pastimes of the savages were in character more in the way of preparation and incentive to the objects and pursuits of savage life; such as running races, jumping, wrestling, shooting, canoe races, throwing the tomahawk, practice with the bow and arrows; foot-ball was a very popular game, the excitement sometimes lasting for several days, and involving the whole village in the sport.

Whisky drinking was one of the first of habits, peculiar to the whites, adopted by the Indians, and has done more to take away from them that noble nature and independent character with which they were so marked at the beginning of the present century. The leading chieftains of most of the tribes recognized and fought the habit as the most dangerous foe to their followers; yet, whether in hunting-camp or on the war trail, the Indians were ever ready for a carouse. They entered upon a spree deliberately. Guns, ammunition, war-clubs, tomahawks and scalping-knives were laid aside, and two of the Indians selected by lot to stay sober and keep the rest from injuring one another.

The Miami Rivers, and streams flowing into them, were favorite spawning and feeding waters for the choice varieties of the larger kinds of fishes, and, during the months of cool weather, many were taken by the Indians, in wicker traps and baskets, and by spearing. The young Indians had great sport in following the larger fish on the shoals and rapids, killing numbers with spears and arrows, and in the winter, through the ice, would spear many in the same way.

Trapping was the most profitable pursuit followed; besides being a good school for the young Indians, it furnished employment for the villagers who were old, or who by accident or the fortunes of war were incapacitated for more active duty. It sometimes happened, when the season was favorable and game unusually plenty, that the whole tribe would devote the winter to the traps that were located at all favorable points along the streams, or occupy a stretch of country for thirty miles across the valleys.

The skins of muskrats, mink, and the smaller animals, were sought; beaver, otter, coon and bear skins were more valuable, and all were in great demand at the trading stations North and East. The great abundance of game in the woods, the rich soil of the valleys of the Northwest, in which were located the villages and cultivated lands of the savages, were unfailing sources of supply. Knowledge in woodcraft, ways of life in the forests, were the first necessities of savage life; a single individual, or a small band of hunters, would leave the villages, to be gone several months, or even for a year; rifle, ammunition, tomahawk, pipe, tobacco and scalping-knife, were the only requirements. Selecting some point as a center in the territory to be hunted, some slight shelter of poles

or brush would be set up, and without delay traps would be set and hunting begin, to be followed with energy and the closest attention. If the season proved profitable, of course there were more pelts and meat secured than could be carried in one load back to the village, or to a trading post; but the hunter who had started alone, would, without help, bring his game in; he would arrange a load and carry it one day's journey, where he would secure it on an elevated platform of poles, or hang it in a tree secure from the wolves, while he returned for another load; in this way, the bear meat and venison, smaller game, furs and pelts were transported.

Hunting expeditions that were organized in the early spring, in the fall, and sometimes in midwinter, afforded an exciting change for numbers of the Indians, their squaws, youngsters and papooses; the transportation might be in canoes, or the camp equipage be carried across the country by the squaws or on ponies. All work and care of the camp would be done by the squaws; they would build the lodges and huts; being located near a stream, they would not have far to fetch water or wood; they cured the meat, tanned the skins, cooked, pastured the ponies, gathered eggs from nests of the forests, pounded the hominy, tapped the sugar trees, collected the water and boiled it down; and, when the hunters were unusually successful, or a large number of animals were taken in the traps, the squaws would be sent out along the line to bring in on their backs heavy burdens of venison and bear meat and pelts, from the scaffolds on which the game had been placed out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals.

Having the benefit of association with experienced, skillful hunters, on expeditions of this kind, the Indian boys learned the mysteries of woodcraft and the application of expedients in almost every emergency. One great accomplishment acquired was to be able to imitate notes and calls of the game birds, and the noise of the beasts of the forests; the possession of this imitative faculty was considered the highest stamp of a good hunter and gallant brave. The turkey call, and harsher notes of wild duck and goose, would serve as a perfect decoy; imitation of the bleating of a fawn would bring a doe within rifle range; the too-hoot of the owl would bring response from the wolves, if they were around. Warriors on the war-path used these calls as signals, in an open attack on an enemy by day, or when gathered around a cabin or settlement for massacre at night; so much so that the settlers were always suspicious when they heard the notes or call of any of the birds or beasts of the woods.

A war party was the most carefully-organized band that left the villages; the numbers of which it was composed depended, of course, upon the character of the duty to be performed. One or two braves might start on a bushwhacking, scalping expedition of their own; a band of five or six might go to destroy one or two isolated cabins and massacre the inmates; and larger parties formed to attack the settlements, or divide at a supply camp, for attacks on emigrant boats descending the Ohio. In starting from a village, the warriors were decorated with paint and plumes, wearing full military trappings; marching down the street thus thoroughly armed, they set off in single file on some trail leading through the woods to the Ohio River, and the Kentucky settlements beyond. When fairly in the forest, out of sight of the village, it was customary to fire a farewell salute; then, fully impressed with the dangers around them, perfect silence prevailed through day and night, on the march or at the bivouac, or whatever might be their surroundings.

When parties of this kind were sent out by the Shawnees, the Wyandots or the Miamis, or any of the tribes to the north of the Maumee, it was their custom, within a few days after their departure, to send as a re-enforcement, or rather support in case of reverses and pursuit, a band of hunters, with squaws and camp equipage, to locate an advanced supply camp somewhere in the Miami

or Scioto Valley; the party would come down the river in canoes to the mouth of the Mad River, Hole's Creek, Twin Creek, or lower down at the head of Mill Creek, or at the mouth of either of the Miamis, where the lodges would be built, the hunters go out for supplies to be ready for the return of the warriors. The return of a war party to the villages was always the time for the greatest excitement and rejoicing; fleet-footed runners were sent ahead to notify the villagers that the warriors were approaching. All would turn out to join in the noisy reception; when in sight of the village, if they brought prisoners with them, the warriors would fire their rifles, while the woods resounded with peal after peal of the shrill, piercing scalp halloo; the Indians in the village would immediately respond with a similar shriek, as they rushed out to meet the party returning in triumph, with shouts of victory, some waving the bloody scalps, torn from dying victims, while others led the prisoners, who were stripped naked, their hands tied behind them, faces and bodies blackened as a mark that they were to be burned at the stake. But they were first to run the gantlet. Indians of all ages, bucks and squaws, standing at intervals of six or eight feet apart, armed with sticks, clubs and switches, formed two parallel lines about six feet apart, between which lines the victims were to run singly, receiving a blow from each of the Indians as he passed; blows that were struck fierce and fast, in the face, on the head, or wherever it could be inflicted; sometimes, to impede progress, handfuls of sand were dashed in their eyes. Thus blinded, in the most acute pain, the suffering creature would often be struck down and clubbed near to death, only to revive for the more terrible torture of burning at the stake.

Indian military tactics, in all of their movements in the West up to the time of the advance of St. Clair's army, consisted simply in cunning, stealthy dashes at the unprotected settlements, massacre of all who fell into their hands, and rapid retreat to their own country. They would ambush an advancing foe, and withdraw as soon as the enemy would show fight. In a fight, their whole force would be formed in irregular line, every one behind a log, or stump, or tree; there never was fair, stand-up fight in them; but they were the best of flankers, and fought and ran away, to live to fight another day; yet there was not a drop of cowardice in their composition. One of the rules among all of the tribes was that, when on the war-path, if a brave did not promptly obey the command of his chief, he was killed on the spot. The cruel massacre of non-combatants, the horrible torture of prisoners, and savage butchery, stamped their savage warfare as fiendish. The hardy pioneers, used as they were to scenes of bloodshed and the misery left in the wake of a band of savages, were often brought to experiences and events more devilish than any that had preceded. An Indian would not hesitate to crush out the brains of a family of little children with his tomahawk, in the presence of the pioneer father and mother, then, with equal cruelty, kill them, and carry off the scalps of the whole family. Thousands of such devilish deeds were perpetrated, and it is no wonder that, in the progress of border warfare, no quarter was given nor mercy asked.

It would be almost impossible to overdraw the horrible pictures of torture and death that were the experience of thousands of the emigrants to the West. Not many prisoners were taken by the Indians, and none by the whites. The result of a battle was shown on the spot, by the numbers of killed and wounded. Chapter after chapter could be filled with the record of shocking cruelties, but the terrible stories of these wrongs committed are familiar to all, and, for the purposes of this book, it is not necessary to reproduce them. From the time of the beginning of emigration to the West, the whole attention of the tribes was devoted to jealously guarding their lands north of the Ohio from encroachment by the whites. All interests were united, and gradually developed into open

resistance, then to aggressive war against a hated enemy. The tribes were no longer wasted by war among themselves. All energy, all strength of the united nations was required in a common cause against a common enemy.

It sometimes happened that, when the prisoners were not immediately murdered, circumstances influenced the Indians to spare their lives and adopt them in their families. Carefully guarded against escape, they were marched to the villages, and duly initiated into the simplicity of Indian life and habits. The men were made hunters, but were carefully watched against temptation to escape. Some of them married squaws, and being satisfied with the situation, remained the rest of their lives. The most of them, however, escaped, while others were taken to Detroit and exchanged or ransomed. Captured women were assigned to the wigwams of the elder Indians to assist in work, and generally accepted the first opportunity for exchange. Boys and girls who were among the prisoners were cared for tenderly, and became greatly attached to their new friends. Their associates were the young Indians, with whom they ran wild in the woods, hunted with and fished, paddled in the canoes, and trapped along the streams. With them they grew up, and enjoyed the fascination of roaming through the woods as hunters for months at a time. Such as these, who had learned to love the free life in the forests, it was hard to reclaim. After peace was declared, when many of them were given up under treaty stipulations that required the surrender of all white captives, many having forgotten relationships of their infant years, and who had formed strong attachments among the Indians, refused to return to civilized life. A Shawnee chief, in surrendering several of these child captives, addressed the officer as follows: "Father, we have brought your flesh and blood to you. They have all been united to us by adoption, and though we now deliver them, we shall always look upon them as our relations whenever the Great Spirit is pleased that we may meet them. We have taken as much care of them as if they were our own flesh and blood. They have now become unacquainted with your customs and manners, and therefore we request you to use them tenderly and kindly, that they may live contentedly with you."

Interpreters for the tribes were generally white men who had been boy captives and had grown up with the Indians. Some of them were married to squaws, reared families and acquired great influence over the tribes. There were white men who voluntarily went to live with the Indians, some of them becoming the most inhuman of wretches in their persecution and butchery of the frontiersmen. With the names of the Girtys was associated everything cruel and fiendish; neither age nor sex was respected by them; they became skilled in the ways of savage life and reveled in carnage and bloodshed.

CHAPTER III.

KENTUCKY PIONEERS—COL. BYRD'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THEM—CLARK DESTROYS INDIAN VILLAGES ON LITTLE MIAMI AND MAD RIVER—COL. BRODHEAD'S EXPEDITION—COL. LOCHRY AMBUSHED—WILLIAMSON—CRAWFORD'S DEFEAT AND DEATH—BATTLE OF BLUE LICKS—SKIRMISH AT MOUTH OF MAD RIVER—INDIAN TOWNS, CROPS AND SUPPLIES, DESTROYED AT PIQUA AND LORAMIE—MOUTH OF MAD RIVER SELECTED IN 1782 FOR SETTLEMENT—FORT HARMAR AND FORT FINNEY BUILT—CLARK AND THE SHAWNEES AT FORT FINNEY—LOGAN DESTROYS MACKACHEEK TOWNS—VIRGINIA CEDES NORTHWEST TERRITORY TO UNITED STATES—INDIAN TREATIES—UNITED STATES TITLE PERFECTED—LOCATION OF LORAMIE'S STORE AND FORT LORAMIE—STANDING STONE FORKS OF MIAMI.

KENTUCKY PIONEERS.

THE early Kentucky settlers had come to stay; locating in the rich blue grass lands they secured plenty of room, with comfort and abundance for their families. Building their cabins near to each other, they inclosed all in one stockade, or erected block-houses as a refuge for all. Bold, hardy, self-reliant men, joined in common interest for defense, and were ever ready to pursue the savage foe; hunters, farmers, inured to dangers and hardships; brave spirits, with military experience and skill, obliged to think for themselves, they necessarily acquired independence and quick-thought and action.

That country was settled without thought of trespassing on the Indian lands north of the Ohio. But the events of the year 1779, and the great emigration to the West in the spring of 1780, were urged upon the tribes, by the British commander at Detroit, as good grounds for open hostilities against the settlers; the savages became restless, and small bands of warriors appeared before the settlements and along the Ohio River, rendering it unsafe for any but armed bodies of men to leave the block-houses.

To plant the corn and other crops, a party would go out, one-half standing guard while the other half worked; in this way, the land was cleared, the cattle were pastured, and all out-of-door work accomplished. From this condition of uneasiness, lest their lands be taken from them, the excitement increased among the Indians; especially was this the case in the Shawnee tribes, who were the most mischievous and blood-thirsty, ever ready for war against the whites. They induced the Wyandots to join them. Gov. Hamilton, of Detroit, organized a force of Canadians and Indians from these two tribes, 600 in all, with Col. Byrd, of the British Army in command; the Indians were led by the Shawnee chieftain, Blackfish. The expedition was to be sent against Ruddell's and Martin's stations, on the Licking River, Kentucky. They came down the Big Miami in batteaux and canoes, bringing with them two (or, as some writers state, six) pieces of artillery. A road was cut for the artillery through the woods from the Ohio River, and, although it took twelve days to make the march, they were undiscovered; a shot from one of the field-pieces was the first intimation the occupants of Ruddell's station had of the presence of the enemy. This was on the 22d of June, 1780. In reply to the demand of Col. Byrd, for the immediate surrender of the stockade, with the garrison and families, Capt. Ruddell refused, unless the prisoners were to be placed under the protection of the British officers. This was agreed to, and the gates were immediately thrown

open. The Indians at once rushed into the stockade, each one seizing the first person they came to, and claimed them as their own prisoners. Great confusion ensued. Col. Byrd had no control of the savages, husband and wife were separated, and children were taken from their parents; the cabins were then plundered, and the prisoners, loaded with the spoils, marched, with the force, to the attack on Martin's station, where the same scenes were enacted. Small bands of savages had advanced to Byant's station and to Lexington, where they stole many horses and returned to Martin's.

In the sacking of the two stations, Col. Byrd had complied with the orders of Gov. Hamilton, and, although he had force sufficient to have destroyed all the settlements in Central Kentucky, for some reason he decided to retreat at once to the forks of Licking, where he had left stores and boats; finding that the river was falling, his artillery and stores were at once put aboard and the retreat continued. The Indians, with the ponies, prisoners and plunder, separated from the English and marched to the Ohio River; crossing at the mouth of the Licking, they returned to their villages by the way of the Little Miami Valley. Col. Byrd, with his artillery and troops in the boats, descended the Licking River to the Ohio, and down that stream to the mouth of the Big Miami, hoping to pole up that river to the point where the troops were first embarked. The weather by this time was very hot, and the spring freshets having run out, the water was too low for the loaded boats to get up much farther than the mouth of Mad River, or, possibly, Honey Creek, from which point the troops marched rapidly to Detroit. The artillery was at first left in the woods, but it is probable that the guns were soon taken up the river, and on to Detroit by the Indians.

Up to the time of this invasion, hostilities by the Kentuckians had been carried on without unity of purpose or action. The policy of all was defense, and each family or settlement managed and fought upon their own hook. A single backwoodsman, armed with rifle and scalping-knife, provided with a poke of parched corn for rations, would start on an expedition of his own, into the Indian country; arriving in the neighborhood of a village, great caution was necessary as he lay in the thicket watching for an opportunity to shoot an Indian, or run off a horse. With the fullest experience in the perils of savage warfare, they were as cautious as they were brave; apt scholars in cunning and sagacity, they were the equals of the warriors in fierce and desperate bravery, and power of endurance, energy, perseverance and skill, gave to the pioneer an advantage over the Indian.

The result of Col. Byrd's expedition was to arouse the settlers to a necessity for better organization; the Government was wholly unable to protect them from invasion, and, realizing the situation, they prepared to take care of themselves, and from that time on the progress of Western settlement was never checked; the courage of the pioneers was equal to all emergencies, and conquered every situation. Acting upon the principle that the best defense against the Indians was to attack them in their villages, and destroy their crops and supplies, the war after this was made aggressive; the Indians were to be punished; they had forced this change of policy that resulted in the loss of their lands in the valleys of the rivers flowing into the Ohio from its source to the mouth of the Big Miami. The Kentuckians would organize under some leader of repute, who would plan an expedition, give notice of his intention, and appoint a rendezvous where volunteers would assemble; such calls always met with prompt response, the men furnished their own horses, arms, ammunition and rations, and risked their lives in a common cause. The pioneer women managed the farms, crops and cattle, and sometimes defended their cabins from attacks of the savages during the absence of the men.

CLARK'S EXPEDITION, AUGUST, 1780.

The destruction of Ruddell's and Martin's stations was not passed without retaliation and full punishment. In July, Col. George Rogers Clark came up from the fort, at Louisville, to organize an expedition against the Shawnee towns on the Little Miami and Mad Rivers. The mouth of the Licking River was designated as the point of rendezvous, and within a few days, 1,000 of the bravest Indian fighters had assembled.

Col. Benjamin Logan, Capt. Robert Patterson, Simon Kenton, James Harrod and John Floyd, had commands under Clark. The artillery for the expedition had been brought up from the Ohio Falls. On the 1st day of August, Col. Clark, with his force, crossed the river and built two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati. Corn and some ammunition were stored there, and several sick men were left as guards. In this way, the expedition was supplied on their return march. The next day, with every precaution against surprise, they began the march up the Little Miami; on the 6th of August, they arrived at Old Chillicothe (Old-Town, Greene County), and found that the Indians had abandoned and burned the town. The Kentuckians camped for the night, and the next day destroyed several hundred acres of corn and whatever else they found.

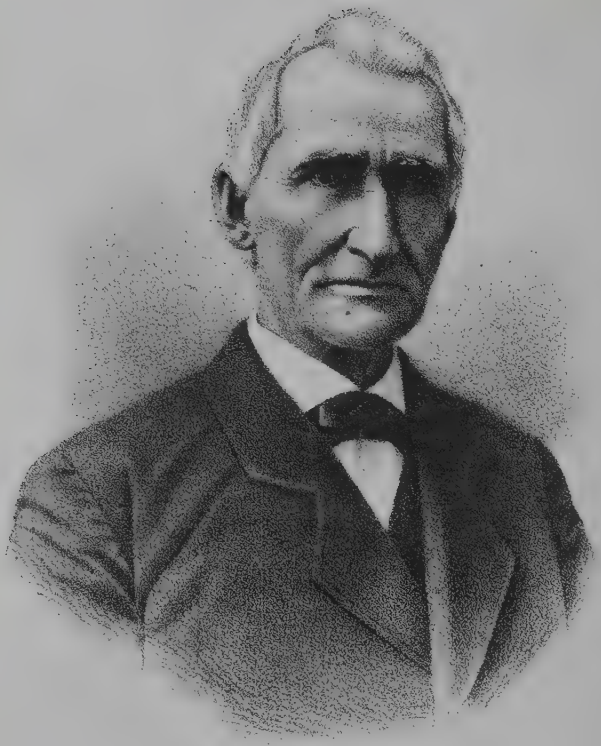
On the 8th, the expedition reached Old Piqua, on Mad River, seventeen miles above where Dayton is located. At 2 P. M., the Indians attacked the advance, and a general engagement at once ensued; for three hours the contest was sharp, but the savages were put to flight, the loss on each side being about twenty killed.

The next day was spent in burning the cabins, and destroying the crops of corn and vegetables; it was estimated that 500 acres of corn had been destroyed at the two villages.

Two days after the fight, the Kentuckians started on their return march to the Ohio River, where they were disbanded. The Shawnees did not rebuild their towns, but crossed over to the Big Miami and built a town, which they called Piqua. There were nearly 4,000 in the tribe thus deprived of their homes and provisions, and for nearly two years afterward, their hunters and warriors were kept hunting and fishing to supply their people, and for that length of time Kentucky was relieved of fears of attack from any considerable body of Indians. The Indians ever afterward had greater respect for the ability of the whites to retaliate for injury received.

COL. DANIEL BRODHEAD'S EXPEDITION.

In March, 1781, Col. Daniel Brodhead, with 300 troops, started from Wheeling to attack the Delaware towns on the Upper Muskingum; by rapid marches he reached the forks of that river (now Coshocton) before the Indians were aware of his presence in the country. The village at that point was taken and many prisoners of other villages were captured; thirty or forty warriors were tomahawked and scalped, the squaws and younsters were taken to Wheeling and held for exchange. In retaliation for the killing of these Indians, a number of soldiers descending the Ohio were captured and killed near the mouth of the Big Miami. Col. Archibald Lochry, with 106 men, started from Fort Henry (Wheeling) on the 25th of July, in boats, expecting to join Col. George Rogers Clark at the Ohio Falls. August 25, they landed on the Indian shore, below the mouth of the Big Miami, where suddenly, and without warning, they were attacked from the bluffs above, by a large number of Indians; the Colonel and forty-one of his men were killed, and the rest captured, many of whom were afterward killed and scalped. Cruelties of this kind were commit-



Joseph Britt

WASHINGTON TP.

ted by the whites and savages at every opportunity; the war was persecuted on both sides as a war of extermination; there was but little difference in the acts of brutal, malignant revenge, committed by either side.

MORAVIAN MASSACRE.

Greatly exasperated at the continued attacks on the settlements, Col. David Williamson assembled a force of a hundred men in the Mingo bottom, just below the site of Steubenville, for an expedition against the Moravian Indians, in the Tuscarawas Valley. The night of March 3, 1782, Col. Williamson and his force bivouacked within a mile of Gnadenhutten, and marched into the village the next day, taking a number of the peaceable Indians prisoners; on the 7th, the number of captives was increased to ninety-six, and placed under guard in two of the houses; one-half the number were squaws and their youngsters. On the 8th, all of them but two Indian boys, who escaped, were killed and scalped. Col. Williamson and his men were, even at that time, severely censured for this cold-blooded murder of friendly, Christian Indians.

COL. CRAWFORD'S EXPEDITION.

Soon after the return of Williamson, preparations were made for a second campaign against the Moravian Indians, and the Wyandot towns in the same neighborhood. Four hundred and eighty mounted men mustered at the old Mingo town, on the west side of the Ohio, on the 25th of May, and elected Col. William Crawford as their commander. The troopers and officers boldly announced their battle-cry, no quarter to Indians, buck, squaw or papoose. The Moravian villages were found to be deserted, but on the march the next day, June 7, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Sandusky plains, a fierce battle was brought on by the Indians, and continued until night. The fight not being renewed the next day, Col. Crawford ordered a retreat. About sundown, however, the Indians fiercely attacked the retreating column, on all sides, excepting on the road leading farther into the Indian country. The troops, by a circuitous route, got out and continued the retreat until the next evening, when they halted for the night.

The Indians scattered, in pursuit of straggling parties, killing all they captured. On the second day of the retreat, Col. Crawford, with a small party, who were in the rear, were attacked; the Colonel and a Dr. Knight were captured. The doctor afterward escaped; but Col. Crawford was burned at the stake, in an oak grove in a low bottom west of the Upper Sandusky, on the east bank of the Tymochtee Creek, eight miles from its mouth. A post, fifteen feet long, was firmly planted; Crawford was stripped naked and beaten by the Indians; a rope was tied to the foot of the post, the Colonel's hands were tied behind him, and the rope was fastened to the ligature between his wrists; the rope was long enough to allow him to walk two or three times around the post, then back again.

Capt. Pipe, the war chief of the Delawares, with about a hundred warriors, squaws and Indian boys, took part in the torture, and the rascally renegade, Simon Girty, also participated in the cruelties. Three large fires were built at intervals around the post; Crawford's ears were cut off; sixty or seventy loads of powder were fired into his body from his neck down; he was punched with the ends of the burning poles, the squaws threw coals and hot ashes on his body, so that he walked on a bed of coals; after about three hours of suffering from this awful torture, he fell from exhaustion, an Indian then scalped him, and an old squaw threw coals on the bleeding wound. After this, he walked round a little more, but when they attempted further torture, he seemed insensible of pain, and soon died. His body was then thrown into the fire and burned to

ashes. Such terrible scenes as this justly excited deeper hostility toward the Indians. Few of the prisoners taken by the savages in that campaign escaped similar torture and death.

The Kentucky settlements were not exempt from savage attacks; in May occurred the attack on Estill's station, and subsequent defeat of Capt. James Estill, at Little Mountain, by a war party of twenty-five Wyandots.

In July, the British officers at Detroit organized a Canadian force, as part of an expedition against the Kentucky settlements; war parties of the Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis and Delawares, were assembled at old Chillicothe, and joining the expedition, swelled its numbers to 600. Col. McGee, of the British Army, was in command, with Simon Girty as aid. August 14, Bryant's station, on the Elkhorn, five miles northeast of Lexington, was besieged by this force. A re-enforcement arrived from Lexington on the 15th, and the Indian losses being heavy, the savages withdrew that night. The Kentuckians receiving re-enforcements that increased their force to 160 or 180 men, started in pursuit on the 18th, and were drawn into ambush at the Blue Licks on the 19th; in the fight that ensued the whites lost sixty killed and seven captured.

CLARK'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

As soon as Col. George Rogers Clark, then at Louisville, learned of the disaster, he determined to organize a force large enough to punish the tribes to the north so severely that they would not soon be in condition to leave their villages for aggressive warfare. Col. Clark came up the Ohio with 500 men and went into camp at the mouth of Licking River, where he was soon joined by an equal number from the settlements around Lexington. The expedition was organized with Col. Benjamin Logan in command of one wing, and Col. John Floyd in command of the other.

By the last of September, Col. Clark crossed the Ohio and moved up Mill Creek and the Big Miami, meeting no enemy until halted on the banks of Mad River by a small band of Indians stationed to dispute the crossing. A lively little fight ensued, in regular Indian bushwhacking style, near the mouth of Mad River. The dusky warriors were greatly outnumbered and forced to retreat through the bushes. The victorious frontiersmen bivouacked on the spot. It occurred on the 9th of November, 1782, and, although scarcely of sufficient importance to be called a battle, because of the small number engaged and the short time it lasted, it is mentioned here as a skirmish, occurring within the present limits of the city of Dayton.

The march from Mad River was up the east side of the Miami, to the ford about four miles below the Piqua villages. A short time after crossing at that point, they met a party of Indians and squaws on horseback, on the trail leading from Greenville to Piqua. The Indians escaped into the woods, leaving their squaws and a captive woman, Mrs. McFall, in the hands of the whites, who took them on to the Piqua towns. Mrs. McFall returned with the Kentuckians, and was safely sent to her home.

The Indians were alarmed and hastily abandoned Piqua. A detachment of troopers was ordered forward to destroy the Indian village and trading post at Loramie's; crops were cut down, and a large quantity of grain and the plunder at the store, were burned, the detachment returning to Piqua the next morning.

The destruction of the Shawnee towns was completed by burning everything found about Upper and Lower Piqua. The Indians had made no resistance, except to fire from the bushes, upon any stragglers they could waylay. In this way, two men who were out looking for their horses, were mortally wounded; one of them died, and was buried at the ford just below Piqua; the

other, Capt. Virgin McCracken, lived until the expedition returned to the Ohio, where he died and was buried.

Although but five Indians had been killed, the destruction of the towns, crops and supplies, had such an effect that the settlers south of the Ohio River were never again disturbed by a formidable invasion. On the 20th of November, the Kentuckians forded Mad River on the return march, and the point was discussed and marked as a good site for a settlement, wood, water and stone being abundant. The beauty of the landscape, the broad, rich bottoms, the many fine mill sites, were all attractive points to these frontiersmen, and some of them lived to enjoy the blessings that day coveted. Some of the most noted, the most daring of Western adventurers, were in that expedition—such as the commander, Col. George Rogers Clark, Cols. Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Benjamin Logan, Robert Patterson and John Floyd; Capts. McCracken, Barbee, Green Clay and James Galloway.

As the troops were descending the hill to the level below (where Cincinnati now stands), Capt. McCracken, who, suffering from the wound in his arm, was being carried on a litter stretched between two horses, suggested that fifty years afterward the survivors should meet and talk over the affairs of that campaign, and the dangers and hardships of their experience. A few moments afterward, Capt. McCracken died, and was buried in the earthwork that had been thrown up around the block-house two years before.

To carry out the suggestion of the dying soldier, Col. Floyd proposed a resolution that fifty years from November 4, 1782 (the day that the expedition was organized at the mouth of the Licking), the survivors should meet again at that place to celebrate the anniversary. It was carried with a hurrah, and the force soon afterward recrossed into Kentucky and scattered to their homes. Fifty years later, nearly all of them were dead. Simon Kenton and James Galloway joined in an address to the survivors, to meet in Covington, Ky., on the 3d of November, 1832 (the 4th being Sunday), to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the expedition. The meeting was held, but there were very few present, Kenton himself being sick, and Galloway, for some reason being unable to attend.

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST AFTER 1785.

At the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and the American colonies, in 1783, quiet prevailed in all the settlements along the Ohio River. The Indians north of the Miami Valley were occupied building cabins and reconstructing their villages, cultivating their farms, hunting and fishing, to supply their people with meat. This condition of affairs continued until in 1785, they again became restless and troublesome to the whites.

The refusal on the part of England to surrender to the United States the forts lying south of the great lakes, encouraged the savages in the hope that they might yet have their old ally, to aid in preventing settlements on their lands. Then in the Kentucky settlements, there was no friendly feeling for the savages; almost every family had suffered from their terrible cruelties. This situation, however, did not check the steady increase in emigration to the West. There were one or two feeble efforts to locate at points along the Indian shore of the Ohio, but the rifle balls of the savages made the parties glad to escape to the Kentucky side.

The treaty made at Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, gave to the Government control of all the lands in Southeastern Ohio, yet every precaution was taken to prevent settlements being located there, from the fear that it would provoke hostilities with the Indians—a state of affairs that the Government desired to avoid.

A detachment of United States troops, in command of Maj. John Doughty, in the fall of 1785, built Fort Harmar, on the right bank of the Muskingum River at its junction with the Ohio. It was the first military post located within the present boundaries of the State of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, erected at the Tuscarawas portage in 1778. A battalion of troops was stationed at Fort Harmar to protect boats from attacks of the savages, and to warn settlers against locating north of the Ohio.

During the following winter (1785–86), a company of troops from the fort floated down the Ohio in flat-boats to a point just below the mouth of the Big Miami (North Bend), where they built Fort Finney, so named for one of the Captains of the regiment. The detachment soon after the treaty descended to the falls. The fort was not regarded as any position of special advantage or strength, but was rather intended to be used as a station for detachments passing up and down the river between Fort Harmar and the Ohio Falls, but such parties usually camped on the Kentucky side, as being less liable to be surprised by the savages. It was also constructed as one of a chain of stations to prevent the whites attempting settlements on the Indian side of the Ohio River. It was built with log houses at the angles, facing inwardly to an open space of possibly an acre, in the center of which was a log block house; between the corner log houses, a stockade of closely-planted posts was set, thus forming a square inclosure for defense. It was located near where the great war trail from the north crossed the Ohio River. Timber was cleared away within rifle range of the fort, and a few acres were planted with corn and vegetables, for the use of the garrison.

By resolution of Congress, Gen. George Rogers Clark, Col. Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons, as Commissioners for the Government, were directed to make a treaty of peace with the Indians located north of the Mad River, and also with the Wabash tribes. A meeting for this purpose was held at Fort Finney, January 31, 1786, where, after a stormy session of several days, in which nothing but the cool head and firm determination of Gen. Clark could control, a treaty was made that gave the territory in both the Miami Valleys to the United States.

But it was an unsatisfactory meeting. The tribes invited did not attend, except a reprsentation from the Shawnees, who came with a war-party, and, as it was afterward believed, to murder the Commissioners and their escort; at least, they came to dictate terms to the United States. The Commissioners, without appearing to notice the threatened treachery, opened the council in due form, by lighting the pipe of peace, and, after drawing a few whiffs, passed it to the assmbled chiefs. Col. Clark, so thoroughly acquainted with the savage character, did not doubt that their intentions were to murder all the whites at the council, yet, with an air of command, he arose to explain to them the purposes for which the council had been appointed. In reply to his statement that the United States had no wish for war, and that, if the tribes desired peace they could have it on liberal terms, an old chief threw upon the table two belts of wampum of different colors, the one for war, the other for peace. We come, he said, to offer you two pieces of wampum; you know their significance; you can take which you like; then, turning on his heel, the chief sat down. The Commissoners felt the crisis. Clark, without changing his countenance, pushed the wampums on the floor; the savages jumped to their feet, and Clark, pointing to the door, said: "Dogs, you may go." The Indians rushed madly out, and were heard all night debating what course they should adopt; and in the morning sued for peace.

During the summer, the Indians still being troublesome, an expedition was fitted out to operate under Gen. Clark against the Wabash towns, and one under

Col. Ben Logan, to move against the Indian villages at the head-waters of Mad River. This force of Kentuckians marched up the Ohio to Limestone (Maysville), where they crossed, continuing their route across the country to the Mackacheek towns, which were captured with many prisoners.

The force was here divided, the brigade under Col. Robert Patterson taking one direction, and that under Col. Thomas Kennedy another, to attack and destroy neighboring villages. The devastation of that section was complete. The Indians, with their squaws and what plunder they could quickly gather up, were driven beyond the Scioto, where they were in a starving condition for a year. The result of the expedition was the destruction of eight large towns, killing, wounding and capturing many Indians, and the destruction of crops and supplies of grain, pumpkins, beans, meat, and whatever came in their way. The losses of our troops were trifling, and they brought away many horses and quantities of plunder.

One wing of this little army was composed of pioneers from about Lexington, and Bryant's Station, Ky.—men who had been with Clark in his march against these same Indian towns four years previous. They remembered the fine country they had seen around the mouth of the Mad River, and desired to again examine it with a view to locate when a favorable time should come.

The march was down the Mad River Valley to its mouth, where, as in 1782, they found a small body of Indians in camp, who, after a skirmish, were driven up the Miami bottoms. Among them was Tecumseh, then only seventeen years old. This was his first battle, although he had been under fire six years before, when Clark destroyed the Shawnee town farther up Mad River. This was the second battle on what was to be the future site of Dayton. At night the Kentuckians stopped the pursuit and returned to camp, where they remained two or three days, being well supplied with forage and provisions from the supplies captured at Mackacheek. They took advantage of this halt to examine the rich bottom land surrounding them. The march was resumed down the Great Miami as far as Hamilton, thence down Mill Creek to the present site of Cincinnati, where they forded the river and returned to their homes. Reports of the fertile soil of the Miami country were carried back home by the troops, and projects for colonies to settle the new country were discussed in all the settlements.

THE UNITED STATES TITLE.

Representatives of the Colony of Virginia had made the treaty with the Indians, and had purchased from them the territory lying west of that colony to the Mississippi River. The title of Virginia to the territory lying northwest of the Ohio River was more in the nature of a claim than a right, and was not based upon any cession of the Indian tribes who owned and possessed it; however, the colony made the claim, and after the Declaration of Independence the colonial authorities seem to have recognized the claim. The territory now within the State of Kentucky was included within the county of Fincastle, Virginia; the lands northwest of the Ohio River were included within the boundaries of Botetourt County, of the same State.

December 6, 1776, the House of Burgesses, of Virginia, erected the county of Kentucky, and to more effectually established civil government northwest of the Ohio River, Illinois County was formed in October, 1778. The county was bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, on the southeast and south by the Ohio River, on the west by the Mississippi River and on the north by the great lakes. John Todd was appointed County Lieutenant and Civil Commander of Illinois County. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, August 19, 1782, and was succeeded by Timothy de Montbrun. Civil government was more in name than in reality, however, as there was neither necessity nor opportunity for

the exercise of authority by the officers appointed by the State of Virginia. The General Assembly in 1783, passed an act authorizing the Virginia delegates, in Congress, to convey to the United States all the right of that State, to the territory northwest of the Ohio River. By the above authority, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, Representatives of the State, did convey to the United States, for the benefit of the States, all right, title and claim to the territory above described, and on the same day, March 1, 1784, a resolution was passed formally accepting the cession.

Great Britain had relinquished her rights to the territory, and the State of Virginia had transferred her authority to the United States, thus clearing the way for negotiation between the Government and the Indian tribes who were in possession and in whom rested the title.

INDIAN TREATIES.

By the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded between the Six Nations of New York and three Commissioners of the United States, October 22, 1784, the indefinite claim of that confederacy to a considerable part of the Ohio Valley was extinguished.

Three months later, January 21, 1785, at Fort McIntosh, George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, on behalf of the United States, met the chiefs of the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes, and established the following as the boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware Nations (the Ottawa and Chippewa chieftains, whose tribes were located around Detroit and along Lake Huron, were present merely to give assent to whatever treaty was made). The line began at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, thence up that river to the portage; thence across to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River; thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westwardly in a direct line to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French from the English in 1752; thence along said portage to the Miami of the Lake, or Ome River (Maumee), and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

FORT LORAMIE.

Fort Loramie was built by the French, in 1752, on the ground occupied by the English trading-station and stockade, built by the English traders and Indians, in 1749, and taken from them by the French in the year first mentioned. The fort stood about two miles north of the Indian boundary line, on the west side of Loramie Creek, and about two miles north of the mouth of that branch on which the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752. In the point formed by that branch and Loramie Creek, a stone was planted to mark the point at which the direction of the boundary line running west, from a point on the Tuscarawas, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek, changed from west by south west, to north by northwest. That stone stood about two miles south of old Fort Loramie and the trading-station, and, for a time, Loramie Creek was known as the Standing Stone Fork of the Miami. The Indian boundary line crossed Loramie Creek at that stone. Fort Loramie stood: North Latitude, 40° 16′; West Longitude, 7° 15′. From Fort Loramie to Fort Recovery the distance was twenty-one miles; from Fort Loramie to Fort St. Mary's, twelve miles; from Fort Loramie across the portage to the Auglaize, sixteen miles; from Fort Loramie southeast to Sidney, sixteen miles. These points and distances are clearly shown in the early maps and records, and the locations made definite by the Indian treaties of 1784, 1785, 1786, 1789 and 1795, and in the early laws of the Territory and State.

At the treaty held at Fort Finney, at the mouth of the Big Miami, the 31st of January, 1786, the boundary line was extended from the Standing Stone, nearly due west to the Wabash River; this extended line crossed the branch of Loramie Creek about five miles west of the Standing Stone. By this treaty the claim of the Shawnee tribes to the Miami and Scioto Valleys was relinquished. The treaty held at Fort Harmar, January 9, 1789, gave the assent of the Sacs, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottowatomies, Delawares and Wyandots, to the boundary as established in the treaty with the Shawnees; the line north from the Standing Stone was changed to run a little west of north to the St. Mary's River, instead of to the Auglaize, as described in the treaty of Fort McIntosh.

At the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, made by Gen. Anthony Wayne and the Shawnee, Delaware, Wyandot, Miami, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Chippewa, El River, Wea, Piankashaw, Kickapoo and Kaskaskia tribes, the stipulations of former treaties were ratified, and the boundary line was extended in a westerly course from the Standing Stone to Fort Recovery; thence southwesterly in a direct line to a point on the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River. The reservations of small tracts of lands, at different points within the Indian lands, were confirmed to the United States. One of these reservations was a tract six miles square, at Fort Loramie. The southern boundary of the tract was the Indian boundary line. The Indian titles to lands in Ohio north of this boundary line were purchased by the Government by subsequent treaties. The Western Reserve tract by treaty at Fort Industry (Toledo) in 1805. The lands west of Richland and Huron Counties, north of the boundary line, to the western boundary of Ohio, in 1818. The last of the lands belonging to the Delawares was purchased in 1829. The Wyandot chiefs sold the last of their lands in 1842, and the next year the last of the Indians moved from Ohio to the West.

CHAPTER IV.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY, JULY 4, 1786. TERRITORIAL OFFICERS, 1787—GOV. ST. CLAIR AT FORT HARMAR—WASHINGTON COUNTY—PIONEER THANKSGIVING—THE SYMMES PURCHASE—COLUMBIA—THE CINCINNATI SETTLEMENT—NORTH BEND—THE MAD RIVER COUNTRY—DETAILS OF PROGRESS—FORT WASHINGTON—HAMILTON COUNTY—INDIAN TROUBLES—HARMAR'S EXPEDITION—INDIANS AT DUNLAP'S STATION—ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT—WILKINSON'S EXPEDITION—GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE—HIS ADVANCE IN 1793—VICTORY AT FALLEN TIMBERS, 1794—WINTER QUARTERS, WINTER OF 1794–95.

BY the treaty at Fort Finney, in 1786, the title of the United States to the Ohio Valley lands was made complete, and Congress began at once the discussion of the question of civil government for the new acquisition.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

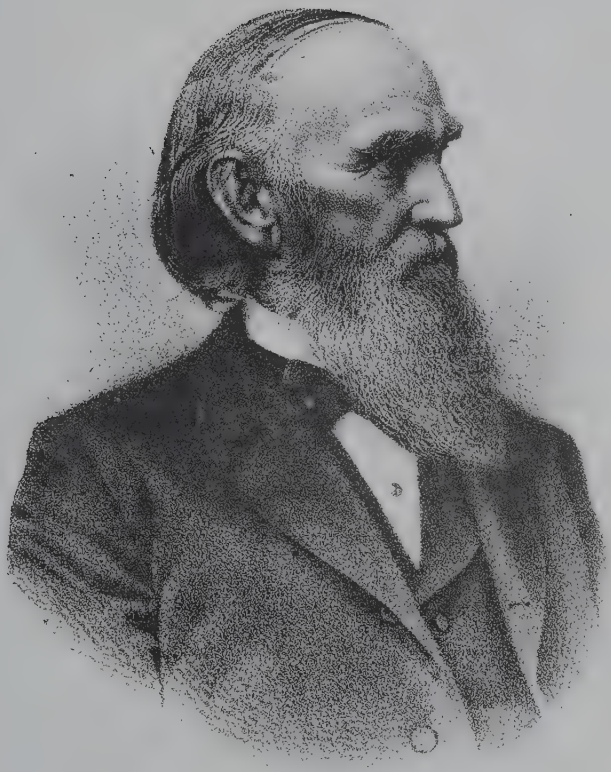
July 13, 1787, was passed "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River," popularly known as the "Ordinance of '87," sometimes called "The Ordinance of Freedom," the fundamental law upon which is based the organization of the Northwestern States.

At the time this ordinance was adopted, there were very few, if any, white people living anywhere in the territory now within the limits of Ohio, although there may have been a few French people in the Maumee Valley; but of that there is no information. Among the Indian tribes there were some few white prisoners, and a still smaller number of white men who were voluntarily living as members of the tribes. At Fort Harmar there was a battalion of United States troops. The year before that—July 4, 1786—Independence Day had been celebrated by the garrisons at both Fort Harmar and Fort Finney, by firing the national salute—thirteen guns—and issuing extra rations of liquor, "allowing the men to get drunk as much as they pleased." That certainly was the first celebration ever held by white people anywhere within the limits of Ohio. The records do not show that the next anniversary was observed in any special way, but it is probable that the garrison at Fort Harmar fired a salute, as they were few in numbers and had nothing else to do; the greater part of the battalion was at Louisville, on the way to Fort St. Vincennes, on the Wabash. Fort Finney, at the mouth of the Big Miami, had been abandoned in consequence of the wet lands around it.

In October, 1787, Congress appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Northwestern Territory; Maj. Winthrop Sargent, Secretary; and James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons and John Armstrong, Judges. Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and, in February, 1788, John Cleves Symmes was commissioned in his stead.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, had the entire legislative power in the Territory; but their authority was limited to the adoption of such laws, civil or criminal, as were in force at the time in some one of the original States. They could not frame original laws.

The Governor had the appointment of all officers of the militia under the rank of General, and of all magistrates and such other civil officers as he might deem necessary for the peace and good order. The power of dividing the Ter-



Yours Truly
John W Turner

HARRISON, TP.

ritory into counties and townships was also given him. The advance to a second grade of Territorial government was provided for, and further progress to the establishment of State governments on an equality with the original thirteen States.

On the 9th of July, 1788, Gov. St. Clair arrived at Fort Harmar, and was received with military honors—a salute of thirteen guns and parade of the troops. A heavy shower of rain, with a loud clap of thunder, just as he entered the fort, were also prominent features of the reception ceremonies. July 15 was the day on which he formally assumed the duties of Governor of the Territory. At 5 o'clock in the evening, escorted by the officers of the garrison, and attended by the Secretary of the Territory, he crossed the Muskingum, and was received by Gen. Putnam and two of the Judges of the Territory, and citizens of Marietta. The Secretary read the ordinance forming the Territory, the commissions of the Governor, the Judges, and his own; then, after congratulations all around, and three hearty cheers, the new Government was considered duly inaugurated.

The first laws for the government of the Territory were published at Marietta. The more important of these were the militia law and the laws establishing the courts.

The Common Pleas Courts were empowered to divide counties into townships, to appoint Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Clerks of Townships, and to establish roads. The Governor appointed the Sheriffs. This grade of government continued until September, 1799. For the reason that there were no other settlements, and as the population of Marietta did not increase very rapidly, the Government and court were not overcrowded with business. Emigrant boats passing down the river generally stopped at the fort, then kept on down to the Kentucky stations.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

July 27, 1788, Gov. St. Clair formed the county of Washington within the following boundaries: "Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between that river and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to a point opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek, and along the Indian boundary line to the road leading from the Sandusky town to the Shawnee town; thence south to the Scioto River, and with that river to its mouth; and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning."

PIONEER THANKSGIVING.

The first official Thanksgiving Day was that of the 25th of December, 1788, designated by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair. There were then within the Territory about one hundred white inhabitants, equally divided between the two feeble settlements, on the Ohio River—one at Marietta, the other at Columbia.

Families and colonies were arriving from the East. Men who had served in the wars; veterans of the Revolution who had exhausted their fortunes in the long struggle for independence, were to be the pioneers of the West: sons of dead hero patriots were bringing to the rich lands of the Ohio Valley dependent mothers and children. Disquiet among the Indian tribes of the upper country, the frequent appearance of their war parties on the banks of the Ohio, had kept the pioneers in settlements south of that river. It became evident, however, that the people could not be longer restrained from venturing into the rich lands to the north. In January, 1788, Col. Robert Patterson, of Lexington, Ky., went to Limestone to complete arrangements for a colony to locate at the old blockhouse on the Indian shore of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River. This was in pursuance of the plan adopted in the fall of 1786, to establish a

post there from which to operate against the Indians in the effort to secure the Miami Valley for the white settlers. The first thing to be done was to establish a base of supplies on the Ohio, somewhere near the mouth of the Licking River. Delays occurred, and there was very little accomplished, until information came of the success of John Cleves Symmes in securing the contract with the Treasury officials for the purchase of the lands between the Miami Rivers. This added interest to the enterprise among the many who felt the necessity of locating to provide for their families.

THE SYMMES PURCHASE.

The first survey of lands northwest of the Ohio was that of the seven ranges of Congress lands at the southeastern corner of the State. The second survey was that of the Ohio Company, on the Muskingum River. The next survey was that of the Symmes purchase.

In July, 1787, Congress authorized Commissioners of the Treasury to sell lands in the Northwest Territory, in tracts of not less than 1,000,000 acres. Under this act, John Cleves Symmes made application, August 29, 1787, for the purchase of the lands lying within the following limits: "Beginning at the mouth of the Big Miami River, thence running up the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Miami, thence up the main stream of the Little Miami River, to the place where a line to be continued due west from the western termination of the northern boundary line of the grant to Messrs. Sargeant, Cutler & Co., shall intersect the said Little Miami River, thence due west, continuing the said northern line to the place where the said line shall intersect the main branch or stream of the Big Miami River, thence down the Big Miami to the place of beginning."

Symmes and his coadjutors seem to have been satisfied that there would be no check in their negotiation for these lands, for, on November 26, following, he issued his manifesto, setting forth the fact of his purchase and plan of colonization. The next month, the first land warrant was issued, thus worded:

No. 1. Miami Land Warrant.

[SEAL.] This entitles Benjamin Stites his heirs or assigns, to locate one section, in which the fee of six hundred and forty acres shall pass, subject to the terms of settlement.
December 17 1787. (Signed) JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.
(Countersigned) BENJAMIN STITES.

The land was located as appears in the following note written upon the warrant:

"Speshel.—At the point betwixt the mouth of the little miame and the Ohio in the pint."

The Treasury Commissioners denied having made a contract with Judge Symmes, and were disposed to repudiate his claim. In the meantime, July, 1788, he had started West with a colony of sixty persons, in fourteen four-horse wagons, arriving at Pittsburgh August 20. After stopping there two days, and a short delay at Marietta, he reached Limestone, Ky.

Mathias Denman, of Springfield, N. J., had purchased from Judge Symmes the fractional section on the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Licking River, and the section north of the fraction. After his arrival at Limestone, hearing of the colony that proposed to settle in the Miami Valley, Denman went to Lexington, and, on the 25th of August, entered into an agreement with Col. Robert Patterson and John Filson, by which a settlement was to be effected on the land above described. Under this arrangement, Denman sold to Patterson and Filson each a one-third interest in the land.

September 15, Col. Patterson and Mr. Filson, with others, started from Lexington to mark out a road north to the Ohio. On the 22d, they had crossed the Ohio, and were at the proposed site of the new town, Losanteville. That

day their numbers were increased by the arrival of Judge Symmes with a party from Limestone; Col. Patterson and the other Kentuckians, being armed, accompanied Symmes as escort up the Miami Valley on an exploring expedition. They followed the trail up the center of the valley; after two days' march, John Filson became uneasy at the Indian sign, and started alone to return to the Ohio, but was never seen or heard of again. The point at which he left the party "was not far from the northern boundary line of Hamilton County, and northeast corner of Colerain Township." At a point forty miles in the interior, the explorers discovered a party of Indians, but, upon Symmes' refusal to allow them to be killed, most of the Kentuckians left him and returned to the Ohio. With the rest of his party, Symmes crossed over to the Big Miami, followed down the stream for several miles, and returned to the Ohio via the Mill Creek Valley, and met again the Kentuckians who had separated from him in the interior. It being certain that John Filson had been killed by the Indians, some arrangement was made by which Israel Ludlow became the owner of Filson's one-third interest in the Losanteville land.

Judge Symmes, having returned to Limestone, at once began the organization of a larger party to explore his Miami lands. Two surveyors, Maj. Benjamin Stites and Capt. John Dunlap, were to accompany the party. Maj. Stites had recruited a colony for settlement upon his land at the mouth of the Little Miami, and was also to command the expedition.

COLUMBIA.

In November, they started, and within a few days landed at the mouth of the Little Miami River, erected block-houses, built cabins for the settlers who were with them, named the settlement Columbia, and, with but little delay, two exploring parties set out, the one to ascend the Little Miami River, the other to ascend the Big Miami.

Maj. Stites with his party ran the line due north from the block-houses opposite the Licking, up the center of the valley to the north line of the 9th range of townships, a point on the Big Miami above the mouth of Honey Creek.

These surveying parties were surrounded with danger; they were in an enemy's country, with roving war parties all around them, and, to prevent surprise and disaster, it was necessary to keep flankers out all the time; one-half would stand guard while the others cooked the meals; at night, they bivouacked without fires, and every man would be on guard from 3 o'clock in the morning until after daylight. Judge Symmes, in writing to his agent in New Jersey, Capt. Jonathan Dayton, referred to these parties as follows: "Whether they will succeed is uncertain; the two surveyors are both celebrated partisans, and have been long used to surveying in perilous places."

December 12, Capt. Kearsey, with a company of forty-five United States soldiers from Fort Harmar, arrived at Limestone, under orders to accompany parties of settlers as a protection to the proposed Miami stations. A Sergeant and eighteen men were at once sent down to Columbia as a re-enforcement to the surveying parties.

THE CINCINNATI SETTLEMENT.

December 24, Col. Robert Patterson, Mathias Denman, Israel Ludlow, a Mr. Tuttle, Capt. Henry, and about twelve others, left Limestone in boats as a colony for the proposed settlement at Losanteville. The river was running full of ice, and they had stormy weather, and probably stopped at Columbia for a day or two, and finally landed at the high bank on the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Licking River, December 28. Within a few days, under the direction of Mr. Ludlow, who was a civil engineer, the lines of the streets were established and

the plat of the town staked off; and on the 7th of January, 1789, a distribution of donation lots to the thirty actual settlers there present was made, and the pioneers began clearing up for their cabins.

NORTH BEND.

Judge Symmes was active in the interest of the settlement which he proposed to locate at the mouth of the Big Miami River.

January 29, he, with his family, a number of settlers, and Capt. Kearsey, with the rest of his company of soldiers, started in boats from Limestone, landing at Columbia for the detachment that had been sent there as a garrison. February 2, finding that the low lands around the mouth of the Big Miami were almost entirely submerged, a landing was made several miles above the proposed town site. Huts were erected for temporary shelter, and in them the colony lived for six weeks. It was Capt. Kearsey's intention to occupy old Fort Finney, at the mouth of the Miami, but this purpose was defeated by the high waters that cut off communication between the fort and the main land; displeased at the situation, he embarked with his command for the Ohio Falls early in March. Upon application of Symmes, Maj. Wyllis ordered a Sergeant and eighteen men from the Falls as a protection to the North Bend settlement.

THE MAD RIVER COUNTRY.

Maj. Stites and his party had thoroughly explored the valley from Honey Creek to the Ohio, and, being so pleased with the lands around the mouth of Mad River, he at once began negotiations for their purchase.

To satisfy himself of their value, and to better understand the nature of the lands, Judge Symmes determined to make a trip up the valley himself.

In February, with a small party and an armed escort, he started on the expedition. At Mad River, he found a small band of Indians in camp, but was soon on friendly terms with them, all eating supper together. Several days were spent in examining the country up Miami, Mad River and Stillwater Valleys, when the party returned safely to the river settlements, reporting that some of the land they had seen "was worth a silver dollar an acre."

In April, a party of six surveyors, under John Mills, in camp near Mad River, were fired upon by the Indians early in the morning; two of the party, Mr. Holman of Kentucky, and Mr. Wells, of Delaware, were killed.

By Maj. Stites' representations, others became interested in his project for locating a colony at the mouth of Mad River, and in June, 1789, he, for himself, John Stites Gano, and William Goforth, bargained with Symmes for the whole of the seventh range of townships, which included the lands about the mouth of Mad River. They at once began maturing plans for the settlement. The town was to be called Venice; was to be laid off in squares of eight half-acre lots in each. The two principal streets were to cross at right angles at the center of the plat. Spaces were to be reserved in each of the four quarters thus laid off for market houses and public squares. One whole square was to be given to the first Baptist Church formed in the town. To "each other denomination of pious and well and religiously disposed people, who worship the God of Israel, formed in the town within two years after the founding of the settlement," was to be given a half-acre lot. Three half-acre lots were to be given for "a capitol, a court house and a gaol." Out-lots were to contain five acres, and to be sold for $25 each. Half-acre in-lots were to be sold at $4 each.

The articles of agreement for the purchase, and between the parties, were signed June 13, 1789, "at the block-houses near Columbia, commanded by the above-named Benjamin Stites." One stipulation of this agreement was that a

road should be immediately cut from Columbia to the city of Venice. Mad River was to have been named the Tiber.

This scheme fell through in consequence of the Indian hostilities, and by reason of the delay in negotiations between Symmes and the Government.

DETAILS OF PROGRESS.

Judge Symmes was unfortunately delayed in all of his negotiations with the Government for the purchase of these lands. He had started from the East before his contract was closed; and, from the fact that he had brought a party of settlers with him, he was forced, although reluctantly, to enter upon the lands before receiving notice of the favorable termination of the treaty at Fort Harmar. He had faith, however, that the Government would issue to him a patent for the lands, and protect him in their possession.

Three colonies were now successfully located in the purchase, and only needed the presence of troops to insure prosperity. He issued warrants upon which thousands of acres of land were located, yet he did not receive his patent until by act of Congress in 1792, fixing the boundaries of the purchase to conform to his proposal of June 11, 1788, for 1,000,000 acres fronting on the Ohio and extending inland between the Big and Little Miamis, the whole breadth of the country so far back as an east and west line to include the 1,000,000 acres exclusive of reservations. The consideration to be paid by him was 66 cents per acre.

The Government was to furnish a plat of the purchase, but, by reason of Indian hostilities, the surveys could not be made at that time; and it was afterward shown that, to include 1,000,000 acres, a tract so narrowed would extend northwardly beyond the source of the Little Miami River, and possibly the Indian boundary line; and thus the matter rested until, in September, 1794, a patent was granted for as much land as was paid for at that time, amounting, including reservations, to 311,682 acres, between the Miamis from the Ohio River front, extending in the interior to the north line of the third range of townships; a line from river to river about two miles north of Lebanon.

Judge Symmes, however, did not release his claim to the residue of the 1,000,000 acres lying north of this patent.

The Sergeant at North Bend, in June or July, 1789, marched his squad to the Losanteville settlement, to which point most of the settlers soon afterward followed.

FORT WASHINGTON.

In that summer, Maj. John Doughty, of the United States Army, built Fort Washington in the center of the plat of Losanteville. It was garrisoned with 140 United States soldiers, and for the next six years was the base of operations against the Indians.

Small stations and strong block-houses were erected in favorable places around Losanteville and Columbia, and up the Little Miami, Mill Creek and the Big Miami Valleys. Cabins were put up near them, and patches of ground were cultivated by the settlers, who would thus push out into the Territory. These outposts were subject to the bloody attacks of Indians, but they were always repulsed.

The extreme outposts were located as follows:

On the Big Miami, twelve miles in the interior; the one on Mill Creek, five miles from Losanteville; and the one on the Little Miami, nine miles out from Columbia.

December 29, Gen. Josiah Harmar arrived with a re-enforcement of 300 men, and assumed command of the Western Army. The troops then at Fort Washington were Kearsey's, Strong's, Pratt's and Kingsbury's companies of United States Infantry, and Ford's Artillery.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

January 2, 1790, Gov. Arthur St. Clair, being then at Losantevelle, by proclamation of that date, established the Symms purchase as a county, giving it the name of Hamilton County, with the following-described boundaries: Beginning on the Ohio River at the confluence of the Little Miami; thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Big Miami; thence up the Big Miami to the Standing Stone Forks (Loramie Creek); thence in a line to be drawn due east to the Little Miami River, and down said Little Miami River to the place of beginning. This line was never surveyed or located. Gen. Hutchings, United States Surveyor General and Geographer, appointed Israel Ludlow to survey the lands lying between the Miamis. This work he began in the winter of 1791–92, under protection of a strong military escort; but, the Indian troubles coming on, and for other reasons, the work was not completed until 1801 or 1802. The Miami tract survey extended to the Indian boundary line, and in the upper valley was bounded on the east by the Ludlow line, the dividing line surveyed by Col. Israel Ludlow, between the Virginia military lands and the Symmes purchase; this line begins at a point on a branch of the Little Miami River, in the northeast corner of Madison Township, Clark County, and runs north, twenty degrees west, to the head-waters of the Scioto River in Logan County, intercepting the Indian boundary line near the head spring of the Buchingehelas (Bohongehelas) Branch of the Great Miami.

At the time of the organization of Hamilton County, the proper civil officers were appointed; a militia company was organized, and Israel Ludlow was appointed Captain.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Shawnees declared that the treaty at Fort Harmar had been made by young Indians who were neither chieftains nor delegates, and that the Indian shore of the Ohio must be kept clear of settlements; that the tribes regarded the new settlements in the Miami Valley as encroachments upon their lands, and as such they would be resisted. To this end, a large number of warriors from these tribes gathered in the Scioto Valley and formed a large camp near the Ohio; boats were captured, and many emigrants tortured and killed. In April, an expedition was organized at Limestone against them, consisting of the militia company of Cincinnati, Kentucky troops under Col. Scott, and a force of regulars from the garrison at Fort Washington, all under the command of Gen. Harmar; some in boats and some by land advanced to the Scioto, but found that the Indians had dispersed.

July 15, Gov. St. Clair, by authority of Congress, called upon Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky for troops to operate under Gen. Harmar against the villages around the head-waters of the Miami, Maumee and Wabash Rivers. At the same time, an expedition was to march under Maj. Hamtramck from Fort St. Vincennes.

GEN. HARMAR'S EXPEDITION.

Gen. Harmar left Fort Washington on the 30th of September, 1790, with a force of 1,133 militia, commanded by Col. John Hardin, of Kentucky, and 320 regulars in command of Majs. Wyllis and Doughty, with Capt. Ferguson's company of artillery and three guns.

Their camp on the fourth night was on Turtle Creek, within the present bounds of Warren County. The next day, they crossed the Little Miami and camped on Cæsar's Creek, three or four miles from the present site of Waynesville; the trace from there ran up to the Old Chillicothe town, destroyed in 1780, over to Mad River, thence across to Honey Creek, and the burned Piqua towns on the Big Miami; on up Loramie's Creek, and west to the St. Mary's,

and down to the villages, at the junction of the St. Mary's and the St. Joseph's Rivers, at which point the mounted militia arrived October 14, and found the villages abandoned and partially burned. Gen. Harmar, with the main force, came up three days later.

The army burned seven villages in the vicinity, and destroyed 20,000 bushels of corn and a great amount of other property belonging to the Indians, and to the French traders who were settled there.

On the 19th, the Indians attacked a strong party of militia that were out scouting, driving them back to camp in a panic; on the 21st the army started on the return march to Fort Washington; but, on the next day, against his own judgment, Gen. Harmar permitted Col. Hardin, with a detachment of 360 men, to go back to the villages to bring on a fight with the savages. This detachment was attacked furiously, and defeated with a loss of 160 killed and missing, and 20 wounded. At noon the next day, the march was resumed. The force, in a very demoralized condition, arrived at Fort Washington on the 3d of November.

The Indian loss in numbers was trifling, and they immediately organized large parties to attack the settlements, and through the entire winter of 1790–91, the Miami Valley was full of war parties from the Northern tribes, organized to attack Ohio River settlements and weak outposts of the army. These parties would come down the rivers in canoes as far as the mouth of Mad River, sometimes as far as the mouth of Twin Creek, arrange hunting parties and a camp of supplies, then begin their attacks on picket posts and the smaller settlements. All able-bodied men promptly responded to every call for defense, and those who were able to travel considered it their first duty to obey a summons to join a party going to attach the Indian villages. Each man was armed with his own flint-lock squirrel rifle, or flint-lock musket, which he kept constantly loaded at his side, day and night, at home or in the field at work. Each wore powder horn and bullet-pouch, and had a supply of patching, and carried a large knife, and dressed in homespun clothes. Their surroundings required them to be ready for duty at any instant. Officers and men were armed alike.

At the close of the year 1790, there were eight flourishing settlements on the Upper Ohio; and the three between the Miamis, with their advance stations.

During the winter, 400 warriors appeared before Dunlap's Station, on the east bank of the Big Miami, and for twenty-six hours besieged the garrison of thirty-five regulars and fifteen settlers; two of the latter were wounded, and Abner Hunt, a surveyor, was captured and cruelly murdered within sight and hearing of the block-house. The Indians tied him to a sapling, and built a large fire near enough to slowly burn him to death; then, as he became less sensible to pain, cuts were made in his flesh to renew the acute suffering; and finally the savages applied burning brands to his naked bowels.

The savages, fearing that re-enforcements would arrive, raised the siege, but remained close to the settlements until in June or July, destroying the crops, running off cattle and horses, and killing whoever might venture out. They became so daring that often, at night, they would skulk through the streets of Cincinnati, while some of the band would destroy the gardens and outbuildings.

By act of Congress, three strong expeditions were to be fitted out on the Ohio for advance against the Wabash and Maumee tribes. May 23, 1791, Gen. Charles Scott, of Kentucky, marched against the Wabash towns, destroying many of the most important ones in the lower valley.

Gov. St. Clair ordered a second expedition to the upper Wabash towns, and Col. James Wilkinson, of the army, was assigned to the command.

EXPEDITION TO THE UPPER WABASH.

August 1, 1791, Col. Wilkinson left Fort Washington with 550 mounted men. The first night, they camped at the head of Mill Creek (near where Hamilton now stands); the second day, they marched thirty miles, and went into camp near the present site of Eaton, and continued their course to the north for two days, then turned west toward the Wabash, which stream they followed to the Ohio, destroying villages, growing grain and crops of all kinds, and taking back as prisoners many squaws and young Indians.

In the meantime, Gov. St. Clair had been busy with preparations for a larger expedition, that he was to command in person; with headquarters at Ludlow Station, a small stockade six miles from Cincinnati, up Mill Creek, he organized a force of 2,300 soldiers and 600 militia, with artillery, cavalry, and all the appointments of a complete army. It was the most formidable force ever before seen in the West. Under instructions from the Secretary of War, Gen. St. Clair was with this army to move north to the junction of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers and build a large fort; then a line of forts to protect his communication with Fort Washington.

ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION AND DEFEAT.

September 17, they marched to a point on the east bank of the Great Miami River and built Fort Hamilton; then marched forty-four miles, and, on October 12, commenced to construct Fort Jefferson, six miles south of where Greenville now stands; October 24, resumed their march, with difficulty making seven miles a day, reaching a branch of the Wabash; November 3, threw up earthworks; were attacked by the Indians at daylight November 4. After three hours' hard fighting, the Americans were totally routed and driven from camp, with the loss of all their artillery, baggage and supply trains, and 890 men and 16 officers killed and wounded. The retreat was continued thirty miles to Fort Jefferson. It was the most disastrous campaign that had ever been made in the West.

With the destruction of this army, all frontier settlements were exposed to the savages, who now rushed on, flushed with victory. The rapid retreat was continued to Fort Washington, which place they reached November 8.

WILKINSON'S EXPEDITION.

In December, Gen. James Wilkinson was placed in command, and, in January, 1792, started an expedition to the scene of "St. Clair's Defeat," arriving there February 1, in a deep snow. By the General's orders, fatigue parties were detailed to bury the dead and gather up Government property that had not been destroyed, On the 3d, the troops returned to Fort Jefferson.

Fort St. Clair, one mile west of Eaton, was erected in the winter of 1791–92. Forts Hamilton, St. Clair and Jefferson were garrisoned with troops sent from Fort Washington, and, at different times during the year 1792, were attacked by the Indians, who kept up active hostilities against the whites.

Monday night, November 6, Maj. Adair, who was returning from Fort Jefferson with 100 Kentuckians, repulsed 250 Indians who attacked him near Fort St. Clair.

MAD ANTHONY.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, an officer of the Revolution, was, in 1792, designated by President Washington to succeed St. Clair in command of the Western Army. In June, he arrived at Pittsburgh and began the organization of his troops; through summer and fall this preparation continued, and in the spring of 1793, with his army, he came down the Ohio in boats, and went into camp at the mouth of Mill Creek.

Yours Truly
E. Shultz

Several months were given to drill and organization, while Peace Commissioners at "Grand Glaize" and the Maumee Rapids were endeavoring to make permanent peace, in which they failed, and on August 17, the meeting was broken up, of which fact Gen. Wayne was immediately notified. October 7, he, with an army of 3,600, marched from Fort Washington up Mill Creek Valley, passed Forts Hamilton and St. Clair. On the morning of the 17th, the rear guard, consisting of ninety-one men, was attacked and defeated at a point half way between Fort St. Clair and Fort Jefferson. In December, Gen. Wayne built Fort Greenville, on the ground on which the town of Greenville now stands, and placed his troops in winter quarters. Near the close of the month, he sent a detachment twenty-two miles to the front to build Fort Recovery on the field of St. Clair's defeat, which was immediately strongly garrisoned.

The army worked hard all winter, drilling, practice-firing and preparing for the coming campaign. All outposts were in constant danger, were frequently attacked, but without loss to the Americans. June 30, 1794, Fort Recovery was attacked by a force of 1,500 Indians and British, who, after a two-days' fight, were driven off. They were found to be on the way to the Little Miami River, expecting to camp at Old Chillicothe. July 26, Gen. Wayne received a re-enforcement of 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th moved forward with his whole army. August 8, he built Fort Defiance at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers. August 13, a flag of truce was sent to the Indians, offering peace. On the 16th, it returned, asking for delay, to which the General did not reply, but marched on, reaching the Maumee at the rapids on the 20th, and fought his celebrated battle of the Fallen Timbers, in which he defeated the Indians in sight of the British Fort Miami. The troops camped on the battle-field for three days, and by easy marches reached Fort Defiance August 27, where they remained till September 14, when they marched to the junction of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, and built Fort Wayne, according to the plans given Gen. St. Clair in 1791. A garrison was left at the fort. October 28, the army started on the return march to Fort Greenville, and went into winter quarters November 2.

CHAPTER V.

WAYNE'S TREATY—SQUATTERS—PURCHASE OF LANDS AT MOUTH OF MAD RIVER—SURVEYING PARTIES—DAYTON PLATTED—DRAWING LOTS—FORMATION OF COLONY—FIRST SETTLERS—THEIR JOURNEY THROUGH THE WOODS—ARRIVAL BY RIVER—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—TOPOGRAPHICAL—DAYTON TOWNSHIP—TAX ASSESSMENT, 1798—TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS TO 1803—OHIO BECOMES A STATE—THE NAME—STATE BOUNDARIES—MONTGOMERY COUNTY—GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY—THE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—ENUMERATION.

DURING the winter of 1794–95, constant efforts were made to assemble Indian chieftains of the tribes, in council, to make treaties that would insure permanent peace. Gen. Wayne and his aids were seven months in arranging the treaties. July 3, 1795, they were finally agreed to, and were signed upon the 3d of August, thus securing to the United States, clear titles to the Ohio Valley lands, from the source of the Ohio River to the mouth of the Wabash. The news of the completion of the treaty assured to the pioneers perfect safety in opening settlements.

People from New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, were wild with impatience at the delay in opening the land offices; hundreds were pushing into the woods, locating "tomahawk rights," and "squatter claims." August 20, the following named gentlemen, Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Territory; Jonathan Dayton, then a citizen of New Jersey, and afterward a United States Senator from that State; Gen. James Wilkinson, of Wayne's army; and Col. Israel Ludlow, from Morris County, New Jersey, contracted with Judge Symmes for the purchase and settlement of the seventh and eighth ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami.

On Monday, September 21, two parties of surveyors left Cincinnati to run the bounderies of the purchase, and to locate a road. Daniel C. Cooper, of Long Hill, N. J., had charge of one party; John Dunlap had the other. They camped the first night at Voorhees' Station, about nine miles out of Cincinnati. The next morning they separated, Cooper and his party to locate and mark a road, partially cutting out the underbrush from Fort Hamilton, up the east bank of the Miami River to the mouth of Mad River. On this road were afterward built the towns of Middletown, Franklin and Miamisburg. Capt. John Dunlap with his party were to run the boundaries of the seventh and eighth ranges between the Miami Rivers. They followed Gen. Harmar's old trail for ten miles, to Turtle Creek, where they left a Mr. Bedell, who had come along to settle about six miles west of the present site of Lebanon, and about a mile south of where the Shaker village now is. He at once erected a block-house, known as Bedell's Station. It was at that time the frontier settlement of the Miami Valley.

The night of the 23d, Capt. Dunlap reached the line that he had located in 1788, between the third and fourth ranges of townships. The 24th and 25th, he run north eighteen miles, to the south line of the seventh range, and then west to the Miami River, where they camped for the night. Their pack-horses were stolen by the Indians that night, and failing to recover them the next day, the party were compelled, on the 27th, to carry their luggage to the mouth of the Mad River. Here a small party of Indians were in camp about thirty rods

above the mouth of the river. Both parties were suspicious, but soon a better feeling prevailed, the whites exchanging flour, salt and tobacco, for jerked venison. One of the Indians bantering Benjamin Van Cleve for a dicker, he gave the Indian a large knife, scabbard and belt, for one of less value with a worsted belt, getting a deer skin to boot.

Cooper and his party came into camp before night, starting back the next morning to make some changes along the road. Dunlap's party went down the Big Miami to the south boundary of the seventh range, then turned east through the timber nine miles, to Big Beaver Creek, and north, October 1, to Muddy Run, a tributary of Mad River. Jonathan Mercer, the pack-horse man, and William Gahagan, the hunter, were sent to the mouth of the creek to make camp and cook supper. When the party came up in the evening, they found that the Indians had been ahead of them, stealing nearly all the provisions and threatening the lives of the cooks. This party, in which were Capt. John Dunlap, Benjamin Van Cleve, William Gahagan, David Lowry, Jonathan Donnel, Jonathan Mercer, and others, remained there in camp for several days, and on the 4th of the month, came down to the mouth of the Mad River, stopping only to eat the last of the meat, then pushing on down Cooper's road to Hole's Creek, where they camped for the night, marching next day thirty-four miles, to Cunningham's Station, where they ate a hearty supper of mush and milk and went in to Cincinnati on the 6th.

A party of Kentuckians had accompanied Cooper to view the country. On Monday, the 28th, they were up near the mouth of the Stillwater. Thick vines and high weeds preventing their seeing the land, they gave it up as a bad job, and returned to Kentucky.

On the 1st of November, the surveyors came again to Mad River to lay out the town, which was done by Israel Ludlow, on Wednesday, November 4, 1795. The town was called Dayton, for Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, one of the proprietors. With the party were a number who came to see the country, and locate, if it proved favorable. The next day, after the town was laid out, here on the spot, those present for themselves, and for others who desired to settle with the colony, drew lots for location, each man to have one in-lot and one out-lot as platted, with the privilege of purchasing 160 acres of land at the rate of a French crown per acre.

During the winter, a colony of forty-six men was formed at Cincinnati, to settle at Dayton and in the vicinity. Several of the more venturesome started at once; some of them stopped at the Big Prairie, near Middletown; two on Clear Creek; several families at Hole's Creek, where the following spring they built the stockade that was afterward known as Hole's Station. In the winter, or early in the spring, David Lowry and Jonathan Donnel located on land that they had selected up Mad River at the old Piqua town; one man ventured up to the forks of Mad River, and another went over to Honey Creek. Several had come up to the mouth of Mad River, prospecting, then returned for their families.

Although forty-six were on the list, at the time of starting, but nineteen fulfilled their engagements. Their names were Samuel Thompson, Benjamin Van Cleve, William Van Cleve, William Gahagan, James McClure, John McClure, Geo. Newcom, William Newcom, Abraham Grassmire, John Davis, William Hamer, Solomon Hamer, Thomas Hamer, Solomon Goss, Thomas Davis, John Dorough, William Chenoweth, James Morris and Daniel Ferrell. They left Cincinnati in March, 1796, in three parties. William Hamer, with a party, started first, but were delayed on the way. George Newcom, with the largest party of the three, started overland, the same day that Samuel Thompson left by boat with his party.

With Hamer were his wife, Mary, two sons, Solomon and Thomas, four daughters, Nancy, Elizabeth, Sarah and Polly, and Jonathan and Edward Mercer. Mr. Hamer owned a pair of horses and a wagon, and in this way emigrated to his new home. It was a long, cold journey through the woods, up the narrow trace, only partially cut out by Cooper the preceding fall. With Newcom were his wife and his brother, William; Thomas Davis and family; William Chenoweth and family; William Van Cleve, James Morris, John Dorough and family; Daniel Ferrell and family; Solomon Goss and family; John Davis and Abraham Grassmire.

With Thompson were his wife, Catharine, their daughter, Sarah, then two years old, their baby, Matthew, then three months old, and Mrs. Thompson's daughter, Mary Van Cleve, then nine years old; Benjamin Van Cleve; the widow McClure, her two sons, James and John, and two daughters, Kate and Ann, and William Gahagan. William Van Cleve was to drive Mr. Thompson's cow overland, in the herd of cattle belonging to the other party.

These two larger parties, with Newcom and Thompson as leaders, started from Cincinnati on Monday, March 21, 1796. Thompson's party came in a large pirogue, down the Ohio River to the Miami, and up that stream to Dayton. The pirogue was a long narrow boat, sharp at bow and stern, and of light draft; running boards extended the length of the boat on each side for the man who poled the boat to walk on. She was decked to protect the women and children, household goods, clothing, provisions, tools, etc. The trip from Cincinnati to the Miami was made in one day, the boat landing at the bend above the mouth of the Miami to land the women, who walked across the peninsula, boarding the boat after she came into the Miami. A short distance above they camped for the night, resuming the voyage early in the morning, making eight or ten miles each day.

The second night on the Miami, they stopped seventeen miles from the Ohio River, at Dunlap's Station. One man would steer the boat as she was propelled up stream with poles. In passing over rapids, or rounding a point, where the current was swift, a long line was fastened to the boat, the other end being fastened up stream to a tree. Then the crew would haul away on the line, thus slowly working the boat against the current to where the line was made fast. This plan of stemming the rapids was called "cordelling."

From Dunlap's they made Hamilton in one day, then were a week on the river from there to Dayton, camping on the river bank at night, landing at the head of St. Clair street Friday, April 1, 1796. The flight of wild geese to the north that spring was enormous. The boat party had them to eat every day, with eggs gathered from the nests of the forest.

The large party of settlers, who, the day the boat left, started to come overland, were about two weeks on the way. All their stores and property were carried on pack-horses, rigged out with pack-saddles, large creels on each side, in which to pack the stuff. These creels or crates were made of hickory withes, and in them were stored bedding, clothing, pots, skillets, stores and provisions, plow-irons, and other tools and implements. The children, too small to walk, were fastened in the creels so that their heads only appeared above.

Hardy as were the pioneers, from a long life in the wilderness, they found the journey of sixty miles over an unbroken road, long and weary; while some would lead the horses, others drove the cattle. With the trusty rifle, game in plenty was shot in the forests, and with the hatchet and ax they made camp at night, and thus they followed the narrow trace.

Cows and younger cattle were driven along, the milk was used morning and evening, and carried in canteens for use during the day. The greatest difficulty was met in crossing the creeks, not only in getting the women and children

over, but in keeping the freight from getting wet. The road, as far as Fort Hamilton, had been used so much by the army that it was comparatively in a good condition, so that the trials of the journey did not really begin until they had started into the narrow rough trace that led to Dayton. Small streams were crossed by felling timbers over them for foot bridges. To cross the larger creeks, such as Dick's Creek, Clear Creek and Hole's Creek, it was necessary to construct rafts to carry over men, women, children and the freight, while horses and cattle had to swim. The nights were cold. It had rained hard with a little spit of snow. The hastily-constructed camps afforded but little protection. A spot would be cleared of wet leaves; for the fire, if possible, dry leaves and sticks were gathered from under logs or out of hollow trees, and the fire kindled by rubbing together pieces of punk or rotten wood. For a bed, blankets were spread on a lot of brush and old bushes; thus through such hardships did mothers and little ones bear up cheerfully, sleeping in the open air, getting up cold and unrefreshed for an early start into another day of fatigue. They were detained for awhile at the Big Prairie, just below where Middletown now is, then halted at Hole's Creek, arriving here within a week after the other parties. Jonathan and Edward Mercer, with all of their worldly goods in the paniers of a single pack-horse, kept on up Mad River eight miles, and located Mercer's Station on land that is now in Bath Township, Greene County. They were the first two whites to settle in the territory now within the boundaries of that county. Their's was an exposed position, and twice within the next two years, the savages forced the abandonment of the station. Others settled a little higher up, at Cribb's Station, in the forks of Mad River. All of the settlements were annoyed by the Indians stealing horses and pilfering generally.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

William Hamer was born in Maryland about the year 1750; with his wife, Mary, and children, he moved West, in the spring of 1792, coming down the Ohio to Cincinnati in a flat-boat, built by himself and son Solomon. At Cincinnati, they used the boat lumber to build a cabin for the family to live in; this cabin they occupied until they started to Dayton, in March, 1796. Being a local Methodist preacher, and thinking that in the Symmes purchase, as in the settlement of the Ohio Company at Marietta, Section 29 would be contributed by the proprietors, for religious purposes, he located on that section, up Mad River about three miles. He was mistaken, however, and afterward had to pay $2 per acre like the rest of the settlers. With the help of his son Solomon, and William Gahagan, he built his cabin on the top of the hill, just south of where the C., C., C. & I. and the T., D. & B. Railroads now cross the Springfield pike. For fifty years afterward, that hill was known far and wide as Hamer's Hill. Solomon was, at that time, sixteen years old; Nancy afterward married William Gahagan; Elizabeth married William C. Lowry; Thomas was six years old. Sarah Hamer was married in November, 1801, to David Lowry, who lived up Mad River, near the mouth of Donnel's Creek, and was one of the earliest settlers in Mad River Valley; she died, in August, 1810. Polly married Joseph Culbertson, of Miami County. Dayton Hamer was born December 9, 1796, at his father's cabin on Hamer's Hill, and was the first child born in the Dayton settlement; he married Catherine Haney, moved to Illinois, then to California, where he died many years ago. William Hamer, Jr., married Hannah Culbertson, and moved to Indiana; Susan Hamer married —— Krider; Ruth married Abram Wagoner; Ellen died single. Mary, wife of William Hamer, died at their home, Hamer's Hill, August 9, 1825, aged sixty-three years. William Hamer met with an accident on his way to Cincinnati, in the summer of 1827, and died from the effects of it shortly afterward.

Col. George Newcom was an Irishman, born in the old country and came to America, with his parents, in 1775. The family settled in Delaware, but afterward moved to the vicinity of Middletown, Penn. In Washington County, Penn., he married Mary Henderson, who was a native of the State. Their first child, Elizabeth, was born at Cincinnati, May 13, 1794, and died there before the colony started to Mad River. The next child, John W., was born at the Samuel Dick farm, near Hamilton, September 9, 1797; married Martha Grimes, November 21, 1820, and died July 7, 1836; his wife died April 11, 1867; they had five children, all of whom are dead but the youngest, Martha A., who is the wife of John E. Greer, of Dayton. Jane, daughter of Col. George and Mary Newcom, was born at her father's tavern, at the corner of Main and Water streets, in Dayton, April 14, 1800. May 20, 1819, she married Nathaniel Wilson, and lived all of her life on Main street, in Dayton; had nine children, four of them yet living—Clinton, Mary J. Hunt, a widow, Elizabeth Bowen, a widow, and Susan, the wife of Josiah Gebhart; Mrs. Wilson died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gebhart, April 5, 1874. Col. George Newcom was a soldier in Wayne's army, and also served in 1812; he was the first Sheriff of this county was afterward State Senator, then member of the Lower House, and filled many other positions of trust in the county. His wife, Mary, died April 3, 1834; June 22, 1836, he married Elizabeth Bowen, who died October 29, 1850. Col. Newcom died, February 25, 1853, aged eighty-two years.

Wiiliam Newcom was about twenty years old when he came to the Dayton settlement. He married Miss Charlotte Nolan, of Kentucky, who, after his death, married John Baker, and, surviving him, married Henry Row. William Newcom was a soldier in the war of 1812, and finally died from the effects of hardships and exposure that he, with others, experienced.

Benjamin Van Cleve was the son of John Van Cleve, who was the son of Benjamin and Rachel Van Cleve. John Van Cleve was born at New Brunswick, N. J., May 16, 1749; was a soldier in the revolution, serving in his father's company. He married Catharine Benham, and, in 1785, settled in Washington County, Penn. In December, 1789, he, with his family, started for the Northwest Territory, and landed at Losanteville, January 3, 1790. June 1, 1791, he was stabbed in five places, killed and scalped by the Indians, in an outlot at Cincinnati. John and Catharine Van Cleve had six children. Benjamin was born in Monmouth County, N. J., February 24, 1773; Ann was born at the same place, July 30, 1775, married Col. Jerome Holt, at Cincinnati, and in 1797, settled with him in Van Buren Township, in this county, and died in March, 1858; William was born in Monmouth County, N. J., in 1777; Margaret, born at the home place, in Monmouth County, in February, 1779, married —— Reeder, at Cincinnati, and died, in September, 1858; Mary, born in Washington County, Penn., February 10, 1787; Amy, born in Washington County, Penn., in July, 1789, married Isaac Shields, and died in Preble County, Ohio. Catharine, the mother of these children, married Samuel Thompson, at Cincinnati, by whom she had two children, Sarah and Matthew, before they moved to Dayton. Benjamin Van Cleve, the subject of this sketch, was an upright and worthy man; when his father was killed by the Indians, in 1791, although but eighteen years old, he took upon himself the care and support of his mother and family. He served in the campaigns of St. Clair, Wilkinson and Wayne—was a bearer of important dispatches to Washington, New York and return; was in Dunlap's surveying party in this Mad River country, immediately after Wayne's treaty with the Indians; was here again, with Col. Ludlow, to lay out Dayton, and came as a settler with the first colony, in the spring of 1796. He taught the first school, in the Dayton block-house, in 1799; he served as Clerk of the Court from the organization of the county until his death, in 1821, and was

the first Postmaster appointed in Dayton, serving in that capacity from 1804 until the date of his death. In the language of his friend and associate, Col. John Johnson, "God never made a better man than was Benjamin Van Cleve." August 28, 1800, he married Mary Whitten, daughter of John and Phœbe Whitten; they had five children. John Whitten Van Cleve, born in Dayton June 27, 1801, died September 6, 1858; William James, born October 10, 1803, died October 30, 1808; Henrietta Maria, born November 16, 1805, married Samuel B. Dover, September 21, 1824; surviving him, she married Joseph Bond, November 4, 1858, and died, May 18, 1879; Mary Cornelia, born December 2, 1807, married James Andrews, November 20, 1827, and died February 19, 1878; Sarah Sophia, born November 24, 1809, married David C. Baker, February 11, 1830, died October 18, 1839. Mary Van Cleve, the mother of these children, was born February 17, 1782, and died December 28, 1810. March 10, 1812, Benjamin Van Cleve married Mary Tamplin, an English lady, but at that time living in Champaign County, Ohio. Benjamin Van Cleve died November 29, 1821; his second wife, Mary, by whom he had no children, died December 19, 1825.

Capt. William Van Cleve, brother of Benjamin, son of John and Catharine, was born near Monmouth, N. J., in 1777, and was not quite twenty years old when he came to Dayton. Although he lived in town for two or three years, he began at once to improve his farm, which was south of Dayton. His first wife was Effie Westfall, by whom he had several children. In 1812, Capt. Van Cleve responded promptly with his company of Dayton Riflemen, to the first call for troops, and in June they were ordered to the front. After the war, he kept a tavern just south of town, at the junction of Warren and Jefferson streets, and died there in 1828.

Aunt Polly, Mary Van Cleve Swaynie, daughter of John and Catharine Van Cleve, was born in Washington County, Penn., February 10, 1787. Why she is called Aunt Polly we do not know, but that is the name by which she is best known now. She was born five months before the Northwest Territory was formed; she is nine years older than Dayton, fifteen years older than the State of Ohio, and sixteen years older than Montgomery County. She, with her parents, landed at Losanteville the day the name was changed to Cincinnati; six years later, March, 1796, she left there in the pirogue with the party who came up the Miami River, landing at the head of St. Clair street, Dayton, April 1, 1796, and has lived in Dayton ever since. She attended school in 1799 and 1800, at the block-house that stood in Main street at the river bank, and can tell of events happening in every stage of the county's progress, from the little cluster of cabins of the last century, to the county's improved and substantial condition of to-day. She was married, to John McClain, in 1804, and by him had ten children, four of whom are still living; a daughter, Mrs. Jane Swaynie, who lives with her, and three sons, who have moved away from the county. Her husband died, and on December 12, 1826, she married Robert Swaynie; they had no children. Mrs. Swaynie has been a widow for many years; her residence is No. 247 Bainbridge street, Dayton, where, for the past twenty years or more, her relatives and friends have assembled to celebrate, with her, each recurring anniversary of her birth. Aunt Polly is in reasonably good health, although, of course, her mind is not so active as formerly.

Samuel Thompson came from Pennsylvania to Cincinnati, where he married Catharine, widow of John Van Cleve. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had two children—Sarah, who was about two years old when they moved to Dayton, and Matthew, born in January, 1796; Sarah married John Ensey. Mr. Thompson was drowned in Mad River, in 1817; his wife died, August 6, 1837.

William Gahagan, a brave and kind-hearted Irishman, who came in Wayne's Legion from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, in 1793, and served with that army through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795. He and Benjamin Van Cleve were comrades; in May, 1794, they made a trip down the Ohio to Fort Massac, with contractors' supplies; returned, in July, to the army. After the treaty at Greenville, he at once engaged with surveyor, Capt. Dunlap, who was then getting ready for field work in the Mad River district. His land was up Mad River, and, for two or three years, he made his home at William Hamer's cabin, and afterward married Nancy Hamer. About 1804, or 1805, they moved to Miami County, upon land that he owned south of Troy, known as Gahagan's prairie. He was closely identified with the settlement and progress of Troy. His wife, Nancy, died, and he married Mrs. Tennery; he died, in Troy, about 1845.

The McClures—The father of James, John, Kate and Ann McClure, was killed at St. Clair's defeat; and his widow, their mother, brought them to Dayton, and lived with them in the cabin, at the southwest corner of Water and Mill streets, for four or five years, then moved, with them, to Honey Creek, Miami County.

John Davis settled at, or near, the bluffs, and was accidentally killed at the Cooper mill, in 1799; his death was the first that had occurred in the settlement.

Solomon Goss, with his family, moved farther up the Miami.

Thomas Davis was a Welshman, but came here, with his family from Pennsylvania, and located on his farm at the bluffs south of Dayton, where he lived until his death.

Abraham Grassmire, a German, a single man, and was a weaver by trade. He helped to make the first looms for the settlers, and was handy in the construction of other household conveniences that the pioneers so greatly needed.

John Dorough, was a married man when he came here, and was a miller; he owned the mill on Mad River that afterward became the property of Shoup, and since known as the Kneisley Mills, but now owned by Mr. John Harries, of Dayton.

Daniel Ferrell was over fifty years old, and brought his family with him; but little is known of him, except that he came from Western Virginia, and settled up the Miami, possibly on lands that are included within the bounds of Miami County.

William Chenoweth brought his family with him from Kentucky. He was fifty-five years of age, and a blacksmith, although he did not follow that trade here, for, up to September, 1799, there was no blacksmith shop within twenty miles of Dayton. His land was in the Mad River Valley, and was cut off from this county, in the formation of Greene County.

James Morris came West, to Fort Harmar, and was on the expedition under Gen. Harmar, in 1790. He was a farmer, and, after coming to this county, was twice married, but died childless.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

As these settlers found it, the outlook was a waving sea of green tree-tops, varied only by channels of rippling streams, that spread out like a fan, from just above the location of the little hamlet of log cabins. The clean gravel bed of the Big Miami was the main channel from the north, winding its way through rich bottom lands, from its source down through this beautiful valley; emptying into it a mile above Dayton, was the Southwest Branch (Stillwater); just at the town site, dashing, whirling, beautiful Mad River joined the more steady-going Miami for a sweep around the point selected for the settlement. A half mile below, on the west side, was Wolf Creek, and five miles further down, from among the hills, came Possum Run, a stream of little importance.

George Bixler

PERRY, TP.

Next was Bear Creek; then Little and Big Twin Creeks; and on the east side of the Miami, five miles below the settlement, was Hole's Creek; and just above the bluffs, the Rubicon. Into these larger streams, flowing from springs and lakelets, were the numberless little branches, creeks and runs of clear cool waters; from the marshes and forests, glen and dale, through the bright prairies and broad bottoms, and, bursting from the hills, came the limpid waters to freshen the rivers.

From the level disk of prairie, meadows and swails, around the old Mackacheek towns, clear, cool Mad River cut its way, fed by rapid-running brooks and bubbling springs of delightful water. The Southwest Branch (Stillwater) winding through the hills from the northwest, drained an equally fertile section.

Wolf Creek and Bear Creek and Little Twin Creek, with their sources within the county, were the outlets of the geater portion of the western half of the county. Big Twin Creek, crossing the southwestern corner of the county, and uniting with Little Twin, at the point where Germantown was afterward located, connected with the Miami a few miles below, in Warren County.

Hole's Creek was the only feeder of any importance on the east side of the Miami, below Dayton. The southeastern part of the county was partially drained by Little Beaver Creek and other small streams running into the Little Miami River. Small creeks in the northwest corner of the county, now Clay and Perry Townships, led to the upper branches of Big Twin Creek.

The beauty and fertility of the Miami country had been made known by the earliest adventurers by the returning soldiers of the military expeditions, and by explorers and surveying parties afterward. There was nothing monotonous in the topography of the county, an ever-changing panorama of hills and valleys, sparkling streams gracefully winding through the green prairies and woodlands. The great rolling ridges of hills lay north and south in chains between the streams, and rising gradually to the level table-lands in the northern part of the county, around to the county line on the west, and down to the headwaters of Bear Creek and Little Twin. South of that and to the Miami, the highest land of the county is found; the hills there are about 350 feet above the river, about 600 feet above low water mark at Cincinnati—an elevation of about 1,000 feet above tide water.

The hills between Mad River and the Miami are not so high or rough, and away from the rivers, generally run back to the gentle undulations of the more level country beyond. South of Mad River, and down to the little branches and creeks that lead east to the Little Miami and west to the Big Miami, the lay of the land was that of broad slopes with but little waste.

The main stem, the broad, rich bottoms of the Miami itself, from one to two miles wide, along that river, from north to south, divided the territory that was afterward formed into Montgomery County—one-fourth on the east side and the three-fourths on the west side of the river. Here the pioneers could choose from the rich valleys of either the Miami, Mad River, Stillwater, the Twin Valleys, Wolf Creek, or Crooked Salem Creek above, or Bear Creek, or Hole's Creek, and even the hilly tracts were dotted with little green valleys of rich loamy soil—the best of farm lands.

From the water's edge, across the bottoms and up over the hills and sweeping slopes, in all directions, was an almost unbroken, undisturbed dense wood. A dead silence pervaded the wilderness; neither wigwam or cabin stood anywhere in this very perfection of forest; a mass of tangled vines and undergrowth made a safe retreat for birds and wild animals. To the north and west were the beach lands, the hill-sides and plains were covered with sugar trees, hickory, elm, ash, walnut and poplars; on the hilltops were groves of stately oaks. Timber, water and stone were in abundance. Gravel knolls and ridges

were most numerous to the south and east, but a good supply of clean gravel could be found in the beds of most of the streams. The uplands were generally a fertile, clayey soil, well adapted to raising tobacco or grain. The rich soils of the bottom lands, however, were to be the fine farming tracts; there the light, warm, dry soil would prove inexhaustible, and produce fully double what could be raised in the cold, wet, heavy uplands. The beech lands held so nearly a level position that the streams that had their sources in them were generally of a sluggish flow, and, although being in the highest levels, they were rated as the low lands of the county. The soil of the "second bottoms," while thinner than that of the bottoms, was of a loamy, sandy character and very productive. Prairie lands were not a particular feature in the topography of the county, and were chiefly valuable from the fact that they were ready for immediate cultivation, but wherever they were, they were of small extent. Wet lands and swamps were taken as so much bad with all of the good

The choice tracts of land were the rich, black bottoms, found alike in great bodies in the Mad River, Miami and Stillwater Valleys, as well as along Wolf Creek, Bear Creek and the Twin Creeks—all equally productive. These were the rich lands, which, to the intelligent eye of the pioneer, promised to blossom as the rose; lands apparently inexhaustible in their resources, and, therefore, to attract a good class from the stream of emigrants then moving westward from the colonies. This valley was indeed a garden spot. The Indian deserted it reluctantly, but God designed that they should have it who could make the most of it. And now the results of the labor of our pioneers show themselves. Instead of the gloomy forests and underbrush of the river, fields and hill-tops that are now smiling acres and verdant gardens, and where the wild pea-vine once clambered up to meet the sunlight, the gracefully-tasseled corn waves in the same breezes that carried the red man's canoe from shore to shore of the rivers.

DAYTON TOWNSHIP.

The survey of the Miami tract by Col. Ludlow, definitely located the northern boundary of Hamilton County, so that, instead of the line being drawn from the mouth of the Loramie Creek, it extended up the Miami to where that river crossed the Indian boundary-line in Section 18, Township 2, of Range 14 of townships, between the Miami Rivers; thence along the Indian boundary-line to the "Ludlow line," thence along that line to the head spring of the Little Miami River, and down that river to the Ohio. The county embraced the entire Ludlow survey, of fourteen ranges of townships and the fractional range between the north line of the fourteenth range and the Indian boundary-line.

January 2, 1790, the date of the formation of Hamilton County, Gov. St. Clair appointed Jacob Tappan and William McMillan Justices of the Peace for the county. Their authority extended, of course, throughout all of the territory included in the county, but as there were no inhabitants in this upper country, it is not necessary to notice more than simply the appointment of these, the first civil officers of the valley.

At the time of the settlement at Dayton, William McMillan, Robert Wheelan and Robert Benham were the County Commissioners of Hamilton County; Tabor Washburn was Clerk; Daniel Symmes, Sheriff; Stephen Wood, Treasurer, and George Gordon, Coroner.

During the winter of 1796–97, Dayton Township and other townships, were formed, making eleven in all in the county, viz., Cincinnati, Columbia, Miami, Anderson, Iron Ridge, South Bend, Colerain, Springfield, Fairfield, Deerfield and Dayton. Fairfield Township included the territory east of the Big Miami, now in Butler County. Deerfield Township included the territory west of the Little Miami, now in Warren County, and that part of Montgom-

ery County between the Miami Rivers south of the north line of the fifth range of townships. Dayton Township was bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east bank of the Big Miami, where it was intersected by the north line of the fifth range of townships; thence up that river in all its meanderings to the Indian boundary-line, at a point where said river crossed the said Indian boundary-line, in Section 18, Township 2, in the fourteenth range of townships, between the Miamis; thence along said line to Ludlow's line, and down that line to the southeast corner of Section 5, Township 6, in the eighth range of townships between the Miamis, where was a branch of the Little Miami River; thence down the river to the north line of the fifth range of townships; thence west with said line to the place of beginning. The township thus described included within its limits territory that now forms portions of the counties of Montgomery, Greene, Miami, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Shelby. All of Wayne, Mad River and Van Buren, with parts of Washington, Dayton and Miami Townships, of Montgomery County, as at present formed, were in Dayton Township.

The Commissioners of Hamilton County, on the 10th of June, 1797, at a meeting held at the Mansion House of Seth Cutter's, in Cincinnati, appointed Assessors and Collectors for the several townships. James Brady was made Assessor, and John Kitchell, Collector, of Dayton Township. John Kitchell, failing to qualify, Calvin Morrill, was, on the 25th of August, appointed in his stead, and Cyrus Osborn was appointed Constable of Dayton Township. Constables made returns of persons and property to the Assessors, who made the lists and assessments, that were placed in the hands of the Township Collectors for collection. The Commissioners and Assessors jointly controlled the disbursements, making regular reports to the County Court. The reports of assessments and collections for Dayton Township for this year, were lost in transit, between Dayton and Cincinnati; the Clerk was ordered to forward duplicates, and Collector Morrill was directed to make return by the 15th of January, 1798. There were sixteen delinquents in the township, and the Collector made final return, eight of them non est, seven satisfied and one lost. After the lists were returned each year, the Commissioners and Assessors met as a Court of Appeals, to hear appeals against assessments. The following orders show the amount of fees paid to these first officers.

To Stephen Wood, Treasurer of the County of Hamilton:

Sir—You will pay James Brady Five Dollars and Twenty Cents, out of the first monies that come into your hands, the same being his perquisites in full as Assessor for the Township of Dayton for the year 1797, and this shall be your warrant for so doing.

(Signed) William McMillan, } *Commissioners.*
Robert Benham, }

Nov. 24th, 1797.

To Stephen Wood, Treasurer of Hamilton County:

Sir—You will pay Cyrus Osborn, Constable of Dayton Township, One Dollar and Ninety Cents, which by law he is entitled to for his trouble and attention in executing and returning the Commissioners' warrant for ascertaining the taxable property for the present year; and also Fifty Cents for one quire of paper used in the aforesaid business.

(Signed) William McMillan, } *Commissioners.*
Robert Benham, }

Cincinnati, Nov. 24th, 1797.

The county expense for stationery for the year was $14.34. The Commissioners' fees for the same time were $7.50 each.

Joseph Price was appointed County Commissioner in 1798, in place of William McMillan, whose term expired. Jacob Burnet succeeded Stephen Wood as Treasurer; John Ludlow succeeded Daniel Symmes as Sheriff; and John S. Gano was appointed Protonothary.

James Thompson was appointed Constable of Dayton Township for the year 1798, Daniel C. Cooper, Assessor, and George Newcom, Collector.

The following rates (valuation for taxation) were fixed by the Commissioners and Appraisers:

Single men with no property	$1 00
Cleared land, per acre	20 00
Cattle, per head	16 00
Horses	75 00
Cabins	20 00
Houses	600 00
Grist and saw mills, each	600 00
Boats	200 00
Ferries	1,000 00
Stud horses	1,000 00

LIST OF TAXPAYERS AND ASSESSMENTS IN DAYTON TOWNSHIP IN 1798.

George Allexander	$1 12
George Adams	1 33
Thomas Arnett	62
Benjamin Archer	1 33
John Barnett	1 25
Paul Butler	80
Loriam Belcher	1 25
George Boos (living at Dayton)	1 25
John Beatey (living near Cribb's Station)	1 25
Paterick Broderick	94
Samuel Beck	2 20
John Bailey	57
Andrew Bailey	1 00
John Childers (living at Smith's Town)	1 07
John Casey	1 00
Daniel Cox	1 00
Daniel C. Cooper (including Vallentine Oyer, his miller)	6 25
William Chapman	2 25
William Chenorth	1 00
James Collier	1 33
William Cancannon	37½
John Devor	82
Thomas Davis	1 40
Peter Davis (living at Dayton)	1 00
James Drew (living at Hole's Station)	1 00
Jonathan Donalds	1 37
Owen Davis (including Owen Batman, his hireling)	2 80
Thomas Denny (including James Pachston)	4 25
James Demint (including Christopher Kailey)	2 35
John Duncan	87
Philip Espetro	75
Nicholas Espetro	70
Henry Etcheson	1 12½
Robert Edgar	1 33
John Ellis	40
John Ewing	3 50
Daniel Ferrell	57
Daniel Flinn	1 20
Benjamin Flinn	1 07½
William Gahagen	1 12
Henry Garrett (Smith's Town)	1 07½
Smith Gregg	1 36
Benjamin Guinn (living with James Miller)	1 00
James Galloway, Sr	2 50
James Galloway, Jr	1 32
Benjamin Hamlet (Smith's Town)	1 07½
David Huston	1 37½
John Huston	1 30
William Hole	1 73
William Hamer	2 40
Edward Harlin	1 00
Zachariah Hole	1 87

Daniel Hole, Sr.	37½
Richard Hudson	1 03
John Hillyard	1 90
John Haggin	3 00
Moses Harlin	3 50
Jerome Holt	1 00
William Holmes (including John Teeds)	1 65
Samuel Holmes (Cribb's Station)	1 00
Simon Hughlock (Beaver Creek)	1 07
Boston Hoblet	75
Alexander Huston	1 13
John Hole (including Arial Coy)	2 54
Thomas John	1 50
John Jackson	1 00
Soloman Kelley	90
Leonard Leuchman	1 06
William Loe	70
Jeremiah Ludlow	1 00
John Laelley	37½
William Lamb (including Michael Woods and John Woods)	3 31
Nathan Lamb	3 20
Andrew Lock	1 37½
David Lowrey, Jr	1 37
David Lowrey, Sr	55
James McDonald (including Jacob Shin)	2 30
Jonathan Mercer	40
James Miller, Esq	1 55
Edward Mercer	1 00
James Morris	1 30
James McClure	1 00
Widow McClure	80
David Morris	1 37
Adam McPersen (Little Miami)	1 80
Richard Mason	80
John McCabe (including his son)	2 30
James Miller	74
William Maxwell (including his negro)	2 12
Joseph Mooney	1 12
John McNight	37½
John McGrew	2 05
Thomas Newport	2 00
Benjamin Nap	50
George Newcome (including M. Bourget)	2 69
Chisley Nap	1 30
John Nap	1 00
Daniel Nap	1 00
Usual Osborn	37½
John Penticost	37½
William Peney	50
John Paul	1 12
James Paul	1 00
William Paul	75
Matthias Parsons	50
John Quick	63
James Robe	1 06
Thomas Rich	1 87½
Jonathan Rollins	1 00
Abraham Richardson	1 80
Patrick Rock (including his son)	2 50
William Robbins	92
Benjamin Robbins	1 30
Charles Sincks	75
Jacob Sincks	37½
Anthony Shevalier	90
Henry Stumm	75
Richard Sunderlin	75
William Sunderlin	75
James Small	1 00
Alexander Sampson (living with James Thompson)	1 37
Benjamin Furman (including Aslam Eniswirt)	3 75

Samuel Thompson	1 75
James Thompson (including James McCoy)	3 75
John Vance	1 90
Joseph Vance	1 70
Joseph Vandalagh	1 00
William Van Asdall	90
James Westfall	1 30
Jobe Westfall	75
William Westfall (including two of his sons)	5 40
Andrew Westfall	75
George Westfall	1 12
Peter Washington (living with Daniel Flinn)	1 00
John Welch	1 50
Joseph Layton	1 00
Moses Young	37½
George Kirkendall	56
Total	$186 66½

D. C. Cooper, *Assessor of Dayton Township.*

His fees for this assessment were $7.21.

Township affairs to 1803.

James Smith was appointed Sheriff. The first election held in the Northwestern Territory was that for members of the Territorial Legislature, on the third Monday of December, 1798. The following-named citizens were elected to represent Hamilton County: William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell, Isaac Martin. Two Cincinnatians, Jacob Burnet and James Findlay, were selected, on the 22d of March, 1799, either by the President, the United States Senate, or the United States House of Representatives (authorities do not agree which) as members of the first Legislative Council of the Territory.

In 1799, David E. Wade received the appointment of County Commissioner, to succeed Robert Wheelan. The following-named officers were appointed for Dayton Township for that year: Constable, Samuel Thompson; Assessor, John McGrew; Collector, John Ewing. D. C. Cooper was appointed Justice of the Peace. The first entry in his docket is dated October 4, 1799. The case was a suit brought by Abram Richardson against George Kirkendall, for $8. The costs in the case were as follows: Summons, 10 cents; entering judgment, 10 cents; subpœna, 13 cents; total, 33 cents. Defendant stayed collection with John Casey on the security bond. The next case was brought by John Casey against Mathew Bohn, for $6.78. The Squire's record reads: "From the circumstances in the case, it appears that there is really no cause of action and plaintiff is taxed with the costs, viz., Summons, 10 cents, entering judgment, 20 cents; sattisfyed." Another case recorded is a suit by Winetowah, a Shawnee Indian, against Ephraim Lawrence, for $7.66, due for furs. The Indian got judgment for the amount and $1.20 costs. The docket runs to May 1, 1803, the date of the formation of the county, and covers 118 cases, a hundred of them certified as "settled," the rest being marked "sattisfyed."

The lands around Cincinnati were more rapidly settled than this upper part of the valley, because of the protection of the garrison at Fort Washington. Three new townships—Washington, Ohio and St. Clair—were formed in the county somewhere south of Dayton Township, in the year 1799

Assessor McGrew was tardy in sending in his list, and was ordered by the Commissioners to return it by June 28; by July 1, he had it completed, showing an assessment of $233.72; of this amount $224.64 were collected.

Ichabod B. Miller was appointed Commissioner in the year 1800, and Aaron Goforth, Clerk. July 18, Jerome Holt was appointed Constable of Day-

ton Township, and was directed to "list" the free male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and over; for which service he was paid $19.50. The rates of taxation for this year were upon houses, mills and other buildings—40 cents on each $100 valuation; horses, 40 cents each; cattle, 10 cents; young or single men, 50 cents to $2; bond servants, $1 each; stud horses, the rate they stand at the season.

In 1801, William Ruffin was appointed County Commissioner. Benjamin Van Cleve was County Surveyor, and was made Lister for Dayton Township; he listed 382 free males over twenty-one years of age. In addition to this number, he found, west of the Big Miami River, twenty-eight, and east of the Little Miami less than twenty. Mr. Van Cleve was paid $29.50 for listing. The township paid $576.62½ taxes that year. Local officers for the counties and townships of the territory, had been appointed by the Governor and Courts; but as the population of the Miami Valley increased so rapidly, it was decided that other officers were required and should be elected, and the following authority was given for an election in Dayton Township:

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO. } HAMILTON COUNTY.

The United States to Jerome Holt, of Dayton Township, greeting: You are hereby required to give notice to the inhabitants of said township, in three of the most public places thereof, at least ten days before the first Monday in April next, that they may and shall convene on said day at the house of George Newcom, in the township aforesaid, and then and there proceed to elect by ballot a Chairman, Town Clerk, three or more Trustees or Managers, two or more Overseers of the Poor, three Fence Viewers, two Appraisers of Houses, Lister of Taxable Property, a sufficient number of Supervisors of Roads, and one or more Constables, agreeable to a law entitled an act to establish and regulate town meetings. And of this warrant make due return. BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of our same Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Cincinnati, this second day of March, in the year of our Lord 1802.

[SEAL.] JOHN S. GANO, *Cl'k.*

The names of the officers elected are not known, as there was no record kept; but those who were elected served until the organization of the county, the next year, 1803.

OHIO.

By the census of 1800, there were 42,000 inhabitants in that part of the Northwestern Territory now included within the boundaries of Ohio. Application was promptly made for admission into the Union, as a State.

April 30, 1802, the Enabling Act of Congress, for the formation of the State of Ohio, was approved by the President. Under this act, the first Constitutional Convention of the State was assembled at Chillicothe, on the 1st of November, 1802; and on the 29th day of the same month, the Convention, having completed its labors, the constitution, as adopted, was signed by the members, and the Convention adjourned.

February 19, 1803, the act of Congress, "To provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the State of Ohio," was approved by the President. By this act, Ohio was admitted into the Union.

Ohio is the "Pennsylvania Dutch" way of spelling the Indian name given to the great river that divided the Indian lands of the north from the lands in possession of the southern tribes. The language of the Wyandots was similar to that of all the Northwestern tribes; that of the Delawares and Shawnees, who were carpet-baggers in Ohio, differed each from the other and from that of the tribes of the West. The Shawnees called the Ohio River, *Kisilakep Sepe*, the Eagle River; the name given it by the Delawares was *Whingwy Sepung*, the Big Stream.

The Wyandots, who were possessors of the soil north of the Ohio, and whose hunting-grounds were in the Kentucky lands, and who had control of the

vast regions of the west for a hundred years before the Delawares or Shawnees came here, gave the name to the river, and it therefore should stand in preference to all other names. The Ohio State was named from the Ohio River, and what is said of one applies to the other.

The Wyandots had named the river, *Ohezuh*, great, grand and fair to look upon. The earliest French explorers called it fair and beautiful. *La Belle Riviere*, the same meaning as the Indian name *Ohezuh*—the beautiful river. After the French occupation of the valley, following the Indian pronunciation of the name of the river, they call it *Oho*, then *Oheeho*.

The Pennsylvanians, in their early treaties with the Iroquois, got the name *Oheeo*, and spelling it in their Dutch way exactly as it was pronounced, the "i" was substituted for the double "ee," thus: *Oh-ee-o* became *Oh-i-o*. It was not so spelled or pronounced until a short time before the middle of the last century; after 1744, when attention began to be drawn toward the West. Virginians gave the accent that has ever since prevailed.

STATE BOUNDARIES.

In no one of the many histories of Ohio has an accurate description of the State boundary lines been given; most of the writers have been content to say that Ohio is bounded on the east by Pennsylvania; on the south by the Ohio River; on the West by Indiana; and on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie.

From the best accounts of surveys, we find the eastern boundary line to begin at a point on the north bank of the Ohio River, just below the mouth of Beaver Creek; thence running north, in a direct line, to the northern boundary-line of the United States in Lake Erie. The Ohio River, from Beaver Creek to the mouth of the Big Miami, forms the southern boundary line. The western line begins at a point on the west bank of the Big Miami River at its junction with the Ohio River, and extends north to a point, from which a line extended due east would intersect Lake Erie, northwest of the Maumee Bay. The northern boundary of Ohio, is a line drawn due east, from the point located as above, to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the United States in Lake Erie; thence with said northern boundary line to its intersection with the eastern boundary line of Ohio.

There was serious trouble between Ohio settlers and the Territorial officers of Michigan, as to the location of the line between that Territory and the State of Ohio. At one time, the Michigan militia drove the settlers off their lands; but the matter was adjusted by Congress refusing to admit Michigan into the Union unless the line was established as Ohio claimed.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The first Legislature met at Chillicothe on Tuesday, March 1, 1803. Gov. St. Clair had become unpopular in many ways, and most of all because of his refusal, while Governor of the Territory, to organize new counties in the parts of the Territory most thickly settled.

March 24, 1803, the Legislature enacted a law for the division of Hamilton and Ross Counties, and by that act, Montgomery, Warren, Butler and Greene Counties were created. Section 3 of the act reads as follows: "And be it further enacted: That all that part of the county of Hamilton, included within the following boundaries, viz., beginning on the State line at the northwest corner of the county of Butler; thence east with the lines of Butler and Warren, to the east line of Section No. 16, in the third township and fifth range; thence north eighteen miles; thence east two miles; thence north to the State line; thence, with the same, to the west boundary of the State; thence south, with said boundary, to the beginning shall compose a third new county, called and

Henry Becker

RANDOLPH, TP.

known by the name of Montgomery." Section 6, of the same act, fixed the temporary seat of justice, "Where court should be held at the house of George Newcom, in the town of Dayton." Section 8 fixed May 1, 1803, as the day the act should take effect.

GEN. RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

The county was named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was killed, in the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775. Gen. Montgomery, son of Thomas Montgomery, was born in Ireland, in 1736, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1754, he obtained a commission in the British army and three years later came, with his regiment, to America, where he distinguished himself in the service, and returned to England, in 1763; remained there for nine years, when he left the army, and again came to America. He settled and married in New York, was a delegate to the provincial convention of 1775, and soon afterward was commissioned by Congress as one of the Brigade Generals of the Colonial army. In the invasion of Canada (1775), he was placed second in command of the division under Schuyler, and assumed command of the division when Schuyler returned, sick, to Albany. Montgomery advanced rapidly, and before December had successively captured Chambly, St. Johns and Montreal. In December, he effected a junction with Arnold, before Quebec. The assault on the town was made the night of December 31. The surprise was complete, but, unfortunately for the Americans, Montgomery, who was gallantly leading his division, was, with two of his aids, killed at the first fire. His gallant conduct and noble character were eulogized in the British Parliament, and the American Congress passed resolutions of respect and veneration for the young hero, and erected a monument, in his honor, in front of St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New York City, to which place his remains were transferred with great ceremony, in 1818.

THE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

Shortly after the law took effect, by which Montgomery County was formed, the Associate Judges of the County Court, established the four original townships of the county—Washington, German, Dayton and Elizabeth Townships. Washington Township included the territory in the southeast corner of the county, from the Greene County line west to the Miami River, and from the Warren County line north about seven miles, nearly the present north line of the township. German Township included all of the territory west of the Miami River to the State line, and from the Butler County line north to a line running west from the Miami River to the State line, parallel to and two or three miles south of the present south line of Miami County. Dayton Township was all of the territory east of the Miami River to the Greene County line, and north of Washington Township to a line near to and parallel to the north line of the eighth range of townships. Elizabeth Township was all of that part of the county north of German and Dayton Townships.

At the time Montgomery County was formed, the enumeration showed 526 white male inhabitants, over twenty-one years of age, within its limits; in Greene County, 446; in Warren, 854; in Butler, 836; in the State, 15,314.

CHAPTER VI.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS—EMIGRANT SETTLERS—IN THE CLEARINGS—CABINS AND CABIN LIFE—THE SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS—TOMAHAWK RIGHTS—DISCOURAGED SQUATTERS—ORDER OF TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENTS—FARMING—FOOD—CABIN AFFAIRS—STOCK—SUGAR CAMPS—MILLS—LOG ROLLINGS—WEDDINGS.

THE settlements then on the Miami, at the mouth of Mad River and below, and those up the Mad River Valley, on lands that are now in Montgomery, Greene and Clark Counties, were made late in the winter of 1795–96, and early in the spring following. The men who had, fortunately, been connected with the surveying parties the summer before, had the choice of lands—notably, D. C. Cooper, Capt. John Dunlap, Benjamin Van Cleve, Jonathan Mercer, David Lowry, Jonathan Donnel and William Gahagan. These choice tracts of lands were secured by the surveyors for themselves, or for some member of the party, by establishing lines and corners of the desired tracts, then incorporating the field notes of such special surveys, with the notes of the general survey, thus giving correct description of the chosen tract, for proper entry at the Government Land Office.

THE EMIGRANT SETTLERS.

Later in the year, yet closely crowding in the wake of the pioneer colony, came the steady stream of emigrant settlers as re-enforcements to the little band of brave sprits who first ventured into the task of clearing the dense woods of the hills and valleys of the Miami. Some located in the bottom lands around Hole's Creek, others below, at Hole's Station; several selected their lands a short distance up Mad River, near the Hamer tract, and two or three families ventured up the Miami just above Dayton. Roving bands of Indians forced them all to keep within rallying distance of the larger settlement, at the mouth of Mad River.

Temporary protection was first to be provided. The men were all experienced woodsmen. Surrounded by the dangers of frontier life, they could rely upon their own skill, experience and resources, for safety and a maintenance in their new forest homes; with poles, against a bank or log, they built half-faced, or three-sided huts, open in front to face the fire, and roofed with bark or skins, as shelter for the families, while the men were clearing away for the cabin sites. Their situation was not specially uncomfortable; and, although wearied with the anxieties and dangers of border warfare, and their means of subsistance exhausted by the delay at Cincinnati; they hoped now to be able to settle down and provide for their families.

IN THE CLEARINGS.

The men were on guard night and day. By night and by day, at the cabins or in the clearings, the trusty rifle was ready for instant use. When the cabin site was selected, all timber within rifle range was cut down, to deprive prowling Indians of shelter and temptation for a shot at the settler or his family. While the men were thus at work, felling the timber, the women, too, were busy with axes, grubbing out thickets and digging holes, here and there, wherever possible between the roots and stumps, to plant corn and potatoes. The men were in the clearings before day, and, by the light of the blazing brush-fires,

worked until late at night. The ax was the important implement: with it the backwoodsmen built the cabins, cleared the land, grubbed out the roots and stumps, cut the wood, blazed and opened the roads, marked his corners, split the rails and built bridges.

CABINS AND CABIN LIFE.

After the huts were made as comfortable as possible, logs were gotten out for the cabins, that were generally put up one and a half stories high. When this much had been accomplished, neighbors would join in hauling logs, poles, puncheons and clapboards, on bobs and drags, to the cabin sites, and in "raising." Puncheons were split for the floors; doors were cut out of the logs on one side of the cabins, and clapboard doors were hung upon wooden hinges, fastened with a wooden latch. "The latchstring always hung out." The roof was of clapboards, held down by weight-poles. The chimney was built of sticks and mud. The upper floor was laid with loose clapboards, and a short ladder was used to go up and down. Wooden pins were used to fasten the timbers—nails or spikes were not to be had. The beds were constructed by driving two stakes between the floor puncheons, poles were placed in the forks and one end between the cracks of the logs; across these poles clapboards were laid for the bottom of the bed, and dried grass and pelts spread over it. Tables were made of a split slab, with four legs set in auger-holes; three-legged stools and benches were made in the same manner; pins were driven in the walls, on which clapboards rested for shelves or mantels. Clothing was hung on pegs around the cabin, and the rifle, powder-horn and shot pouch hung upon buck-horns over the chimney-piece. This, the primitive log cabin, roomy and comfortable, the home of the pioneers of the Miami Valley—the first buildings erected by the whites anywhere in this region. Windows were not needed until winter. As the cabins were not chinked and daubed, plenty of light came in between the logs and by the open door. Feed for the horses and cattle was scarce, but they could find good pickings in the grassy patches and the young sprouts in the thickets. The settlers had no great variety of provisions, and were often reduced to a single dish of broiled venison or wild turkey. This, however, arose, not from the scarcity of game, but from the fact that they could not spare the time to go into the woods hunting until the supply of meat was fully exhausted. Their determination to establish themselves in their new homes never wavered, and they, in good heart, met and conquered every hardship. Corn, turnips, potatoes and tobacco were harvested the first season; nuts were gathered for winter use; wild grass and fodder was stacked for the stock; so that the little settlement was well supplied with the necessaries and some luxuries for the first winter in the woods around the mouth of Mad River.

William Hamer and his family, and William Gahagan, built a comfortable cabin on the hill at the Hamer tract, and jointly cultivated a small patch of corn and garden truck. In the fall, the cabins were chinked and daubed, and made snug for the winter. Windows were made by cutting out about three feet of one of the logs and putting in a few upright pieces, pasting on them (instead of glass) pieces of paper greased with bear's oil, which afforded some light and kept out the rain. The wooden fire-place and chimney were protected from fire by a liberal lining of clay mud.

The cabins were scantily supplied with table-ware and cooking utensils. Cups of any kind were a great rarity; pewter and wooden plates and bowls were used; spoons were made of horn; if knives and forks were scarce, wooden ones were made. A covered skillet or spider, a pot or kettle, comprised the kitchen-ware. These were kept scrupulously clean, and usually hung about the mantel.

The pioneers were thus kept busy, clearing and building, through the summer of 1796. The little tract of land cultivated yielded an abundant supply for the following winter. The woods were full of game, such as bear, deer, wild turkey, pheasants, rabbits, raccoons, opossum and squirrels. Wolves, wild-cats, foxes and rattlesnakes were also uncomfortably numerous. The rivers were full of fish, and in season wild ducks and geese were plenty. Each man and boy was the owner of a flint-lock rifle or army musket, and, from practice, all were good marksmen.

Corn was first pounded in a hominy-block, then shaken through a sieve, taking the finer portion for meal to make bread, hoe-cake and mush, and using the coarser for hominy. Walnuts gathered by the boys were the only luxuries enjoyed—except the cob pipe. Having no candles, the only light they had was from the huge log fires that so comfortably warmed the cabins. In the long winter evenings, additional light was had by throwing on the fires seasoned fagots and the bark of shelly hickory.

The women attended to all household affairs, milked the cows, cooked, spun, wove, made all the clothing, tended the garden and cared for the winter truck. Fur skins were used for moccasins, clothing and harness; bear-skins and other pelts were used on the floor and beds. The men hunted and brought in the meat, planted, plowed and gathered the crops, cleared the land and cared for the stock. Coon-skin caps were generally worn. The hunting-shirt was made of linsey or deer-skins; it was long, covering the hips. Leggings were worn over the breeches, wrapped with thongs tied to the moccasins to keep out mud and water.

The weather of that first winter in these backwoods proved favorable for out-door work; all were busy clearing more ground for the next spring's planting, the women working with their husbands in the clearings, rolling logs and burning brush, thus providing for the support of their families by extending the tract of ground for cultivation. In addition to the little patch cleared for garden truck, it was necessary also to prepare a piece of ground for flax and hemp, for, while the men and boys could be clothed with garments made of buck-skin, it was not so with the women. They had to spin and weave cloth for their own clothing.

THE SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS.

In 1797, large numbers of settlers came in, who, like those of the year before, fully intended to locate permanently upon the lands selected, and had no idea of difficulty in securing good titles; nevertheless, as the situation developed, they were all squatters, with no other than squatters' rights, either in the town lots or farming lands. The whole of this county up to the opening of the land offices, in 1801, was simply a large squatter settlement.

Men would come alone, with nothing but the rifle and hatchet to provide themselves with food from the forests; two or three would sometimes journey together; others brought their families, and sometimes strong colonies of several families would come to the frontier to locate together. Such parties, large and small, were often months on the way, some bringing provisions and plunder on pack-horses or in wagons, while others had no more than the men and women conveniently packed on their backs. Other parties would load their few household goods in a dug-out, and pole up the river to Hole's Station, or Dayton, or higher up the rivers to a near point from which to pack their stuff through the woods to their lands.

TOMAHAWK RIGHTS.

Before the surveys, the title fully respected by the settlers of the county was known as the "tomahawk right." It was made by deadening a few trees near a spring, or at some other prominent point on the tract; and by blazing trees

at the corners, or along the lines. A "settlement right" was even stronger, as the pioneer was on hand to defend his property. Either of these rights, however, were recognized as establishing a priority of claim, and were often bought and sold, as it was better to buy the improvements, rather than quarrel with parties who held them.

Except at the few open spaces of prairie and wet lands, the county was densely wooded; cabins were to be built, the forests cut down and cleared up, panthers, bears and wolves were to be exterminated. The brave pioneers, instead of looking at the immensity of their tasks, went to work to clear the land, little by little, and to till what they could the first year. Good crops of corn, tobacco, hemp, flax, beans, turnips, pumpkins, cabbage and potatoes, were harvested in 1797; wild grass and fodder were stacked for winter feed; and since that crop, the surplus product of the valley has increased steadily from year to year.

So many came without horses or oxen that neighborhoods would join in clearing; and log-rollings were kept up for half the winter; when it came time to burn, the men would fire the heaps, and the women tend the fires, working late at night in favorable weather. For the winter, the children gathered walnuts, hickorynuts, hazelnuts, butternuts, chincopins, haws and wild grapes; honey was found in great plenty in hollow trees, and often in the ground, under the roots of dead trees.

SQUATTERS DISCOURAGED.

The fine settlements on Twin Creek; over in the broad bottoms of the Miami, at Hole's Station, and at the mouth of Hole's Creek; in the rich lands up Wolf Creek, Mad River, Miami and Stillwater Valleys, were greatly disturbed at Government delay. Settlers could not afford to waste time in improving land to which they could get no title. Many who had built cabins and cleared land, in 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800, became discouraged, and sold out, or abandoned their claims, and pushed farther into the wilderness. So that others who came in, from 1801 to 1804, found corn patches already cleared and cabins, that could be bought cheaply, or had for nothing. Former occupants had gone up to the headwaters of the Miami, or Mad River, or had returned to the settlements nearer Cincinnati.

ORDER OF TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENTS.

Without reference to date or order of organization of the townships, we give the list of the townships of the county in the order of their permanent settlement. The first settlement was made in the town of Dayton, then Mad River Township, Van Buren, Miami, Washington, German, Jackson, Jefferson, Harrison, Madison, Wayne, Randolph, Butler, Clay, Perry. Shortly after the arrival of the first settlers, at the mouth of Mad River, a few followed William Hamer to his settlement, farther up, while others settled in the bottoms below Thomas Davis, in what is nowVan Buren Township. Then Jerome Holt, with his family, were among the next arrivals; then D. C. Cooper, Robert Edgar, Gen. Jacob Brown, Thomas Arnett, George Adams and Paul D. Butler.

In 1797, others followed, locating along Hole's Creek, in Washington Township, and at the mouth of the creek; then below, where, shortly afterward, the block-house and stockade, known as Hole's Station, were built by William Hole. For a time, that station was a point from which squatter adventurers would prospect for location, up Hole's Creek, across the river and up Bear Creek, and in the Twin Creek Valleys. Choice spots, little prairies, the rich loamy lands of Washington, Miami, German, Jefferson and Jackson Townships were thus appropriated. The squatter people erected their cabins, cleared little

patches of land, and tilled the soil; and thus had occupied almost the entire half of the county when the land offices were opened. There were Indian camps at different points west of the Miami, and small bands of savage hunters were constantly roving through the woods, but the squatters were made comparatively safe by the outposts of Dayton, Greenville, Piqua and Urbana. The township historians will show that, after the survey of the lands, and the opportunity for purchase was given, that most of the squatters had abandoned their claims, or soon sold out and left.

William Mason, the first squatter in Harrison Township, went up Wolf Creek and built his cabin, on Section 30, as early as the year 1800—cleared a little patch along the creek, and lived there in seclusion for several years. John Miller and family, in the spring of 1799; settled a short distance up Wolf Creek, where they lived for several years; then entered land north of Dayton.

William King came from Kentucky, with his family, about 1801, cut a road two miles through the woods to his cabin site west of Dayton. John Neff entered a very large tract of land in the bend on the west bank of the Miami, in the northeast corner of Harrison Township. That part of the river is now known as Peach Tree Bend.

The first squatter in Madison Township was John Williams, the farmer, who, in 1799, lived, with his family, in the cabins at the southeast corner of Water and Wilkinson streets, in Dayton. In 1800, he moved, with his family and stock on to lands up Wolf Creek, at the mouth of Salem Creek—lands that he afterward entered and farmed. He became one of the most prominent and influential men of the county. David Ward and family settled on the rich lands at the mouth of Salem Creek, in the year 1800, and the next year entered the lands. Peter Dietrick, with his family, in 1802, and Samuel Isaac and John Ullery, with their families, settled in the township in 1803.

Most of the more thrifty of the first settlers of Mad River and Dayton, and a few up at Honey Creek and Staunton, held "tomahawk rights" to choice spots of Wayne Township lands, but sold out to actual settlers as they came in. The Indian trail to the north afterward became the pioneer road to Livingston and Staunton; it was the route used by Hull's army, in 1812, then by Gov. Meigs and Gen. Harrison; afterward became the State road, and now known as the Old Troy pike; was the line of first settlement in Wayne Township. Benjamin Van Cleve lived, for a short time, on his farm on that road, and, in 1801, the Rev. Joseph Tatman, one of the early itinerant preachers of the Methodist Church, came to the township.

In 1798, several prospectors, who afterward became pioneers of Randolph Township, came, horseback, across the country, from their homes in Randolph County, N. C., in search of new lands, and to this end explored the Stillwater Valley as far as the falls, selecting lands, which they entered in 1801, and, with their families, settled upon in 1802. These first settlers in Randolph Township were David Mast, wife and son; Daniel Hoover and family, and his nephew, Daniel Hoover, with his family, and David Hoover and family. They cut the road through the woods to their lands, on the banks of Stillwater, in the northeast corner of the township.

The bottoms along Stillwater were the choice lands of Butler Township, and therefore were the first taken up by settlers. When the land office, at Cincinnati was opened, in 1801, most of the rich lowlands along the river, had been "blazed" for entry; and the southwest corner of the township soon became a bustling little settlement. A few years later, flat-boats were regularly loaded there for the Ohio River and Mississippi markets. Henry Yount, Thomas Newman, George Sinks and John Quillan were the first settlers to improve their lands.

Clay was not one of the earlier settled townships; certainly there were no squatters in that part of the county, and the cold clay lands were not in demand until in 1803. In 1804, John Rohrer, with his family, settled a little northeast of the center of the township. Then came John Spitler, and in 1805 the township began to fill up.

If there were any settlers in Perry Township prior to 1805, they became dissatisfied and sought elsewhere for richer, better-drained lands. But in 1806, as the more desirable locations on Twin Creek, to the west, and on Stillwater, to the east, were taken up, then settlers began to locate on the flat, beach lands of Perry Township.

In 1799, the whole valley, as far north as the Indian Line, was dotted with cabins, and at Loramie's Station there was quite a busy little trading-post. The progress of the settlement of Miami Valley was never checked; settlements increased steadily in numbers, and gradually spread over the hilly lands, yet there was always an uneasiness about the Indians, that caused precaution against outbreaks. Stockades were built, in 1799, in different parts of this county, and many times the people were assembled for mutual protection. In 1806, and in 1810, there was great alarm; then, during the exciting war times —1811 to 1814—special guard was necessary.

FARMING.

The yield of crops in the bottom lands soon developed the good judgment shown in their selection, although at first they were very wet. The implements used in farming were few and simple. Plows were made of jack-oak sticks, shaped and sharpened somewhat like a shovel-plow, and the first improvement was a curved branch of a tree pointed with a piece of iron. Axes were often used to cut out the sod, and between roots and stumps, to make holes in which to drop the grain, or to plant potatoes; planting was all done by hand, the big weeds were pulled out by hand or clubbed down. Seed was covered by dragging a tree-top behind a pair of bullocks. Sickles were first used, then the handles were lengthened, then the blades, then fingers were added, and that made the cradle that was used until modern machinery came in. In handling hay and other crops, wooden forks, made from forked brush-wood, were used; there were no barns for storing unthrashed grain, and the newly-cut crops were therefore stacked. Grain was thrashed with flails, or tramped out with horses; corn was gathered and shelled by hand; potato-digging was accomplished with pointed sticks or paddles.

FOOD.

The truck-patch supplied vegetables in plenty for the table. Mush, corn-pone and hominy were, for the first few years, the only bread used in the cabins. Mush and milk was a standard dish. Milk was a great item in the support of the families; and one of the first things a settler did was to buy, trade or work, to own a cow; where there was a herd, one cow would wear a bell which could be heard a great distance through the woods. One of the first duties in the morning, was to listen for the bell, the tone of which was as familiar as the voice of any of the family. When, for want of pasture, the milk supply was short, hominy and mush were cooked in sweetened water, bear's oil, or the grease from fried meat. Eggs were in fair supply from the nests of wild turkeys, geese and ducks; and the tables could be provided with venison and bear meat. The desirable locations for the cabins were near springs, branches and never-failing streams; wells were not dug until the farms were fairly started, then the old familiar well-sweep was to be found in some shady spot near the improvement.

CABIN AFFAIRS.

All were on a social equality; rich and poor dressed alike—the men wearing hunting-shirt, buckskin pants, moccasins and fur caps; and the women dressed in coarse garments, made with their own hands. Almost every house contained a loom, and almost every woman was a weaver. Almost every family tanned their own leather. The tan-vat was a large trough, sunk in the ground; bark was easily obtained and pounded up. The leather was coarse but durable. Rosy-cheeked lassies, in linsey-woolsey dresses, were wooed and wedded by the hardy pioneers clad in these buckskin garments.

There were no roads through the woods, but the trees were blazed to show the route to the cabins; soon bridle-paths were worn that were finally cut out for roads. In this way, the roads to Springfield, Xenia, Waynesville, Germantown, Eaton and Greenville were located. Without calenders, time was reckoned accurately enough for all pioneer purposes; years were remembered by events that had occurred, such as floods, fires, continued snow or rain, hot spells, weddings, sickness and deaths. The seasons were reckoned by the routine of farm life—corn-planting, corn-plowing, harvest, corn-husking, seeding-time and frost. Time of day was designated by the hours, from sunup, midday, and the hours until sundown. Signs and traditions had very great influence over the people.

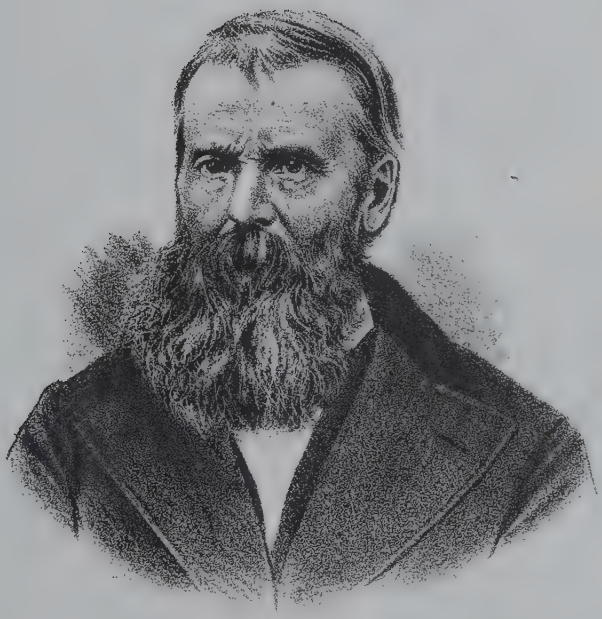
STOCK.

Horses and cattle were brought to the county by many of the pioneer parties that came; but both cattle and horses were small, and were not much improved until after 1820. In February, of 1799, there were continued deep snows and very cold weather, causing great suffering among the live stock through the valley, as there were no barns and but little other protection for them.

D. C. Cooper raised the first hogs in the county, in 1799, on his farm, in Van Buren Township, a mile south of Dayton. They were the old-time, long-legged, slab-sided, ugly, savage "elm-peelers." It was said, if an "elm-peeler" heard, a hundred yards away, an acorn rattling, as it dropped through the leaves, he could run and catch it on the first bounce every time. They increased wonderfully in numbers, were marked by their owners and turned loose to feed and fatten; then, in the fall, when butchering time came, the settlers would hunt them up in the forest and shoot them with the rifle. The mast of 1801 and 1802 brought in wild turkeys in such numbers that they became a nuisance to the settlement, as well as destructive to the growing corn, and to save the crop it was gathered early. The hogs fattened on the great crops of acorns and beachnuts, and did not suffer much from the attacks of wolves, as they had learned as a matter of defense to go in droves, and when threatened, would form a circle around the young pigs, and when a wolf approached too near, they became aggressive, and would tear him to pieces with their tusks. Sheep were brought to the colony in the spring of the year 1800, but for many years afterward, wolves were a great drawback to sheep raising. It was not safe, at any time, to allow them to graze on the hills without the most careful watching, and it was necessary to keep them in strong pens at night. Wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabins, dyed, woven and made into clothing by the women. In later years, horses and cattle were branded; hogs and sheep were marked by slitting, cropping, or cutting the ears, so that each farmer could tell his own stock, and each peculiar mark was registered with the Township Clerk.

SUGAR-MAKING.

The spring of 1797 was favorable for sugar-making, and each year, as the number of settlers increased, greater quantities of "tree-sugar" were made. Al-



JAMES H. MUNGER.
WASHINGTON TP.

though kettles were scarce, camps were rigged up, and the boiling continued as long as the sap would run. Troughs were made of bark sewed together at the ends with elm-bark strings; a stick across the center held the bulge. Split strips or elder quills were driven into a split in the tree to run the sap into the troughs.

The old camp, with its primitive appliances, is no more; the kettle has been superseded by the pan, and the trough has become a mass of crumbling decay. The women and children are kept at home, and no longer know the old-time delights of "sugaring-off," though in the past their services were not despised, and the whole household set up its abode in the woods. In that way sugar was made, and when the sap flowed profusely the operations were continued through the night, and the fires cast strange shadows in the woods. But, instead of a hut of logs, a permanent sugar-house is now built, and furnished with many elaborate devices to prevent waste and deterioration. One change has certainly not been for the better, and that is the abandonment of the social life of the old camps, which made sugar-time a grand frolic.

MILLS.

Every expedient was resorted to to get corn cracked into meal. The "hominy-block" was unsatisfactory, and grating by hand was worse. The stump-mortar was made by burning a round hole in the top of a stump; a spring pole was rigged over it, with a stone pestle attached. Hominy was first made by hulling corn, soaking the grains in weak lye, then cracking in the "hominy-block," or in the improved "stump-mortar." The hand-mill, although hard, slow work, was a welcome improvement, and soon one stood in the chimney-corner of every cabin. The stones were about four inches thick, and were broken down as nearly round as possible to about twenty inches in diameter. On top of the upper stone, near the edge, one end of a pole was fixed, the other end working in a socket in a piece of timber on the floor overhead. One person turned the stone by hand, while another fed the corn into the eye. It took two hours to grind enough meal to supply one person for a day, the operators often changing places in the work. Before the cabins were all supplied with these hand-mills, neighbors sometimes shouldered a peck or half bushel of corn, and carried it five miles to the cabin of a settler who had one, grind his corn, and return with the meal.

Flour was very scarce, and, at this time, was all brought from Cincinnati, and, as we have said, was very expensive. Most of the settlers kept a small quantity laid by for use only in case of sickness. Those who could afford it had biscuit for breakfast on Sunday morning, baked in a spider before the fire. Corn-pone, dodgers and flap-jacks, supplied them for the rest of the week. Those who could not afford to buy flour would run the wheat three or four times through these hand-mills.

The next advance made was when these little mills were rigged to run by horse power, by fastening a pole across the stone, hitching the horse to the end of the pole, and driving him round and round a circle. The next improvement was made in running a single pair of stones by water-power. The wheel was a simple paddle wheel, run by the natural current of the stream, and, although not reliable, was good enough to grind all the wheat and corn that the settlement needed.

The first mill built anywhere in the Miami Valley, north of the fourth range of townships, was a small tub-mill, built by William Hamer, to grind corn. It stood where Water street is now located in Dayton, just east of, and near to, the canal bridge. The water was brought across from the mouth of Mad River by a small race, and the tail race ran down the present course of the canal.

In the fall of the year 1799, D. C. Cooper started a small distillery on his farm, two miles south of Dayton, on Rubicon Creek, Van Buren Township, and between the pike and canal as now located; and shortly afterward he built a saw-mill and "corn-cracker," each run by water-power. The saw-mill power was a paddle-wheel; the "corn-cracker" was a tub-mill. He had four posts set in the ground, about four feet apart, two on each side of the creek, forming a square; the posts stood four feet above ground, and on top of them was a puncheon floor, and on that a small pair of buhrs were set. To the perpendicular shaft the "runner" was attached, the shaft passed through the bed-stone, and at the lower end was the horizontal tub-wheel. Four forks were planted to hold the poles, on which were laid the clapboard roof, to keep the rain out of the hopper. The sides of the mill were not inclosed. This little mill had most of the trade from the upper Miami country, and from up Mad River as far as Springfield. Soon after that, possibly in the year 1800, a small overshot mill was built on McConnell Creek, just south of where the C., C., C. & I. R. R. now crosses the Springfield pike, in Mad River Townhsip.

Settlers, in coming to the Cooper mill, would sometimes bring pack-horses loaded with sacks of corn, following the narrow trails through the forest. They came equipped to camp along the way. Rifle, ammunition, an ax, compass, blankets and bells, were necessary. Halting to camp at night, the horses were unloaded, bells fastened around their necks, and they were turned loose to graze. The fire being built, supper was cooked and eaten, after which the lonely traveler spread his bear-skin for a comfortable sleep; then breakfast and an early start next morning for the mill. After such a journey, the pioneer would often have to wait a day or two for his turn.

With the increase in population, water-wheels and mill machinery were rapidly improved after the year 1800. The mill-dams were usually made of brush, and were often washed away by spring freshets. Millers made their own buhrs out of limestone or granite bowlders; "raccoon buhrs" were a later improvement.

WINTER WORK AND RECREATIONS.

Log-rolling, house-raising, quilting-parties, corn-huskings and shooting-matches brought the men, women and children together for a frolic. Frequently they came twenty miles distance to participate. All hands, after performing their share of the work, enjoyed a big dinner; the younger people dancing all night till broad daylight, to go home for breakfast in the morning.

Early to bed and early to rise, was the motto and practice of the pioneers. Winter evenings in the cabins would have been too long and tedious; there was, however, always some little work to be done, in which all of the family could engage, as they sat in the fire-light around the big comfortable log-fire. Some would shell corn, scrape turnips, grate pumpkins for bread, stem and twist tobacco, plait straw for hats and break flax, all to the music of the spinning-wheel. But little time was given to sports and indulgence in luxury, rich and poor alike being compelled to labor. Young folks would gather in the winter at some of the larger cabins for a dance. The music would begin early, and, as most of the boys could fiddle, they kept it up until daylight, making it merry on the puncheon floors, the dancers often having to stop to pull big splinters out of the heels and soles of their shoes. The dances were jigs, four-handed reels, double-shuffle, break-downs, scamper-downs and Western swing. It was customary for the men folks to make a "stew" for all hands. After the dancing was in full glee, a big fire would be built out in the road; a big kettle was placed on the fire, in which to boil the stew that was made as follows: Several gallons each of water and whisky, sweetened with tree-sugar; allspice and butter were also used. Men and women would drink of it as they liked through the night, always, however, in decency and moderation.

WEDDINGS.

It was the custom among the pioneers to marry young. All were on a social equality. Very little time was given to "keeping company;" the first impressions of love generally resulted in a wedding. The law permitted the marriage of "male persons of the age of eighteen years, female persons of the age of fourteen years, and not nearer of kin than first cousins;" and required "that notice should be given either in writing, posted at some conspicuous place within the township where the female resided; or publicly declared on two different days of public worship." Weddings were the grand occasions of the early times. The frolic was anticipated with the brightest expectations. The ceremony usually took place before noon, immediately upon the arrival of the groom and his friends. The gentlemen were dressed in linsey hunting-shirts, fur caps, leather breeches, leggings and moccasins; the ladies in linsey petticoats, heavy shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs and buckskin gloves. Any ornaments they had were relics of old times. Jokes were practiced on such occasions by the young bloods of the neighborhood. Grapevines were tied across the road to trip the horses, and an ambush was formed to frighten the girls and the horses; trees were felled in the road and other tricks were played to excite and annoy. The dinner after the ceremony was always generous. Bear meat and venison, potatoes, cabbage and turnips were served in wooden and pewter plates, on a split slab table. Dancing began immediately after dinner, and lasted till the next morning. Reels, square dances and jigs, were in order. Some of the jigs were called "cut out." When either of the couple got tired, the place was at once supplied from the company, and in this way the musicians were the first to be worried out. If any of the crowd hid away during the night for rest or a nap, they were hunted up and put on the floor. It was the custom for the young ladies to steal the bride away and put her to bed. They had to climb the ladder from the lower floor to the loft. The guests would never let on that they were noticed. The young men, in the same way, conducted the groom to the bed of his bride, while the dance went on. Seats were always scarce, and after every dance each young man would hold a girl in his lap (a kneesy position). Toward morning, some one would suggest refreshments for the new couple, when as many of the party as there was room for, would go up the ladder with the bottle and lunch. The bride and groom were compelled to eat and drink.

To give the young people a start in life, it was customary for all hands to turn out and put them up a cabin. A day would be designated soon after the wedding for the neighbors to assemble. The party was divided into squads as choppers, haulers and carpenters—a division to get out the puncheons, and another to split the clapboards; four-corner men to place the logs and carry up the corners, and a squad to split the chimney sticks out of oak hearts. The cabin was built of round logs; a hole, six or eight feet wide, was left in one end, in which to build the fire-place of bowlders or flat stones, laid in mud mortar, and kept in place by a pen of split logs built on the outside; the chimney was built on top of this, laid up in clay mud, and lined with mud. There were jolly times at these raisings, sometimes taking three or four days to finish the cabin, and the whole affair would wind up with a house-warming and another all-night dance. Then the cabin was considered ready for the newly-married couple.

The first wedding in the Dayton settlement, of which there is a record, was the marriage of Benjamin Van Cleve to Mary Whitten, August 28, 1800, at her father's house, near Dayton. The bride was described as a likely girl, young, lively, industrious and ingenuous. Her marriage portion was a few household

and kitchen utensils a bed, a cow and a heifer, a ewe and two lambs, a sow and pigs, a saddle and spinning-wheel.

Another groom, with his bride, brought with them, on the wedding-day, to their new home in the village, all of their worldly goods. He had gone out for her on horseback, and, after the ceremony, she was placed behind him on the horse, and thus they rode home. She carried two pewter plates, two cups, a knife and fork, and a small sack of meal; these, with the horse crittter, were all they had in the world.

Cotton check cost a buckskin per yard, and, as it took five yards for a dress pattern, the bride who could have one in her wedding outfit was counted one of the belles.

One of the pioneer fathers, when his daughter was married, gave her a loaf of bread, a piece of pork, some potatoes, and loaned her a frying-pan. This was all the young couple had to begin the world with the day they moved into their log cabin, twelve feet square. The groom made two wooden knives and forks to use at their first meal. When, in the spring, necessity required that he come to the village to trade pelts for a yard and a half of calico, in which to dress the baby, there was none to be had. In the emergency, his wife cut up a pair of his pants to make the first frock for the baby; and for a cradle, the baby was rocked in a buckeye trough.

This notice, copied from the Magistrate's docket, was displayed on a tree up near Staunton:

To all whom it may concern:—Know ye that Michael Carrer and Miss Lennon, daughter of the widow Lennon, both of Staunton, will be joined in the holy banns of matrimony on Wednesday, the 7th day of October, 1801, agreeably to a law of the Territory of the Northwest, providing for marriages. Given under my hand this 11th day of September, 1801.

D. C. Cooper, *J. P. for the Territory.*

CHAPTER VII.

THE COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY COURT—THE LOG JAIL—ELECTIONS OF 1803—FIRST COMMISSIONERS—TAX DUPLICATE 1804—1804-05—RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—THE BRICK COURT HOUSE—SCHOOLS—DIVISION OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY—ROADS—FRUITS—WHISKY—INDIAN SUMMER—HUNTING AND TRAPPING—1808—MADISON TOWNSHIP—MILITIA—FIRST COUNTY CONVENTION—WAYNE TOWNSHIP—1810-11—FIRST STONE JAIL—EARTHQUAKES—INFLUENTIAL MEN OF THE COUNTY—WAR TIMES.

THE COUNTY-SEAT.

DAYTON had been designated as the temporary seat of justice of Montgomery County, until the county seat should be located by Commissioners, to be appointed by the Legislature for that purpose. April 5, 1803, Ichabod B. Halsey, Bladen Ashby, and William McClelland, were appointed, by joint resolution, as Commissioners, to select and locate the county seats, in the counties of Montgomery and Greene. By such authority, Dayton was designated as the county seat of Montgomery County, and Xenia as the county seat of Greene County.

COUNTY COURT.

The first court was held in the upper room of Newcom's Tavern, on July 27, 1803. Hon. Francis Dunlevy, President of the First Judicial District, opened the court with the following as Associate Judges: Benjamin Archer, of Centerville; Isaac Spinning, a farmer living four miles up Mad River; and John Ewing, of Washington Township. Benjamin Van Cleve was Clerk pro tem.; Daniel Symmes, of Cincinnati, was Prosecutor; George Newcom, Sheriff; and James Miller, Coroner.

The ceremony of opening court was conducted in all dignity and form. When the Judges and other officers had taken their positions in the room, and the crowd had become somewhat quiet, the Sheriff, with a rap, commanded order, and proclaimed: "Oh, yes, this court is declared open for the administration of even-handed justice, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case."

The Presiding Judge and State's Attorney instructed the Associate Judges, Sheriff, Clerk and Coroner, as to their duties; there being no other business to transact, court adjourned the same day. Nearly the entire male population of the county were gathered for a frolic and to enjoy the opening of the court. Lawyers and Judges slept together in one room in the old log tavern. The next morning, Judge Dunlevy, with the State's Attorney and lawyers, mounted their horses and rode to Xenia to open court in that county.

Judge and lawyers rode on horseback from court to court, through the forests, taking with them their papers and law books, and provisions for the trip, often being compelled to camp out by the roadside. The roads were few and rough. Sometimes it was preferable to follow the compass rather than the narrow, winding roads. Often when the waters were high, travelers were compelled to swim all streams on their route.

The second session of court was held here on the 22d of November, of the same year. The Grand Jury held their session under a tree back in the bushes;

the crowd gathered around them so that the aid of the Sheriff was called to keep them from hearing the testimony of witnesses and the deliberations of the jury. The first indictment was against one Peter Sunderland, for an assault and battery on Benjamin Scott, "then being in the peace of God and of our State." Sunderland pleaded guilty and was fined $6 and costs. Two other criminal cases and four civil cases were also tried, and court adjourned next day.

For the first few months of Col. George Newcom's administration as Sheriff of the county, there being no jail, it was his custom to put the white prisoners in an old, unwalled, dry well that was on his lot; and when it was necessary to arrest Indians, they were "bucked," and fastened in his corn crib.

As there was but little money in circulation, penalties were often imposed by fining the parties five deer skins, a bale of pelts, or from 100 to 300 bushels of corn; one man was fined a barrow pig, another 200 pounds of pork. Security was required in so much corn or other produce. The punishment for nearly all minor criminal offenses was a sentence of from one to thirty-nine lashes on the bare back of the offender; the sentence was usually immediately carried into effect by the Sheriff. The court sometimes, to emphasize the sentence, would add, "and well laid on." Owing to the trouble of caring for the prisoners who were sentenced to confinement, it was always a source of gratification to officers and citizens to know that such had escaped from prison, and left the community.

THE JAIL.

The Sheriff held prisoners as best he could until the first log jail was built in the fall of 1804. On the 9th of August, the Commissioners ordered the Clerk to advertise for the building of a round-log jail. September 28, the Board sold the contract for the building at auction to the lowest bidder, David Squiers, for $299. The agreement was that it should be done in a good, workmanlike manner. The building was soon completed, and was accepted by the Commissioners the following December. It stood on Third street, at the west end of the court house lot. The building was thirty feet long, sixteen feet wide and twelve feet high. A log partition divided the jail into two apartments; the floors were of hewed logs, closely laid and covered with heavy plank, secured with wooden pins; the ceilings were also of heavy planks. There was no communication between the two cells, but each had an outside door of two-inch plank, spiked and hung on iron hinges. One cell was lighted by a single window of four lights; the other cell had two windows, of twelve lights each, all eight-by-ten glass. The windows were secured with iron bars and shutters of two thicknesses of two-inch plank. In one of the cells a stone fire-place was built, with a back wall four feet thick. The doors and shutters were secured by locks on the outside, the keys to which were kept by the Sheriff at his tavern, at the upper end of Main street. During court sessions, it was customary to appoint a door-keeper, whose duty it was to take prisoners into court and return them to jail. This first jail was a strong box, answering every purpose of a prison until after the war of 1812, and was not torn down until it became desirable that the Sheriff should live at the jail.

ELECTIONS OF 1803.

The first election held in the county after its organization was for Member of Congress, June 21, 1803. The following shows the vote cast:

Dayton Township—Jeremiah Morrow, 43; William McMillan, 61; William Goforth, 0.

Washington Township—Jeremiah Morrow, 67; William McMillan, 27; William Goforth, 1.

German Township—Jeremiah Morrow, 3; William McMillan, 51; William Goforth. 2.

Elizabeth Township—Jeremiah Morrow, 62. Total—Morrow, 175; McMillan ,139; Goforth, 3; total, 317.

The returns were signed, Isaac Spinning, John Ewing, Associate Judges; Benjamin Van Cleve, Clerk.

The election held the second Tuesday in October, was for Sheriff and Coroner, with the following result:

For Sheriff—

Dayton Township—George Newcom, 69; John Gullion, 1.

Washington Township—George Newcom, 39.

Elizabeth Township—George Newcom, 33.

German Township—George Newcom, 7. Total—Newcom, 148; Gullion. 1.

For Coroner—

Dayton Township—James Miller, 69; D. C. Cooper, 1.

Washington Township—James Miller, 40.

Elizabeth Township—James Miller, 33. Total—Miller, 142; Cooper, 1.

No votes were cast for Coroner in German Township.

ELECTION APRIL 2, 1804.

Monday, April 2, 1804, an election was held for County Commissioners There were twelve candidates; only five of them, however, received any considerable number of votes. Edmund Munger, John Devor and William Browne were elected. The first session of this first Board of County Commissioners was held at Newcom's Tavern, June 11, 1804. They decided by lot the length of time that each should serve, resulting as follows: William Browne, three years; Edmund Munger, two years; and John Devor drew the short term, which was until the next annual October election.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, August 4, it was ordered that a tax be laid on all the items of taxation in Dayton, Washington and German Townships, as high as the law allowed, amounting to $458.40, and, in Elizabeth Township, two-thirds of what the law allowed, amounting to $48.824. It must be remembered that the county, at that time, included the territory now in Preble, Montgomery and a portion of Clark, and extending north to the State boundary line.

TAX DUPLICATE—1804.

A list of names of resident proprietors of lands in Montgomery County, in 1804, and the land tax by each:

Adams, George	$2 80	Brower, David	35
Archer, Benjamin	2 40	Bowser, Daniel, Sr.	5 25
Aiken, James	80	Bowser, Philip	70
Archer, James	50	Bowser, Daniel, Jr.	1 05
Archer, Samuel	50	Bowser, Henry	70
Broadaway, Samuel	80	Bradford, John	80
Bigger, Abigail	2 40	Barnett, John	60
Baltimore, Philip	30	Bolton, Samuel	50
Blair, William	50	Bigger, Jonathan, and S. White	3 20
Beck, Samuel	75	Banta, Albert	47
Bailey, John	80	Buckles, John	1 85
Beck, John	30	Bowser, Daniel, Sr.	1 12.5
Banta, Abraham	3 72.6	Cooper, Daniel C.	6 65.7
Byers, James	2 20	Clark, Joseph L.	1 10
Bowman, John, Sr.	68	Clawson, Thomas	60
Bowman, David	52	Clawson, Josiah	50
Bowman, John, Jr.	70	Clawson, Peter	80
Bennet, Benjamin	53	Craig, John	98
Brower, Christian	50	Chevalier, Anthony	28

Crane, Joseph H.	80	Luce, John	$ 80
Crothers, James	1 60	Luce, William	40
Clark, William	2 10	Lamme, William	4 10
Davenport, Jesse	78.5	Ludlow, Jeremiah	40
Devor, John	1 60	Maltbie, Benjamin	1 00
Davis, Thomas	1 00	Munger, Jonathan	52
Duncan, John	80	Munger, Edmund	2 40
Day, John	50	Mitchell, Edward, Sr	80
Day, Robert	30.5	McCabe, John	70
Davis, Hannah	50	McGrew, John	1 05
Demott, Abraham	80	Mason, Richard	4 80
Donnel, Jonathan	1 14.5	Miller, David	50
Ewing, John	2 75	Miles, James	50
Eastwood, John	42	Mikesell, John	60
Ewing, James	40	Moyer, Michael	3 07
Ellis, William	50	Miller, Daniel	1 05
Edgar, Robert	40	Mikesell, Joseph	25
Ewing, Robert	80	Miller, John Brower	25
Eadings, Benjamin	1 60	Moyers, Henry	12 06.1
Ellis, Rowland	30	Mollenton, Jacob	61.5
Ferrel, Daniel	72.5	Mikesell, Peter	25
Fouts, Henry	80	Miller, John	60
Fincher, William	50	Mason, William	50
Fout, David	2 13	McClure, James	80
Fout, William	1 00	Mast, David	3 20
Fout, Jacob, Sr.	84	Miller, James, Sr	2 40
Gillespie, James	80	McGrew, John	1 35
Gregg, Smith	50	Miller, Jacob	1 43
Gillespie, George	1 00	Millegan, James	80
Gerard, Abner	1 20	Miller, James, Jr	80
Gilchrist, Robert	1 64	Matthews, James	1 60
Griffing, Daniel	50	Mendenhall, Caleb	50
Gerard, Jacob	75	Mote, Jeremiah	1 60
Hatfield, Thomas	1 00	Newcom, Matthew	50
Hatfield, William	40	Newcom, George	1 60
Hole, John	7 20	Newcom, Thomas	1 35
Hole, William	50	Neff, John	8 98
Hole, Zachariah	1 12	Nisbet, James I	3 20
Horner, Nicholas	1 22.5	Neagely, Philip	3 20
Haggin, John	4 27	Naffsinger, John	2 85
Harding, John	60	Nutt, Aaron	1 10
Harding, Robert	77	Nutz, Frederic	1 40
Heck, Jacob	07	Nutt, Aaron	50
Hawkins, Samuel	80	Pauley, John	2 24
Hatfield, Jonas	77	Porter, James	1 05
Hartsel, Abraham	42	Pettigrew, James	1 60
Howard, Samuel	50	Pettigrew, James	1 83.2
Holmes, William	2 85	Parson, Matthias	80
Huston, Edward	25	Patterson, John, Sr	1 60
Huston, John	90	Patterson, Robert	2 24
Hoover, John	4 00	Patterson, James	80
Hoover, David	80	Patterson, George	80
Hoover, Daniel	80	Patterson, John, Jr	50
Hamer, William	1 00	Pursley, James	80
Hosier, Abraham	80	Price, John	50
Huston, Alexander	75	Rogers, John	1 45
Hole, Zachariah	1 20	Robinson, William	80
John, Thomas	80	Riffle, David	40
Isley, Conrad	3 20	Reyburn, Joseph	80
Janny, Abel	25	Reeder, Joseph	80
Knotts, Nathaniel	40	Reeder, Daniel H	80
Kripe, John	35	Robbins, Benjamin	80
Kripe, Daniel	4 55	Russel, James	80
Kripe, Samuel	25	Rour, Joseph	1 05
Keen, Philip	70	Robbins, Daniel	1 09.9
King, William	2 73.5	Richmond, Jacob	2 72
Lock, Andrew	3 20	Scott, Alexander	2 80
Lary, Daniel	1 45.5	Smith, Benjamin	70
Lyon, Nathaniel	70	Swineheart, Gabriel	1 09.4
Long, Jacob	1 60	Stansel, Henry	1 00

John Vance

HARRISON Tp.

Shanks, Joseph	20	Tibbols, Samuel	17 14
Sunderland, Richard	80	Van Cleve, Benjamin	80
Sunderland, John	80	Van Cleve, William	21
Sunderland, Peter	80	Wade, John	50
Scott, Robert	80	Wilson, Robert	6 40
Scott, James	50	Westfall, William	45
Squier, David	50	Westfall, George	30
Sinks, George, Sr	1 60	Willis, William	1 10
Snodgrass, William	75	Wead, Ebenezer	50
Snodgrass, Alexander	60	Whitesell, Tobias	50
Spinning, Isaac	4 80	Whitesell, Henry	30
Stuart, William	80	Wallingsford, Benjamin	80
Scott, James G. T	1 40	Waugh, William	1 30
Schidler, George	4 48	Waggoner, John	1 51
Short, Payton	71 80	Weaver, Peter	4 80
Tennery, George F	15	William, Willis	50
Thomson, Samuel	39.2	Worthington, George	30
Thomson, James	1 95	Wilson, James	4 56.5
Tibbols, Noah	2 80	Williams, Michael	1 60
Total			$373 96.9

In September of that year William Browne resigned, and December 13, the County Judge appointed Samuel Hawkins to fill the vacancy.

1804 AND 1805.

Before the post office was established at Dayton, in the spring of 1804, the only post office for all of the Miami Valley, and as far north as the lake, was at Cincinnati, and, for a year or two after the Dayton office was opened, settlers in the territory to the north, and as far west as Fort Wayne, were obliged to come to Dayton for their mail.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

It was formed from Elizabeth Township, by the County Commissioners, November 6, 1804, and elections were ordered to be held at the house of David Hoover. The town of Salem was laid out, in seventy-five lots, by John Leatherman, January 15, 1816. Harrisburg was platted, forty-nine lots, May 6, 1841, by Samuel Harr, David Raser, Daniel Raser, Mathias Gish, Thomas Kearns and David Langnecker.

With the opening of the spring of 1805, settlers were constantly coming in; the new-comers were directed to the rich farming lands that had not yet been improved. A very large colony came to Mad River, and many went in to the woods to the northwest of Wolf Creek, locating, as they fancied, a spring, a running stream, a hill, a patch of prairie, or a wide range for cattle and horses. The rich little valleys were acquiring commercial value, new settlements were being made, and the faint blue smoke from cabin chimneys could be seen in all directions, curling above the waves of green tree-tops. The hospitality of the pioneers was limited only by their means to indulge it; the new-comers were welcomed and given all possible aid.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

It was formed from German, June 10, 1805. Harding Township was formed at the same time, and included about all of the territory now within Preble County.

It was the custom for twenty years after the organization of the county, and even to later years than that, to take care of orphans or poor children by "binding them out" until they should become of age. The first record of indenture is that of Seni Culbertson, an orphan girl five years of age. Squire Joseph Rayburn, with the Overseers of the Poor of Dayton Township, ——, William Hamer and Joseph Miller—on the 30th of August, 1805, bound her to

faithfully and cheerfully obey all lawful commands of her master, and to behave herself in a becoming manner. She was to be instructed in all necessary housework, cooking, washing, sewing and spinning; to be taught reading and writing, if capable of taking them up. She was to be found in boarding, lodging and suitable clothing. When she became eighteen years old, she was to receive a feather bed and covering, a small spinning-wheel, a half dozen each of plates, knives and forks, and a set of tea ware.

Henry Culbertson, a brother of Seni, was the same summer apprenticed to a saddler of the town until he should be twenty-one years of age; was to be taught saddlery, and, if he be capable of taking them up, was to be taught reading, writing and ciphering, and, at the end of his time, receive a new suit of clothes.

A colored girl brought here as a servant to live with the family of D. C. Cooper, on his farm south of town, is the first colored person known to have come to the Dayton settlement. She came here in 1803, and shortly after gave birth to a boy child, which she named Harry Cooper. When the boy was two and a half years old, he was indentured to D. C. Cooper until he should arrive at the age of twenty-one years, Cooper agreeing to teach the boy the trade of tanning and milling, and, if he prove capable, he is to be taught reading and writing. He was to behave himself in a becoming manner, to have boarding, lodging and clothing free, and at the age of twenty-one was to receive two new suits of clothes, a saddle and a second rate horse.

In December of the year 1805, the colored woman gave birth to a girl baby —Poll—who, when she was nine months old, was bound to Christopher Curtner until she should be eighteen years old. She was to be taught to read, and all duties of housekeeping; was to have every-day clothes and a suit for Sunday, with board and lodging free. At the end of her time, she was to have a feather bed and bedding, plates, cups and saucers, and knives and forks for a common table.

In June, 1805, ferry rates were fixed by the County Commissioners as follows:

For each loaded wagon and team, 75 cents; for each empty wagon and team, 50 cents; for each two-wheeled carriage, 37½ cents; for each man and horse, 12½ cents; for each foot person, 6¼ cents.

Licenses were fixed as follows:

Lawyers and doctors, each, $3; taverns, in Dayton, $9; taverns on the road between Dayton and Franklin, $6; taverns at all other places, $5.

In the next year licenses were increased $1 each, and the ferry rates were also advanced. The Commissioners in June, 1805, advertised in the Cincinnati and Lexington (Ky.) papers for proposals for building a brick court house in Dayton. The place of holding courts was changed from Newcom's Tavern to McCollum's brick tavern for the fall term of 1805, and the courts were held there until the new court house was completed. The Commissioners paid $25 per annum rent.

THE BRICK COURT HOUSE.

The contract for building the brick court house was let February 3, 1806. The building was forty-two by thirty-eight feet; two stories high; jury-rooms above and court-room below; and, although not finished, was occupied the following winter. There were no locks on any of the doors for four years afterward. The only furniture in the court and jury rooms were a few three-legged stools and a bench. At first the juries were not furnished with seats, and it was not until the year 1811 that tables were placed in the building; then benches were provided for spectators. In 1815, a cupola was built on the court house, and in the fall of the next year a bell was hung.

SCHOOLS.

It is difficult to fix the time that schools in the townships were first opened, as there is very little of record in reference to it. In Dayton, the first school was held in September, 1799, in the block-house at the head of Main street. In the winter of 1804–05, cabin schools were in operation in Mad River, Washington and German Townships, and in Dayton. As the neighborhoods in other parts of the county grew stronger each winter, log schoolhouses were built, and it is probable that, in 1810, there were ten such country schools in existence. Adults, as well as children, attended them, but the aggregate of attendance was not very large. These first log-cabin schoolhouses in the townships were put up in a few hours by the settlers of a neighborhood. The schools were all kept up by subscription; children whose parents were unable to pay, were admitted free; schoolmasters boarded around among the patrons of the school, and their pay was small. The master was not always master; as a rule the boys were unruly; and by reason of the large reserve of "big brothers;" combinations were often made to "bar out" the master, and sometimes even drive him from the neighborhood. The good-natured master who would begin his term by standing treat to cider or apples for the school was the popular kind, and was less liable to be "smoked" or "barred out." Children usually supplied themselves with books by trading produce of their own raising, furs of animals that they had trapped or shot, or rags that they had saved. Two or three winters of schoolin' was considered enough, and even to secure that most of the children had long, lonely walks through the woods, in cold, and wet and snow. However, school children were reasonably happy, and had good times, as most of school children do.

DIVISION OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

By act of Legislature, passed January 16, 1807, to take effect March 1, 1807, Miami County was erected, thus reducing the boundaries of Montgomery County to the territory now within Montgomery and Preble Counties. Township lines were adjusted to suit the new county lines. Washington Township lines were not changed. The territory now in Harrison Township, south and west of Stillwater, had been added to Dayton Township, January 2. June 1, the west line of the township was continued on up to the Miami County line, so that at that time Dayton Township included all of what is now Van Buren, Harrison, Dayton, Mad River and Wayne Townships, and Butler, to the west line of the sixth range of townships, and in the southwest corner of the township, west of the Miami River, fractional Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, in Township 1, Range 6; these sections were, in 1831, attached to Miami Township. Randolph Township included what is now in Clay and Randolph, and east of Stillwater to the sixth range of townships. German Township was what is now in that township and east to the Miami River, and two tiers of sections that are now in Jackson Township. Jefferson Township included all of Jefferson, Jackson (except the two tiers of sections in German), Madison and Perry Townships. Harding Township was the whole of Preble County.

September 8, 1807, Eaton Township was formed from Harding Township, to include all of the first and second ranges of townships between Butler and Miami Counties. March 1, 1808, Preble County was erected.

ROADS.

Winding little paths, lines of communication between neighborhoods, had widened out to shady roads. At first the pioneers, without compass, had picked their way to the nearest settlements around, wading through the rank weeds

and tangled vines, swamps and long grass of the prairies. In this way were the county roads located along the ridges, across the streams and through the woods, flanked by jungles of weeds and underbrush, thickets of vines and scrub growth. In 1807, these roads were open in all directions through the county: From Dayton to Piqua, on both sides of the Miami; up Stillwater to Greenville; up Wolf Creek seven miles. A column of Gen. Wayne's army had, in 1793, cut a trace through from below Eaton, to New Lexington, Preble County, and along on what has since been known as the the Old Sled Road, to Salem, Randolph Township, in this county; thence straight to Fort Greenville. From Dayton there were roads to Springfield, Xenia, Gunckel's mill, Lebanon and Franklin. The river road had that year been opened from the ford, at the foot of Fourth street, in Dayton, down through the bottoms, to intersect the Franklin road at Hole's Creek; a road had also been located from Hole's Creek, across the hills, through the Shaker settlement to the Greene County line. From Hole's Station, roads led to the mills up Bear Creek, and across to Gunckel's mill. From opposite Franklin, a road followed up Twin Creek to Gunckel's mill, and on up to New Lexington, in Preble County. The surplus products of the county were hauled over these roads to the mills, or to the more central points, to be freighted to Cincinnati. The roads were narrow, but a single track, marked by the deep ruts cut by loaded wagons, and were not much improved until 1839.

FRUITS.

The wild strawberry was found on the uplands, and there were serviceberries, May apples, blackberries, wild raspberries, prickly gooseberries, dewberries, wild plums, wild grapes, haws, hackberries, wild cherries, papaws and crab apples; hickorynuts, chincopins, walnuts, hazelnuts and butternuts. Apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries were brought to the county about in the order named. Apples were grown in the county as early as 1803, but not in great quantity until in 1806, at which time there were good orchards in every part of the county, except in Clay and Perry Townships. The best results were found in budding on wild crab stocks. Silas Wharton had an extensive nursery two and a half miles west of Waynesville, in 1818; he had apples, pears, plums and cherries, and it was the first nursery in this part of the State. In the winter of 1823–24, Solomon, Hoover & Co. began selling apple-trees from their nurseries, two miles south of Milton, Union Township, Miami County.

WHISKY AND WHISKY-MAKING.

At one time, nearly every well-to-do farmer in the county had a little copper still of his own, in which he made his "old rye," "apple-jack" and corn whisky; many of them made from one to ten barrels each year for shipment. They kept whisky in their cabins for their own use, and to bid neighbors and friends good cheer. Whenever they came along, the bottle and cup were always handed around, the host drinking first. Morning bitters were popular then, as now, and the men usually took a dram before meals. Women treated their visitors to whisky and sugar. Milk punch was a favorite with all. Whisky was used with roots and herbs in making medicines, and was used as a preventive as well as a cure. About all the facilities the county offered for advertising, was by telling all the neighbors, and requesting them to tell all of their neighbors, and everybody else.

INDIAN SUMMER.

The first few days of disagreeable, cold weather in the fall, was known as Squaw winter; after that the pleasant weather that came was known to Western pioneers as Indian Summer—so called from the fact that the renewal of pleas-

ant days afforded the Indians further opportunity for depredations in the settlements. The whites enjoyed perfect peace and freedom from such incursions through the winter. After the Indian Summer had passed, the hunting season began, provisions were laid up for the next summer, so that the whole time might be given to farming.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

The forests were full of game—wolves, wild-cats, foxes, panthers, bears, deer, wild turkeys, ducks, geese, rabbits, coons, possums and squirrels, and the rivers were stocked with fish. At the time Daniel Boone came to the Kentucky lands, and when the white settlers began coming through the mountains to the Ohio Valley, herds of buffalo and elk roamed the forests and prairies of Tennessee, Kentucky and all north of the Ohio River to the Mississippi. In 1780, when Gen. Clark's expedition against the the Indian village on Mad River, seventeen miles above Dayton, had recrossed the Ohio River, being scarce of provisions, a buffalo was killed on Licking River. November 4, 1787, two were killed as they were swimming the Ohio River at the mouth of the Big Miami. November 18, several were killed above the Big Kanawha; a great many were in the Wabash Valley that same year and over in Kentucky. In 1788, in a let ter written at Marietta, to a friend in Massachusetts, the writer says: "We have seen twenty buffalo in a drove, and deer are as plenty as sheep with you; beaver and otter are abundant."

Capt. Imlay, who came West previous to the year 1793, in writing of the wild animals and game of the West, says: "The buffalo are mostly driven out of Kentucky. Some are still found on the Licking River, Big Sandy and Green River. Deer abound in the extensive forests, but the elk confines itelf mostly to the hilly and uninhabited places. In the broken country, great number of grouse are found; and the quail have followed the trail of the scattered grain from the old settlements on the other side of the mountains, to the new settlements in the West."

Buffalo and elk had entirely disappeared from the country east of the Wabash, in 1795. Wolves, panthers and wild-cats were especially annoying to the settlers. A reward was paid for every wolf scalp brought in, and in the seasons when these mischievous beasts were unusually numerous, additional bounty was offered to induce hunters to devote their whole time to the killing of the "pesky varmints." They would attack and drive unarmed men into the trees; often coming into the settlements in packs, driving women and children into the cabins, howling in great numbers through the woods at night, prowling around the cabins to eat vegetables growing in the gardens and destroying pigs and poultry. It was so annoying that the men would nightly shoot them through the cracks of the log cabins. After pigs were brought here, the pens were covered with heavy logs to keep out the wolves. Wild-cats were also numerous, and as daring as the wolves in their visits to the settlement, by night or day. Panthers were more shy, but were very dangerous and of great strength, although there were not so many of them. One that had killed a hog, and carried it through a deep snow into the woods, was pursued and killed. A settler who had some land across the river from the head of Ludlow street, in Dayton, hearing some disturbance among his hogs, crossed the river in a canoe. He found the hogs frightened and scattered, and, while searching for the cause, heard something fall, and found one of his hogs dead on the ground under a leaning tree, from which it had been dropped by a large panther. The man had no gun, but stood eyeing the panther as it slowly descended the tree and sneaked off into the woods.

Dressed in hunting-shirt, buckskin breeches, moccasins and coonskin cap; equipped with powder-horn, bullet-pouch and scalping-knife; armed with the

long-barreled flint-lock squirrel rifle, the hunter always found and killed abundance of game. Deer were as plenty in the woods of the hills and valleys in those days as are the cattle in the fields of Montgomery County at this time.

Courage and daring were characteristic of the pioneer hunters, and they took all risks incident to bear-hunting, never hesitating in the pursuit or to push the attack in any situation. And there was real sport, says the pioneer, to see clumsy bruin doggedly move off, or, when urged by the dogs, into a lumbering gallop, suddenly face his enemy, erect himself in defense, thus covering his own retreat to a favorite tree. If the tree was hollow, the bear could be smoked out, or the hunter felled the tree, and killed him after the tumble. Sometimes to get at him, a smaller tree was felled against the larger one, when the hunter, with gun slung to his shoulder, muzzle down, and knife between his teeth, would climb to the attack. A she bear with cubs was the most dangerous. Bears showed but little sagacity in avoiding traps, and could be taken in any simply-arranged trap that was strong enough to hold them. In trapping them, the pioneers built log pens, in shape like a roof, shelving inwardly from the ground on the four sides; a carcass for bait was placed inside. The bear easily climbed the outside and entered through the hole left at the top for him. Once inside he could neither get out or throw down the pen. Wolves and catamounts were caught in the same way.

A favorite method of hunting deer in the early days, was by canoe at night, known then as "fire-hunting." A bright fire or torch was lighted at the bow of the boat, the shooter would sit just behind it, while the steersman slowly poled up stream along the shore, the deer in the evening would come to the river to drink, and shelter themselves for the night under the bushes along the bank; as the boat passed, the bright eyes of the deer would glisten in the bushes from the light of the burning hickory bark, affording a good mark for the huntsman. When either deer or bear were killed, the carcass was gutted at once and hung to a tree, to be taken to the settlement on a sled after the hunt.

Bear and deer drives were organized by stationing the hunters at short intervals around a circle. A large tract of land could thus be surrounded. At a signal from the Captain, the word was passed from man to man to begin the advance to a common center. Tin horns and trumpets were sounded along the line; often inclosing in the circle to the center a herd of deer, bears, turkeys and small game. An incessant fire from the line of hunters rapidly brought down the flying deer, the bears as they dashed from side to side, skulking wolves and wild-cats and turkeys from the tree-tops.

The tender, juicy flesh of the wild turkey, the skill and tact needed to successfully hunt them, was a temptation that the hunters would not resist. The "call" was made from the small bone of a turkey's wing, and most hunters were experts in its use. After having a shot or two at a pack and scattering them, the "call" was used to draw them to an ambush, shooting them as they came within range. Turkeys being followed in the snow soon tire. The hunter followed the tracks of a single turkey that would turn off to hide or rest. After having killed his turkey the hunter took up the track of the flock again until he saw that another had turned out to hide and squat. They were often shot from their roosts in the tree-tops in the early morning.

Turkey traps were square pens of light timber, a door at the side with a spring catch; the string was stretched across the floor, covered with chaff and corn. In scratching, the string would be struck, and the door dropped behind the turkeys. Other and smaller game were shot or trapped in any quantity. One way of shooting wild ducks, geese and turtles, was to float down stream in a canoe, or on a slab covered with brush. Roast coon, opossum and rabbit pie were favorite dishes, the game for which was usually supplied by the boys, who

showed great ingenuity in making traps and snares for small game, and soon acquired skill in woodcraft and shooting.

Bass, catfish, pickerel, pike, eels, perch, suckers and sunfish, were caught abundantly from the rivers, by gigging, and in fish-boxes, traps, snares and nets. Great seines were used that would sweep the river from shore to shore.

1808.

Settlers, worthy men from the Eastern States, were constantly coming in with their families, to locate on the farming lands. Cabins were put up in all directions from the settlement, and the women, children and goods were tumbled into them. Good crops were produced throughout the valley; wheat was selling at 50 cents per bushel, and whisky at 37½ cents a gallon. There were but few fences in the county, and, as a consequence, horses and cattle run at large and often strayed away. Under the law, "strays" could be taken up, but immediately appraised, and notice, with description, filed with the Squire.

At the election that fall there were 564 votes cast in the county. Dayton Township, at the court house, 196; Washington Township, at the house of Richard Mason, 112; German Township, at Philip Gunckel's, 125; Randolph Township, at David Hoover's, 47; Jefferson Township, at John Venimons, 84. Montgomery, Miami and Preble Counties comprised the Senatorial District. Montgomery and Preble, jointly, had two Representatives in the Lower House of the Legislature.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

March 6, 1809, Madison Township was formed, and at the first election, held at the house of Martin Wybrichts, Andrew Hood was elected Justice of the Peace. He received 10 votes; Benjamin Lehman, 5; Robert Wilson, 2; total, 17. The town of Trotwood has not been platted.

THE MILITIA.

All free, able-bodied, white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, were enrolled in the militia by company commandants, within whose company bounds such citizens resided. Each man was required to provide himself with a good musket, fusee, or rifle, bayonet, belt, knapsack, two spare flints, a pouch for twenty-four cartridges, or a powder-horn, a fourth-pound of powder and twenty-four balls. Officers wore a sword or hanger. Exemptions from enrollment were preachers, Judges of courts, jail-keepers, customs and post officers, stage-drivers and ferry-men on mail routes. The State was divided into four divisions, with a Major General in command of each division. The First Division included the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Butler, Greene, Montgomery, Miami and Champaign, formed in brigades as follows: Regiments, battalions and companies, of Hamilton and Clermont Counties formed the First Brigade; Warren and Butler the Second Brigade; Greene, Montgomery, Miami and Champaign the Third Brigade. A brigade consisted of from two to six regiments; a regiment of two battalions; a battalion of from four to eight companies; a company of from forty to eighty men. Brigades were in command of Brigadier Generals; the regiments by Lieutenant Colonels; battalions by Majors; and companies by Captains. Company officers were elected by the enrolled men; Brigadier Generals, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, were elected by company officers; Division Commanders were appointed by the Governor and Legislature. One company of artillery, or a troop of horse, was attached to each regiment. The grenadiers, or the rifle companies, were the flankers. Four company musters were required each year; battalion musters in April or May; and regimental musters in October. When in active service, the militia were subject to the rules and regulations of the United States Army. As the

State became more thickly settled, the number of regiments and brigades were increased. In 1809, the militia of Ohio was 15,000 strong, assigned to four divisions. Gen. John S. Gano, of Cincinnati, was in command of the First Division; Gen. Edmund Munger, of Washington Township, this county, was Brigadier General in command of the Fifth Brigade, First Division.

The United States was organizing the army as a precautionary measure in case of war with Great Britain. In all of the States militia laws were being adopted to meet the emergency, and State troops were offered to the Government.

The Governor of Ohio held 2,834 militia in readiness to move upon requisition of the National authorities, but a better understanding prevailed between the United States and Great Britain, and their services were not, at that time, required.

Training days and the 4th of July were the big days for the militia; the only other times that they mustered was at the death of some revolutionary soldier, or one of their comrades, to bury them with the honors of war.

Just before the war of 1812, regiments of Greene and Champaign Counties were formed into a brigade, with Gen. Benjamin Whiteman, of Greene County, in command. After the war, the number of divisions were increased; Montgomery, Preble, Greene, Clark, Miami, Darke and Champaign, formed the Fifth Division, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Whiteman commanding.

At the militia trainings in the townships, sometimes anvils would be used in firing a National salute; at other times, the proper number of large trees, each representing a State, were cut so that a few strokes of the ax would fell them, and thus, at intervals, the crash of the trees would form part of this novel National salute.

FIRST COUNTY CONVENTION.

The first political County Convention was held at the court house in the evening of September 6, 1809. David Reed was chosen Moderator, and Benjamin Van Cleve, Clerk, of the convention. The following ticket was nominated: For Representatives, Joseph H. Crane, of Montgomery; David Purviance, of Preble; for Sheriff, Jerome Holt; for Coroner, David Squire; for Commissioner, John Folkerth.

Opposition candidates for Sheriff and Commissioner were nominated by a convention held on the 9th. At the election there were 600 votes cast, and this entire ticket was elected.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

The County Commissioners, on the 1st of January, 1810, formed Wayne Township, to include the four northern tiers of sections in the eighth range east of the Miami River, within this county, and the third tier of sections in the fifth range west of the Miami, excepting two western tiers of sections of the same township. The first election for two Justices was ordered to be held at the house of Benjamin Van Cleve, on the Staunton road, Saturday, January 20. Twenty-one votes were cast at the election. James Miller and William Snodgrass were elected.

1810 AND 1811.

The county tax levy for 1810 was made as follows:

Dayton Township, $865.78.2; Washington Township, $480.95.4; Wayne Township, $93.77; Randolph Township, $177.08.8¾; Madison Township, $76.-78.9½; Jefferson Township, $416.76.2½; German Township, $303.15.7½; total, $2,414.30.4¼.

The census returns for 1810 showed, in Montgomery County, 7,722 inhabitants; Butler County, 11,150; Greene, 5,870; Miami, 3,941; Preble, 3,304; Warren, 9,925; total for the State, 230,849.

John S. Sacksteder

HARRISON, TP.

The number of mills in the county had increased in numbers, every available mill site was occupied; flour, whisky, pork and grain, were shipped down the river in flat-boats. Fish baskets and brush-dams so interfered with navigation, that an effort was made to have the channels of the Miami, Mad River and Stillwater declared public highways. In 1811, mills, barns, still-houses and all outbuildings, other than dwellings, were exempted from taxation. A standard half bushel was ordered by the Commissioners, and, on the 28th of June, James Wilson was appointed keeper of the measure, and was advertised to be at his house, at Dayton, every Saturday, to measure and seal half-bushels.

THE FIRST STONE JAIL.

The contract for building a new jail was sold at public auction at the court house, July 27, to James Thompson, at $2,147.91; the building to be 18x32 feet, and built of rubble stone. The contractor was two years and a half in building it. In the meantime the county used a rented building for a jail. In December, 1813, the jail was finished and, shortly afterward, was accepted. It was two stories high, of rubble stone, gable shingle roof running parallel with the street, the building standing at the edge of the sidewalk, in the rear of the court house, on Third street; the entrance was from Third street into a hall that ran through the center of the building; the Sheriff's residence was the west half of the building; the prison part was the east half. There were three cells opening into the hall on the first floor, and three cells, or strong rooms, on the second floor; the rooms on the second floor were more comfortably furnished and less like prisons than those below; were used for women and others confined for minor offenses; one of them was the debtor's cell, for, in early days, men were imprisoned for debt; but where there was no special danger of the debtor running away, he might, upon giving bonds double the amount of the debt, be released by the court, on "prison bounds" or "limits;" that is, he could live at home, being allowed only to go to and come from work, to enable him to support his family, and endeavor to pay the debt.

A person standing on the sidewalk could look through the barred window into the front cell below, and converse freely with the prisoners; the window was about two feet square; small articles could be easily passed through the bars. Back of this cell was the dungeon, and back of that was another cell. The walls and floors of the six cells were lined with a course of heavy oak-plank, driven full of nails, then covered with a second course of heavy plank—a strong box from which no prisoner escaped until they tried. One morning the Sheriff woke up to find that four of his prisoners had escaped during the night, by cutting through the floor and tunneling under the wall and up through the sidewalk. There was at once a great clamor for a new jail. About 1834 or 1835, a one-story building, of heavy cut stone, was erected in the yard to the rear of the jail. In it were four cells with stone floors and arched brick ceilings. This was used as the county jail for ten years, until the fall of the year 1845, when the stone jail, at the northwest corner of Main and Sixth street, was built.

EARTHQUAKES.

The series of earthquakes which affected the whole of the Ohio Valley, and destroyed the town of New Madrid, thoroughly shook up Montgomery County people and all of the Miami Valley. The first shock was felt here between 2 and 3 o'clock Monday morning, December 16, waking up all the people, many leaving their houses in fright; horses and cattle were badly frightened, and chickens flew in alarm from their roosts in the trees. These shocks, although not so severely, continued for two days. Then again, on Thursday, January 23, 1812, another shock, more severe than those of the month previous. Sev-

eral slight shocks were felt within the next few days, the most severe of which was on the morning of the 27th; it shook the houses; articles hanging in the stores were kept in motion for a minute. Just before 4 o'clock, Friday morning, February 7, two severe shocks in quick succession were heard and felt; the usual rumbling noise was distinctly heard to precede and accompany both shocks. The last shock was by far the most awful in duration and severity of any of the previous ones. People, cattle and fowls, were again greatly alarmed. In the evening, two other shocks were felt.

INFLUENTIAL MEN OF THE COUNTY.

Boone, Kenton, Logan and other brave, strong spirits, such as they, were the men of influence in the earliest days of Western settlement. After the territory had been erected, Clark, St. Clair and Wayne, controlled affairs and brought peace and stability to the Government.

Van Cleve, Hamer, Newcom, Cooper, Hole, Gunckel, Edgar, Adams, and Spinning were the leading men in the pioneer settlements and at the time of the organization of Montgomery County; and they were followed in the control of affairs by Col. Robert Patterson, Judge Joseph H. Crane, Aaron Baker, Henry Brown, Jonathan Harshman, Judge James Steele and H. G. Phillips; and in later years, Rev. Thomas Winters, William Huffman, Judge George B. Holt, John W. Van Cleve, John Turner, John Neff, Gen. R. C. Schenck, C. L. Vallandigham, John Harries, William P. Huffman, Maj. W. D. Bickham, Valentine Winters, E. E. Barney and Judge D. A. Haynes.

WAR TIMES.

The thrilling events of the war of 1812 so fully occupied the attention and efforts of the community that it is difficult to separate military movements and affairs of the county from the purely local history of the times. The exposed positions of Preble, Darke and Miami Counties made Montgomery an asylum for refugees. Prices for all farm products advanced, yet so many of the farmers were called into the army that the bulk of surplus product was greatly reduced. Lands sold very low; good farms up Stillwater were sold as low as $3 per acre; one tract of 6,500 acres, near Dayton, was offered at very low rates. But, of course, after the war all real estate rapidly advanced in value.

Very few improvements were made in the townships; roads were neglected, except the military roads from Franklin to Staunton, through Dayton, the road south, to Lebanon, and the river road, from the foot of Fourth street, Dayton, to Alexandersville. These roads were kept in tolerable repair by the Quartermaster's Department of the army. The County Treasurer's report for that year shows $2,368.82¾ collected in tax, and all paid out.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAR OF 1812.

WHEN, in 1811, it became evident that there was to be another war between the United States and Great Britain, agents of the latter government became active in their intrigues with the Indians to unite the tribes of the Northwest against the United States. British officers promised Tecumseh that, in the event of war between the two governments, if he would bring to their aid in the Northwest a large force of Indians, the King of Great Britain would not make peace with the United States until the Indians had recovered their old boundary of the Ohio River by driving the whites from all the territory north of it.

Tecumseh, without delay, held councils with all of the tribes. Large bodies of Indians were gathered at different points, to meet which the United States found it necessary to bring into the field a large force. The battle of Tippecanoe, on Tippecanoe Creek, Indiana, was fought by the army under Gen. Harrison on November 7, 1811.

During the winter, Congress was engaged in the discussion of the question of an early invasion of Canada, and the administration was maturing plans for the organization and operation of the army and navy. It was decided that the Northwestern frontier should be well protected. Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, were called upon for a strong force of militia to co-operate with the troops. The citizens of the three States named were practically solid in their support of the administration of President Madison, although in the Eastern States there existed a decided opposition to the war.

Early in April, 1812, the President made a requisition for 1,200 of Ohio militia for one year's service. In obedience to this call, Gov. Return J. Meigs issued orders to the Major Generals of the Western and Middle Divisions, to furnish their respective quotas of men, and designated Dayton as the point for such troops to report to, on April 29.

Besides the militia called for, Congress had authorized six companies of mounted rangers, to be organized for one year's service on the frontier, and a special appropriation was made for their pay and subsistence. Capt. William Perry was appointed to enlist and command the Second company of these rangers. The company was to consist of Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals and sixty privates, to be held at all times ready to march at short notice, each man to furnish himself with a good rifle or musket, side arms, or tomahawk, and a horse.

Gen. Edmund Munger commanding the Second Brigade, First Division, Ohio Militia, received the order for raising this company, and published it to the First Battalion of the First Regiment, at their muster, in Dayton, on Tuesday, April 14; he called for volunteers, and twenty stepped out of the line and enlisted.

By law, the power was conferred on every officer to call out the whole or a part of all the militia under his command; then, as in this case, if service was required for any length of time, and there was not enough volunteers, it became the duty of such officer to draft from the remainder enough men to fill the quota; that explains why drafted troops reported as promptly to camp as the volunteers. The militia were thus kept in comparatively good discipline, and ever ready for prompt, active service during the war.

A sufficient number not having volunteered to fill the company of rangers, the battalion was ordered to assemble on the 16th, at Adam's Prairie, near the mouth of Hole's Creek, five miles down the river from Dayton. Maj. George Adams was ordered to report with his battalion at the same time and place, to have a draft, if necessary, to fill up Capt. Perry's company, deeming it not advisible to draft men from Preble, Darke or Miami Counties, because of the Indian alarm in those quarters.

April 23, Capt. Perry received orders to march immediately to Fort Loramie, and on Monday, the 27th, the rangers passed through town.

April 29, the Indians killed and scalped a man near Greenville; three men were found murdered in the woods near Fort Defiance.

April 30 had been appointed by the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer; public service was held at the court house in Dayton.

May 1, Maj. Charles Wolverton, of Miami County, with Capt. Reuben Westfall's company of that county, marched from Piqua over to Greenville with instructions to kill every Indian they saw. They killed two Pottawatomies, wounded a third and captured two squaws and a boy Indian.

No preparation had been made, either by the State authorities or by the citizens of the town, for the reception of the State troops that were to rendezvous at Dayton. May 1, companies began to arrive at Dayton, and bivouac on the commonage (now the City park, on the canal, between Second and Third streets), where they remained without tents and other equipage until the middle of the month. Gov. Meigs came to Dayton on Wednesday, May 6, to superintend the organization of the militia, twelve companies of which had reported in obedience to his orders. Some of them were encamped just south of town, as there was not room enough for them all in the town. The citizens welcomed the Governor with a salute of eighteen guns, and in the afternoon he reviewed the troops. The next day, from his headquarters at McCollom's tavern, he issued this appeal:

A CALL ON THE PATRIOTISM OF THE CITIZENS OF OHIO.

The situation of our country has compelled the Government to resort to precautionary measures of defense. In obedience to this call, eight hundred men have abandoned the comforts of domestic life, and are here assembled in camp at the distance of some hundred miles from home, prepared to protect our frontier from the awful effects of savage and of civilized warfare. But the unprecedented celerity with which they have moved precluded the possibility of properly equipping them. Many, very many of them, are destitute of blankets; and, without these indispensable articles, it will be impossible for them to move to their point of destination.

CITIZENS OF OHIO! This appeal is made to You—let each family furnish one or more BLANKETS, and the requisite number will be completed. It is not requested as a boon; the moment your blankets are delivered, you shall receive their full value, in money—they are not to be had at the stores. The season of the year is approaching, when each family may, without inconvenience, part with one.

Mothers! Sisters! Wives!—Recollect that the men in whose favor this appeal is made have connections as near and dear as any which can bind *you* to life. These they have voluntarily abandoned, trusting that the integrity and patriotism of their fellow-citizens will supply every requisite for themselves and their families; and, trusting that the same Spirit which enabled their Fathers to achieve their Independence, will enable their Sons to defend it.

R. J. MEIGS, *Governor of Ohio.*

HEADQUARTERS, Dayton, May 7, 1812.

The Indians were growing quite uneasy along the frontier and annoying to the little settlements at the front. There were still 1,970 of them in the northwest corner of the State. Five tribes:

Shawnees	700.
Ottawas	550.
Wyandots	300.
Senecas	220.
Delawares and Muncies	200.

The Shawnee lands were around the head-waters of the Great Miami and the Auglaize Rivers; the Ottawas principally along Lake Erie; the Wyandots on the Sandusky River; the Senecas, Delawares and Muncies on the same river and its tributary streams. Preble, Darke and Miami Counties were threatened; many of the settlers, with their families, fled from the frontier, spreading the alarm. Indian parties were so annoying that it was necessary to keep the Miami County militia constantly scouting to the north and west of Piqua. In the northern part of this county, from the Miami River west to Preble County, two or three block-houses were built as rallying points for the settlers.

Gen. Munger, with the Dayton Troop of Horse, was ordered from camp, at Hole's Creek, on a scout to the front, beyond Greenville. May 10, he returned with the information that friendly Indians were advising the whites to move into the settlements; that the Prophet, with a large body of Indians, was in camp seventy miles from Greenville, expecting to advance against the settlements in about six weeks. Gov. Meigs at once ordered a company of riflemen, from Col. McArthur's regiment, to march to Greenville, and another to Piqua, to protect the settlers and the public property. Gov. Meigs left for Cincinnati, expecting to meet Gen. Hull, but returned on the 15th, without him.

Gen. John S. Gano and Col. Lewis Cass, on Wednesday, the 13th, arrived from Cincinnati, with 600 men, and went into camp on the common, swelling the number of troops in camp to about 1,400.

The Shawnee chiefs, from the Wapakonetta towns, were at Piqua in conference with Col. John Johnston, the United States Indian Agent, and there was great anxiety to know whether their decision would be for peace or war. On the 14th, reports came of the capture of six buck Indians and a squaw by the militia, near Troy. The next day, near Greenville, the Indians attacked a party of five or six whites, who were planting, wounding one man. The Indians were pursued and one of them killed and one wounded.

The Indians, in council, at Piqua, gave assurances that friendly relations with the whites would be continued; but the people placed no confidence in their professions.

May 20, Capt. Mansfield arrived in camp from Cincinnati, with his company of light infantry. The troops had become used to camp life and their duties as soldiers, and had acquired some practice in the manual of arms and company evolutions. The Governor had assembled these 1,500 recruits, hastily organized into companies, officered by men of their own choice. The time had now arrived for the organization of these companies into regiments.

May 21, three regiments of infantry were formed—the First, Second and Third Ohio Militia—the first troops ever organized by the State authorities. For the First Regiment, Duncan McArthur was elected Colonel, and James Denny and William A. Trimble, Majors. For the Second Regiment, James Findlay was elected Colonel, and Thomas Moore and Thomas B. Van Horn, Majors. For the Third Regiment, Lewis Cass was elected Colonel, and Robert Morrison and Jeremiah R. Munson, Majors.

After the assignment of companies and election of officers, the First Regiment returned to their camp south of the town, the other two regiments remaining in camp on the common. A better state of discipline was maintained and everything placed in military trim. Capt. Van Cleve's company of Dayton riflemen volunteered their services for the protection of the frontier; there being already more than the State's quota of troops mustered into the service, this company, with many others, were organized into battalions and regiments, for outpost duty, to guard supply trains and to keep open the line of communications with the army.

Gov. Meigs had discharged his duty well, had remained in the Miami Valley, giving personal attention to the enlistment and organization of the Ohio troops, and now they were ready for the field; he had only to transfer the command to Brig. Gen. William Hull, who the President had assigned as the commander of the Northwestern Army.

The General and his staff had arrived in Dayton, and were stopping at McCollom's tavern. The busy preparations for the departure of the troops filled the town with life and bustle; officers and attaches were reporting for duty; supplies of ammunition, Quartermaster's and commissary stores were hurried up the road from Cincinnati; a wagon train, with tents, blankets and camp equipage, came in. Our people were in the midst of the excitement of army life; the narrow roadways were crowded with army wagons, pack-horses, mounted men and couriers, squads and companies drilling. Dayton was a military camp.

The transfer of the command of the army by Gov. Meigs to Gen. Hull was made on the 25th, with all proper ceremony. In the morning the Governor and staff with the General and staff rode to the camp of the First Ohio, the regiment being in line to receive them. After review, addresses were delivered, and the officers returned to the tavern for dinner; after which they mounted and rode down to the camp on the commons, making a careful inspection of arms, accouterments and equipments. The two regiments passed in review and were then formed in close column and addressed by Gov. Meigs as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST ARMY OF OHIO:

Collected suddenly and rapidly from the various parts of the State, you have manifested a zeal worthy the character of a free people. You will soon be completely organized, and I trust that harmony will forever continue. Already you have made considerable advances in discipline; you will improve; it will soon become easy, familiar and agreeable. Subordination is the soul of discipline; order, safety and victory are its results. Honor consists in an honorable discharge of duty, whatever may be the rank. Respect each other according to your stations; officers, be to your men as parents to children; men, regard your officers as fathers. You will soon march. My heart will always be with you. The prayers of all good citizens will attend you. By direction of the President of the United States, I have so far organized and marched you; in his name, I thank you.

I feel a satisfaction in knowing that you are to be placed under the command and guidance of Brigadier General Hull, a distinguished officer of Revolutionary experience, who, being Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Chief Magistrate of the Territory to which you are destined, was happily selected for the service. His influence and authority there will enable him to provide for your convenience.

I pray that each may conduct himself so that when you return to the embrace of your friends and relations, they may be proud to salute you as one who had honorably belonged to the First Army of Ohio. The Second Army is organizing, and will follow, if necessary. Our frontiers must be protected from savage barbarity; our rights maintained, and our wrongs avenged.

Go then! Fear not! Be strong! Quit yourselves like men, and may the God of Armies be your shield and buckler.

Gen. Hull then addressed the troops:

PATRIOTIC OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF OHIO:

The manner in which His Excellency, Gov. Meigs, has delivered over to me the command of this part of the army, has excited sensations which I strongly feel, but which it is difficult for me to express. His great exertions, and the talents he has displayed in assembling, organizing, disciplining and preparing in every respect for actual service so respectable a military force, are known to you, and will be fully known to his country; this knowledge of his conduct will be his highest eulogium. Long may he live, and long may he adorn his elevated station.

The crisis now has arrived when our country has deemed it necessary to call into the field her patriotic sons. The spirit which has been manifested on this occasion is highly honorable to the officers and soldiers who compose this army, and to the section of the Union to which you belong. You have exhibited an example to the older part of the country worthy of imitation. Citizens distinguished for talents and wealth have made a voluntary tender of their services to defend the violated rights of the nation. Such men are entitled to the fair inheritance which was purchased by the valor and blood of their fathers.

A country with such a defense has nothing to fear; in any possible exigence it is environed with a bulwark of safety. To officers and soldiers, who have engaged in the public service with such honorable and patriotic motives, it is unnecessary to urge the importance of regularity and discipline, or the necessity of subordination and obedience to orders. The same spirit which induced you voluntarily to engage in the service of your country, will animate you in the discharge of your duties. With patience you will submit to the privations and fatigues incident to a military life, and if you should be called to meet danger in the field, you will manifest the sincerity of your engagements by the firmness and bravery of your conduct. In marching through a wilderness, memorable for savage barbarity, you will remember the causes by which that barbarity has been heretofore excited. In viewing the ground, stained with the blood of your fellow-citizens, it will be impossible to suppress the feelings of indignation. Passing by the ruins of a fortress, erected in our territory by a foreign nation in times of profound peace, and for the express purpose of exciting the savages to hostility, and supplying them with the means of conducting a barbarous war, must remind you of that system of oppression and injustice which the spirit of an indignant people can no longer endure.

If it is possible that time should obliterate the remembrance of past transactions, what will be the impression on the present occasion? The wrongs of the same nation have been continually accumulating, and have at length compelled our country to put on the armor of safety, and be prepared to avenge the injuries which have been inflicted.

In a few days, you will be joined by a body of troops of the United States Army. Among them you will have the pleasure of seeing the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, the gallant heroes of Tippecanoe. They will act by your side in the approaching campaign; and while they will be ambitious to maintain, and, if possible, to increase the glory they have already acquired, your conduct will be stimulated by the splendor of their example, and you will be inspired with ambition to acquire laurels at least as brilliant as those they deservedly wear.

That harmony and friendship may pervade this army, and that glory and fame may attend it in all its movements, are wishes in which I am confident you will all heartily join.

The citizens of the town and surrounding country turned out almost en masse to witness the display and ceremonies. The narrow roadways of the town were crowded with a motley mass of men, women and children, soldiers, pack-horses, army wagons and squads of militia; all interest being centered at camp, on the little prairie between First and Third streets, just east of St. Clair street.

Early the next morning, May 26, 1812, the three regiments broke camp, formed, with Gen. Hull and staff, in full uniform, at the head of the column, marched from town, crossing Mad River at the Staunton road ford, nearly opposite the head of Webster street. The march continued up the west bank of Mad River about three miles, to a prairie in the east half of Section 30. The troops were formed in a hollow square, and, amidst the cheers of troops and people, the American flag was hoisted in front of Gen. Hull's tent, and the name of the camp was announced as Camp Meigs, in honor of Ohio's patriotic Governor. The camp was regularly laid out, and the troops were made more comfortable in the tents and with the equipage supplied by the Government. A more rigid discipline was maintained and the regular duties of camp life began. Officers and men were drilled in outpost and guard duty.

To relieve the two companies of the First Regiment, then out scouting, the Governor issued the following order to Col. Holt and Capt. Van Cleve, then in camp at Adam's Prairie, on Hole's Creek:

HEADQUARTERS, DAYTON, May 26, 1812.

Capt. William Van Cleve's company of riflemen will march to the frontier of the State, west of the Miami, under the direction and charge of Col. Jerome Holt. Col. Holt will assist the frontier inhabitants in erecting block-houses in suitable places, and adopt any mode he may think best for the protection of the frontiers, and the continuance of the settlements.

R. J. MEIGS, *Governor of Ohio.*

Patrols of militia kept the roads on both sides of the Miami, from Camp Meigs to Piqua, clear of Indians. A troop of horse, in command of Col. Sloan, of Cincinnati, reported at Camp Meigs on the 27th, and within three or four days the two companies of the First Regiment returned to camp.

The army was not to be encumbered with artillery in crossing the country

but were to be supplied at Detroit, where there were a number of siege-guns and batteries of lighter caliber.

At Camp Meigs, everything was in readiness to move; the wagon train, with baggage and ammunition, were parked, ready to load tents and equipage; pack-horse brigades were all organized to carry provisions and forage.

May 31, the order was issued "to strike tents early in the morning." The little army of 1,600 men had been armed and equipped for the campaign against the British forces and their Indian allies. A description of the outfit for officers and men, as they marched from Camp Meigs on that bright June morning, seventy years ago, may be interesting.

The General and his staff, the Colonels of regiments and other mounted officers, wore cocked hats with plumes; sabers at their sides and a pair of big horse pistols in the holsters; soldiers were dressed in tow-linen hunting-shirts and breeches, low-crowned hat, with cockade or plate worn on the side. The arms were flint-lock muskets, with bayonets, some mounted companies using in addition the old, heavy flint-lock horse pistols, that were about fifteen to twenty inches long. To the waist-belt in a leather pocket, hung the tomahawk, and in a sheath was a butcher-knife. On the right hip, attached to a cross belt, thrown over the left shoulder, was the cartridge box. In a small sheath on the left side hung the bayonet. They were also supplied with canteens. The knapsack was made of heavy linen, painted and varnished. The blanket was rolled on top and the whole covered with a piece of oil cloth. Clothing, rations and ammunition, were carried in the knapsacks. Companies were usually divided into messes of six men each, rations were issued to each mess every evening, each man cooking, in the most primitive manner, his provisions for the next day. The rations were flour or corn meal, fat bacon, parched corn and salt. Cattle were driven along with the supply trains, thus furnishing an occasional issue of fresh beef. Whisky was issued in bad weather, or when extra duty was required. The flour was made into flapjacks, or, after kneading, was twisted around a pole five or six feet long, then this "pole bread" was baked by turning before the fire.

Thus organized and equipped for the field, this, the first army of Ohio, designated as the Northwestern Army, by the Government, marched from Camp Meigs, Monday, June 1, 1812. The whole population of the town and county gathered at the camp to witness their departure. The Governor and his staff were present, with many strangers from Cincinnati and from over in Kentucky.

The general call was beat at half past 4 o'clock in the morning; tents were struck; baggage, tents and equipments loaded into the wagons; a hasty breakfast and the assembly was sounded. The column was formed as follows: Cavalry on the right; next in line was the Second Regiment; then the Third Ohio, and on the extreme left marched the First Regiment, followed by the wagon train and brigades of pack mules. For several miles crowds of people tramped through the fields on either side of the troops, many following all day, and sleeping in camp the first night, and did not return to their homes for a day or two. The road the troops marched out on is now known as the old Troy pike, but at that time it was simply a country road that led north to the settlements on the Miami River, and was known as the Staunton road. The army went into camp at Staunton the first evening, a small settlement a mile east of Troy. It was the intention of Gen. Hull to march the army up the east bank of the Miami, to Fort Loramie, then cross over to the Auglaize, and keep on down to the rapids of the Maumee. A large number of batteaux and other keel boats had been loaded with flour, corn-meal, pork and corn, here at Dayton, to be taken up the river, protected by the troops, but the water was too low, and the first day out the boats stranded on the shoals. This caused a change of plans,

Yours Truly

Célestin Schwind

DAYTON

and the army was paid off and remained until the 6th in camp at Staunton. It then marched across to Urbana, where they arrived on the 7th, and camped in the eastern part of the town. Gov. Meigs had left Dayton on the 3d for Urbana, to hold a council with twelve Indian chiefs, who had been assembled there for the purpose; six of them, Cutawepasa, Cutawepa, Piageha, Pitahage, Kitekishemo and Nasahacothe, were of the Shawnee tribes; five of them, Jahe, Shanato, Scutush, Manaham and Dewesen, of the Wyandots, and Mathame, of the Mingoes. To impress the savages with the strength of the army, and of the determination and power of the United States Government to hold the territory ceded by the English Government, in the treaty of 1783, the army at Urbana were paraded on the afternoon of June 8, and reviewed by the Governor, attended by the Indian chiefs, several officers of the State, and other military and civil officers.

The Fourth Regiment United States Infantry and several militia companies arrived as re-enforcements, increasing the army to 2,500 effective men. A hospital was estabilsed at Urbana, and other arrangements made for that point as a base of supplies for the army. The First Regiment was ordered to cut a road north through the woods to Scioto River, and, in compliance with this order, marched from camp on the 11th, and, on the 16th, reached the south bank of the Scioto, twenty-four miles from Urbana, and began building two block-houses, each 20x24 feet, in a low flat piece of woods. The two block-houses were connected by a strong stockade; another stockade was put up, inclosing a half acre of ground surrounding the houses; these fortifications were given the name of Fort McArthur. On the 15th the army left Urbana. The general line of march was through the counties of Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, to the foot of the Maumee Rapids, where they crossed and marched to Fort Detroit.

On the evening of the 19th, the army arrived at Fort McArthur, where they camped for three days. The woods were full of hostiles, rendering it necessary to have a strong rear guard, and to march companies of riflemen on the flanks of the army.

June 21, the Second Regiment was detailed to cut the road through to Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River. For several days it had been raining continuously, and, leaving a company as a garrison, the army marched from Fort McArthur, on the 22d, into the swamps, and, after marching twelve miles, got stuck in the mud, and, as a matter of precaution, built a block-house, calling it Fort Necessity. These block-house stations were erected to store provisions not needed for immediate use, and which could afterward be forwarded under escort of the militia.

About twenty miles farther on Fort Findlay was built on the high ground on the west side of Blanchard's Fork, where Findlay now stands. It was a stockade of fifty yards square, with block-houses at each of the four corners and a ditch in front.

With the Third Regiment in the advance, to clear a road, the army began the march through the Black Swamp—a part of it is now known as Hull's Prairie. The distance from Fort Findlay to the rapids is thirty-five miles, and it was a tedious march. The road was badly cut up by the mounted troops, pack-horses and 106 heavily loaded wagons. Thirteen wagons were abandoned in the mud. In many places the men marched knee-deep in mud. Gen. Hull arrived at the Maumee, June 30, and crossed, with his army, in fine health and spirits, and at once resumed his march to Detroit. To keep open his line of communication, and to protect stores and public property left at the forts and stations, militia were stationed at Dayton, Piqua, Urbana, St. Mary's, Fort McArthur and Fort Findlay, and a battalion at Fort Greenville.

After the departure of the army from Camp Meigs, on Mad River, Gen. Munger marched his militia command up from Hole's Creek and occupied the camp. As commander of this post, his duty was to guard all public stores here, and keep the roads open as far as Piqua and Urbana. Quartermaster, commissary and ordinance stores were forwarded through Dayton to the front.

Capt. Perry's company of rangers was constantly scouting through the country between St. Mary's and Fort Wayne, skirmishing with Indian parties, and killing all they captured. On the 8th of July, they were ordered to go through to Vincennes. The object of the Governor in holding the militia in camps, in Southern and Western Ohio, and at the posts along the line of communications to the north, was to be ready to organize a second army in case of emergency. Camp Meigs being a favorable point, quite a considerable force was assembled here, or held ready to report at short notice. About the middle of June, Mr. Cooper employed the militia who were at Camp Meigs, in digging a race from the old mill-race, on First street, to Fifth street. The race was dug from a point just north of First street and east of Madison, running southwest to Second street, and crossing that street about a hundred feet east of the present canal basin, continuing south and parallel to the present course of the canal; just above Fifth street he built a saw-mill that stood there until 1847.

Lieut. Gwynne, of the United States Army, opened a recruiting office at one of the Dayton taverns, on the 1st of July, enlisting men for five years' service, offering $16 bounty, and if the recruit served his time out, or was killed, or disabled in the service, he was to receive three months additional pay and get 160 acres of land. Men were also enlisted for eighteen months and received the bounty, but no land. Musicians were hired by the month; boys, with the consent of their parents or guardians, were enlisted as musicians.

The Dayton riflemen, stationed at Greenville, with the citizens of that town, celebrated the 4th of July by a parade and big dinner. Army trains and militia made too much confusion in this county for any observance of the day.

July 10, Gov. Meigs, who was then at Chillicothe, ordered Gen. Munger to disband his militia brigade, as it was then thought their services would not be required.

Farmers sold their grain, stock and surplus products, to army contractors at advanced prices; some idea of the business of this kind carried on here through that summer may be had from the advertisements of contractors, one of whom wanted to buy 3,000 barrels of flour, 600 head of cattle and 400 horses. Everything the people had for sale was bought for the army. Another contractor advertised for flour in barrels, whisky, beef cattle, vinegar and bacon, to be delivered at Dayton, or any of the block-houses that might be agreed upon.

At noon, on Saturday, August 22, the news of Hull's disgraceful surrender reached Dayton, creating consternation and the greatest alarm among the people for the safety of the frontier settlements. United States Commissioners were then in council with the Indians at Piqua, and it was feared that the disaster might influence all neutral tribes to join the British force and spread their barbarous warfare over Southwestern Ohio. The situation was gloomy. Up to this time there had been no idea of serious reverse. The surrender occurred on the 16th of August, at a moment when every soldier and officer in the American Army, except the General himself, was ready and anxious for the battle. Gen. Hull had with him a well-appointed army of 2,500 men of all arms, fully supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. These, with thirty-eight pieces of artillery, large quantities of ammunition, a month's supply of provisions at Fort Detroit, and a great quantity of cattle, sheep and horses, and the stores at the River Raisin,

were surrendered without firing a gun, to Maj. Gen. Brock, of the British Army, who had but 330 regulars, 400 militia and 600 Indians; his artillery consisted of three six-pounders and two three-pounders.

The Ohio troops were released on parole, and landed by the British at different points along the shore of Lake Erie as far east as Cleveland, and left to find their way across the State to their homes. Hull was afterward tried for treason, cowardice and unofficer-like conduct, found guilty of the last two charges, sentenced to be shot, but was subsequently pardoned by the President. Hull's surrender left the whole Northwestern Territory open to the aggressions of the British and their Indian allies. The people of Ohio and Kentucky were thoroughly aroused to the danger, and, without delay, began organizing companies and regiments. The news reached Dayton August 22. A call was immediately issued for every able-bodied man in the county who could procure a firelock to meet in Dayton the next day, Sunday, ready to march immediately to the threatened settlements of the north. By Sunday morning, Capt. James Steele had a company of seventy men fully armed and equipped and marched to Piqua to protect the government stores there. Mothers, wives and daughters, worked like heroines in preparing the men to go. Extras were issued from the office of the *Ohio Sentinel*, at Dayton, giving all information from the front, and urging the men to organize for defense. Intense excitement prevailed everywhere. On Sunday, five companies of volunteers and two companies of drafted men assembled in town from different parts of the county. Capt. Caldwell, with a troop of horse from Warren County, rode through here on the way to Piqua; and Capt. Johnson, with a rifle company from the same county, reported at Camp Meigs. Monday morning, six of the infantry companies were organized into a battalion by the election of Maj. George Adams as their commander. In the afternoon, 341 strong and fully equipped, the battalion marched north. The two companies of drafted men remained at Camp Meigs subject to the order of the Governor. The rallying music of the fife and drum resounded through the brushy streets of Dayton. Monday evening and Tuesday morning several companies from adjoining counties marched through town on their way north; on Tuesday, Maj. Jenkinson, with a battalion of 350 men, that had been raised as a re-enforcement to the army, before the news of the fall of Detroit was known, halted at Camp Meigs on their way to the front. A Greene County brigade marched under Gen. Benjamin Whiteman. Troops were being organized and rapidly pushed to the front to meet an expected advance of the victorious enemy.

Capt. Steele's Dayton company, with others, was ordered to St. Mary's; Capt. Steele was placed in command of the post, and Private Joseph H. Crane was made Sergeant Major.

The following is a copy of the pay-roll of the company, and from it it will be seen that a detachment must have been away on scouting duty, as there are only fifty-two names here:

Capt. James Steele, Lieut. George Grove, Ensign James McClain, First Sergeant John Folkerth, Second, Ralph Wilson, Third, John Strain, Fourth, James Henderson, First Corporal, Matthew Patton, Second, Alexander Grimes, Third, George Harris, Fourth, David Henderson; privates, Joseph H. Crane, John Deaver, David Brier, John McCabe, John Rowan, Samuel Walton, Joshua Greer, George Newcom, John Newcom, Simpson McCarter, George Ward, William Bay, James Miller, John Lowe, Daniel Sunderland, William Vanosdarl, William Montgomery, James Petticrew, James McClain, John Holderman, Samuel King, James Brier, Ira Smith, Abraham Smith, George Wollaston, Lewis Gordon, Jeremiah Collins, Jonathan Mayhall, David Riffle, Robert McCleary, William Van Coyk, James Bay, John Enoch, Henry Jennings, William McCor-

mick, Andrew Robeson, Moses Hatfield, Moses McNair, Alexander Guy, William Fryback, Caleb Worley.

The military roads through Montgomery County were from Cincinnati up through Lebanon and Centerville, and the other through Franklin and Miamisburg, to Dayton, then up Main street to First, and out that street to the Staunton road ford, up to Camp Meigs, across the bottoms, and on up Hull's road to Staunton, where the roads forked to Piqua and Urbana.

The following order placed the organization of troops and the responsibility of the defense upon Gen. Munger, who was in command of the Fifth Brigade of the First Division of Ohio Militia:

URBANA, August 5th, 1812.

GENERAL MUNGER:

Sir—You will take immediate measures for the defense of the frontier within your command. You will cause block-houses to be created at suitable places. Advise the inhabitants to associate and erect suitable stations of defense in such way as to accommodate families. The astonishing fate of General Hull's army has exposed the frontier to barbarians. I have written by express to the Secretary of War on the subject of defense. I hope soon to see the Kentucky army here, when a regular system of operations will be adopted. In the meantime, you will direct and advise the most judicious course.

Your obedient servant,

R. J. MEIGS.

Gen. Munger promptly marched, with his brigade, to Piqua; directed the removal of the public stores from that point to Dayton, and ordered Capt. Steele's company to advance to St. Mary's, where they built block-houses for the defense of the town. It was then the most advanced post along the frontier line. There was no information from the front; the British had undisputed possession of the lakes from Fort Dearborn (Chicago) to the Niagara; there was no artillery in the West; the Maumee country was occupied by roving bands of Indians. Additional block-houses were built in the neighborhoods in this and Preble Counties.

Gen. W. H. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, had been appointed by Gov. Scott, of Kentucky, Major General of Kentucky volunteers. The General immediately started from Frankfort with an escort of Kentucky cavalry, to take command of the Kentucky militia, then on the march. He overtook them in camp just below Centerville, in this county. Monday afternoon, August 31, Col. Samuel Wells, of the United States Army, with three or four hundred of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Capt. William Garrard, with a troop of horse from Bourbon County, Ky., passed through Dayton, halting overnight out at Camp Meigs. Tuesday morning Gen. Harrison, accompanied by his staff and escort, arrived and halted for a few hours; the citizens of the town honored him with a salute of eighteen guns. The little iron gun used in firing this salute was stationed under a big oak tree that stood on the east side of Main street, north of the alley between Second and Third streets, the back end of Lot No. 108. While they were firing, a brigade of Kentuckians, 1,800 strong, in command of Brig. Gen. John Payne, marched up Main street, halting near Second street. The brigade consisted of the following regiments: First Kentucky Infantry, Lieut. Col. John M. Scott commanding; Fifth Kentucky Infantry, Lieut. Col. William Lewis commanding, and a regiment of Kentucky Rifles, Lieut. Col. John Allen commanding. In firing the salute one of the citizens had one hand shot off, and the other badly wounded. In the afternoon the troops marched out to Camp Meigs. The following letter is evidence that they were pleased with their reception by the Dayton people:

STATE OF OHIO, CAMP NEAR DAYTON, September 1, 1872.

The commander of the Kentucky Volunteers begs leave to return to the citizens of Dayton the thanks of himself and the army under his command, for the tribute of respect paid to them in passing through the town.

They flatter themselves that in the hour of trial they will not be found unworthy of the confidence of their country. They feelingly commiserate with the citizen, who, in paying them that tribute, was maimed in the accidental going-off of the cannon, and they beg leave to present to him a small sum of money, a voluntary contribution of the officers, toward defraying the expenses of his cure.

By order of the General.

ASA PAYNE, *Aide-de-Camp.*

THOMAS SMITH, *Secretary.*

Two regiments of Montgomery County troops were held at Piqua; a battalion, under Maj. Adams, was sent to St. Mary's. Col. Jerome Holt was ordered with his regiment, to Greenville to build a block-house and strong stockade; the station at Loramie's was strengthened and re-enforced. The Governor had advanced the militia to Fort McArthur, and ordered the works there, and at Fort Manary and Urbana to be enlarged.

The Indians were threatening an attack upon Fort Wayne, and Gen. Munger had ordered Maj. Adams to march to the relief of that post, when the Governor and Gen. Harrison arrived at Piqua and decided to send a larger force; a courier was sent to Maj. Adams to hold his battalion at St. Mary's for re-enforcements. This address from the Governor and Gen. Harrison's call for troops will explain the situation and their plans:

PIQUA, September 2, 1812.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO:

At a moment like this, I appeal to your valor and patriotism. Maj. General Harrison will rendezvous a respectable force of Kentucky volunteers at Dayton on the 15th instant for a short expedition.

Gen. Harrison desires to add to his troops any number of volunteers from the State of Ohio, who will serve on the expedition, not exceeding thirty days.

All those who will embrace this favorable opportunity of distinguishing themselves under an able commander, and of rendering to the State of Ohio a valuable service, will, in their equipment and movements, follow the directions of Gen. Harrison hereto subjoined.

R. J. MEIGS, *Governor of Ohio.*

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Any number of volunteers, mounted, and prepared for active service, to continue for twenty-five or thirty days, will be accepted to rendezvous at the town of Dayton, on the Big Miami, on the 15th inst.

It is expected that the volunteers will provide themselves with salted provisions and a portion of biscuits; those who are unable to procure them, will be furnished if possible. Those brave men who may give their country their services on this occasion, may be assured that an opportunity of distinguishing themselves will be offered.

I shall command the expedition in person, and the number of troops employed will be adequate to the object proposed.

I will also hire a number of substantial horses; fifty cents a day will be allowed for each horse provided with saddle and bridle.

Those patriotic citizens who are unable to afford personal assistance, will render essential service to their country by furnishing the horses, which must be delivered in Dayton on the 14th inst., to a person who will be authorized to receive and receipt for them.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Headquarters Piqua, Sept. 2, 1812.

HEADQUARTERS PIQUA, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1812, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS:

I requested you in my last address to rendezvous at Dayton on the 15th inst. I have now a more pressing call for your services! The British and Indians have invaded our country and are now besieging (perhaps have taken) Fort Wayne. Every friend to his country, who is able to do so, will join me, as soon as possible, well mounted, with a good rifle and twenty or thirty days' provisions. Ammunition will be furnished at Cincinnati and Dayton, and the volunteers will draw provisions (to save their salted meat) at all the public deposits. The Quartermasters and Commissaries will see that this order is executed.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

A thousand men were ordered from Urbana to St. Mary's, and on Sunday, September 6, Gen. Payne's brigade of Kentuckians marched from Piqua to the same point. Maj. Richard M. Johnson arrived in Dayton, on Sunday, with 300

mounted Kentucky infantry. They bivouacked on Main street for the night, and rode to Piqua the next day. Gen. Harrison was concentrating his troops at St. Mary's for the expedition to the vicinity of Fort Wayne, and issued this appeal before starting to St. Mary's, on Monday, the 7th:

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO:

Fellow Citizens—The situation of our Northwestern frontiers, exposed as they are to the depredations of the savages, guided and conducted by their British allies, requires decisive and energetic measures. To carry my views into effect, it is necessary that I should mount on horseback one at least of the regiments of infantry under my command. I have therefore authorized Jesse Hunt and Peyton Short to engage any number of horses not exceeding eight hundred in number, for an expedition which is not expected to exceed twenty-five or thirty days. Each horse is to be provided with a saddle and bridle. The terms are fifty cents a day for each horse and equipments, to be paid for by the United States should they be lost, or should the horses die by any other than a natural death. An appraisement will take place upon the delivery of the horses, and every pains taken to prevent them from being abused. Patriots of the Revolution! you who are no longer able to give your assistance in the field, will you withhold from your countrymen the means of coming in contact with the enemy, to retrieve our late misfortunes, and wipe away the disgrace which our army have sustained?

I cannot doubt but that every friend to his country, who can spare a horse, will aid us on this occasion.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

HEADQUARTERS, PIQUA, 7th Sept., 1812.

The subscribers will attend in Dayton, at the house of Major David Reid, on the 15th and 16th of this month to receive and receipt for horses.

JESSE HUNT,
PAYTON SHORT.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1812.

The paper here urged the people to promptly respond in every possible case to this opportunity afforded the real patriots of the country to step forth in defense of our soil; that these are the times that try men's souls. A line of distinction would be drawn between the noisy pretender and the real lover of his country; that but a few days before the citizens of this and adjoining counties manifested a promptitude and patriotism honorable to the State, and hopes were expressed that in the emergency they might sustain the character of the community by offering every aid called for; that the army was no longer commanded by an old woman, and that Gen. Harrison had the confidence of all by showing an ardent devotion to the service, which none would question.

On the 9th, Gen. Harrison, with his army, 4,000 strong, marched from St. Mary's; the distance to Fort Wayne was fifty-five miles, and he was four days on the way. After destroying the Indian villages in that vicinity, he returned, with his forces, to St. Mary's. Maj. Adams' battalion, from Montgomery County, who had so patriotically and promptly responded to the call for defense of the frontier, were discharged, and retuned to their homes.

There was no regularly established army hospital in this county at any time during the war, yet many sick and wounded soldiers were cared for, especially in Dayton. Soldiers of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia, were buried in the little pioneer graveyards along the roads through the county, from Franklin and Centerville, north to Vandalia, Staunton and Milton.

In September, 1812, a courier passed through to the north, bearing dispatches to Gen. Harrison; and his commission as Major General in the United States army; his assignment as commander of all the troops in the Northwest Territory, with orders to retake Detroit.

Sunday, September 13, Brig. Gen. James Winchester and staff stopped for dinner in Dayton, on their way to the headquarters of Gen. Harrison. Wednesday, the 16th, Col. Payne's regiment of Kentucky volunteers and several companies of Indiana militia were camped on the commons awaiting orders; two other Kentucky regiments were out at Camp Meigs. September 17, Gen. Harrison received his commission and dispatches, and began at once to organize

for the campaign. His troops were new levies, poorly clad, and hastily pushed to the front, with but scanty supplies of ammunition, equipage and provisions. His requisitions for ordnance and commissary supplies were promptly filled by the Government. To furnish the men with warm clothing and blankets, he addressed an appeal to the patriotic people of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, asking for contributions of the needed articles. To the ladies of Dayton and vicinity he sent this special appeal:

HEADQUARTERS ST. MARYS, 29th September, 1812.

General Harrison presents his compliments to the ladies of Dayton and its vicinity, and solicits their assistance in making shirts for their brave defenders, who compose his army; many of whom are almost destitute of that article, so necessary to their health and comfort. The materials will be furnished by the Quartermaster; and the General confidently expects that this opportunity for the display of female patriotism and industry will be eagerly embraced by his fair countrywomen.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

In compliance, the ladies of the town and county promptly, and with great enthusiasm, made up and forwarded to the army 1,800 shirts, by October 14. The shirts were made of calico furnished by the Indian Department from annuities withheld from the tribes in arms against the Government. Later in the month, a large quantity of clothing was taken through here from Paris, Ky., for the Kentucky troops with Gen. Winchester. Indians from the Mississinewa River region were getting very troublesome to settlers of Preble and Darke Counties, running off horses and cattle, and murdering any of the people caught away from the block-houses. Saturday, October 2, two little girls were murdered within a half mile of the fort at Greenville.

A company of mounted riflemen, for immediate service at Fort Defiance, was raised in Dayton; but in consequence of these Indian troubles to the West, this company, under Maj. George Adams, was ordered to Fort Greenville, and were stationed at a stockade seven miles north of New Paris, as an outpost of Fort Greenville. October 4, Gen. Winchester, with a force consisting of three regiments of Kentucky troops, four companies of regulars, a troop of horse, and Capt. Ballard's company of spies, arrived at old Fort Defiance from Fort Wayne, and rebuilt the fort. Notice was given that horses, saddles and bridles, taken in at Dayton for the Government, would be retained as Government property, and the owners were paid for them agreeably to the valuations. The valley was full of horses that had strayed from the camps and battle-fields to the north. An agent was sent to Dayton to receive all such horses that had been taken up.

Gen. Harrison's plans for the campaign had been carefully considered, and toward the latter part of October were rapidly developing. The army was to advance in three columns to the Maumee Rapids. The right wing, which he would command himself, were being assembled at Upper Sandusky. The center, under Gen. Edward W. Tupper, was to advance from Urbana, by Forts McArthur and Findlay. The left wing, with Gen. Winchester in command, would march from Fort St. Mary's to Fort Defiance, and on down the Auglaize and Maumee to the rapids, where the army was to be concentrated for the advance against Detroit. Leaving Gen. Winchester with his brigade, at Fort Defiance, Gen. Harrison visited St. Mary's, Urbana, Fort McArthur and Upper Sandusky.

Heavy rains in November precluded any military movements for the winter; the country was inundated and the roads were impassable. The General then crossed to Franklinton, Franklin County, where he established his headquarters; here he found that Brig. Gen. Leftwich had arrived, with a brigade of Virginia troops, and a train of heavy guns and lighter artillery; this brigade was ordered to Upper Sandusky. The troops at Upper Sandusky were from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Gen. Tupper's command consisted of Ohio, Indiana and Virginia volunteers; and the left wing was composed of Kentuckians

and regulars. Because of the good stage of water, supplies were to be forwarded by boats, up the Miami River to St. Mary's, across the portage, then down the Auglaize and Maumee, and across the head of the lake and up to Detroit. If colder weather came, then the roads up through Urbana and Fort Findlay would be available. Thus it will be seen that Dayton was on the line of communication, and so continued through the war.

The following notice was published to mill-owners on the Great Miami from the Ohio River to Loramie's:

"It has become necessary to run boats from the mouth of the Great Miami to Loramie's, loaded with public property, and it is expected that those who own dams will immediately make arrangements for letting the boats pass with expedition and safety, otherwise their dams will be injured. The public boats must pass at all risks.

The only danger to the line of communication seemed to be from threatening Indians out on the Mississinewa River. To guard against this danger, reserves of Miami Valley militia, were stationed at Dayton, Greenville, St. Mary's and Urbana. Our people would occasionally hear from the Montgomery County soldiers, and supplies for their comfort were regularly forwarded, and while there was no county organization among the ladies, as a relief society, yet they gathered supplies for the hospitals, and made and forwarded clothing, proving themselves worthy wives and relatives of the noble pioneers who were at the front battling for homes for them. The noble deeds, the self-sacrifice and the untiring efforts of the pioneer women of the Miami Valley, if recorded, would fill a volume of most thrilling history. Nothing was grudgingly done. The actions of the men were hopefully seconded in all efforts that were made. The experience in the Indian wars enabled the women to act intelligently in their work. In similar cases, in war and peace, the example of these pioneer women has always been a characteristic of those who have followed.

From this time on through the winter, and, until September of the next year (1813), Government agents were stationed at Dayton to buy all that farmers and dealers would sell, of pickled pork, bacon, whisky, corn-meal, flour, tow-linen, cattle, horses and grain; and recruiting offices were open all of the time. Business in the towns was brisk in every branch. Through the almost bottomless mud roads, supplies were forwarded to Urbana. The greatest difficulties were met in crossing the swollen rivers and creeks by rope ferries. Later in the season, when the ground was frozen and there was some little snow and ice, transportation was easier; but wagons, sleds, teams and teamsters, pack-horses and pack-horsemen were scarce; wagons and horses, sleds and oxen, were hired and bought from the farmers, and the farmer boys, who were too young for service at the front, were employed to drive them. To induce farmers to send their teams, assurances were given that they would not be pressed into service beyond St. Mary's or Urbana. Three dollars a day was the price paid for sleds and teams that would haul six barrels of flour; or $8 a barrel was paid for flour delivered at Pipua or Urbana; and $10 if delivered at St. Mary's; for whisky delivered at that point, the Government paid 75 cents a gallon. The Government storehouse, in charge of Foragemaster Col. Robert Patterson, was in Dayton, at the upper end of Main street, near Grimes' tavern.

The Indians in the Mississinewa country becoming more troublesome, Gen. Harrison ordered an expedition to be fitted out to destroy the villages in that section, near where Muncietown, Ind., now is. About December 1, the detachment arrived here in command of Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. They were only partially mounted, and remained here until the 11th of the month to procure horses. Here at Dayton they drew ammunition, ten days' rations and forage; marching from here 600 strong, composed as follows: A squadron of Kentucky Dragoons, one company

Yours Truly

Jacob Stickle

DAYTON

of United States Infantry, a Pennsylvania troop of horse, two companies of Pennsylvania Infantry, a detachment of Michigan militia and a troop of horse. Riding from here, the column reached Greenville on the 14th and left there the same day, the direction being a little north of west to the Mississinewa River. The duty was severe, and the utmost caution was necessary to prevent surprise and massacre by the savages. On the way out one-third of the command were on guard every night, and the night of the 16th they marched all night down the Mississinewa River to a village of Delawares and Miamis, attacking it at daylight on the bitter cold morning of December 16. The ground was covered with snow. They rode into the village at once, driving out the Indains, suffering some loss themselves, but killing, wounding and capturing many of the savages. Following up their advantage, three other villages were taken and destroyed the same day, the force returning to camp for the night in the wigwams of the first village captured.

Long before daylight the next morning the men were quietly awakened while the officers held a council of war. Shortly afterward, the savages made a furious attack; the fire was instantly returned, and the troops pressed out in the darkness, ending the fight in an hour by the total rout of the Indians. The killed were decently buried, and nearly the whole day was consumed in preparing stretchers for the forty who were too badly wounded to ride. Their total loss was eight killed and forty-eight wounded. The Indian losses were thirty killed and, fully twice that many wounded and forty-three prisoners. So many horses had been killed and lost in action, that nearly one-half the command was dismounted. Toward evening they marched three miles on the return before going into camp for the night.

Breaking camp before daylight the next morning, they marched fourteen miles that day, and at supper the supply of provisions was exhausted. One-half the men were placed on guard, while the other half was engaged in throwing up breastworks for defense. The roads were in as bad condition as snow, mud and ice could make them. The wounded were particularly uncomfortable and suffering intensely from cold and exposure, in addition to the pains from wounds that could not receive proper attention. Nearly every man had either hands, feet or ears frost-bitten. The horses were in a starving condition. At noon of Tuesday, the 22d, Maj. Adams, with a re-enforcement of ninety-five men from Greenville, met them, and at once issued to the almost exhausted soldiers, a half ration each. The next day, Col. Holt met them with a supply of provisions that enabled them to reach Fort Greenville on the 24th, with but 303 men fit for duty; two of the wounded had died on the march. In camp, twelve miles this side of Greenville, a resolution of thanks was voted Col. Holt, Maj. Adams and the rest of their command, for prompt and efficient relief afforded.

Sunday, December 27, the detachment reached Dayton, on their way back to headquarters at Franklinton, showing, by their distressed condition, the hardships they had endured and the sharp fights they had been engaged in; with all their sufferings they had fought gallantly and were punished severely. The sympathies of this little community were immediately aroused for these wounded officers and men; the command was literally billeted on the town; with scarcely an exception there was from one to five in every house; the men were in the army at the front; but the good women of the county nobly cared for these worn-out soldiers. Sunday was given as a day of relief and care for the wounded. The following order will explain itself:

DETACHMENT ORDER, DAYTON, December 28, 1812.

The troops will attend Divine service on Wednesday, the 30th inst., in camp, at 12 o'clock. When we consider the wonderful interposition of Divine Providence in our favor during the last fatiguing, dangerous and distressing expedition, gratitude for these favors,

require our united and sincere thanksgiving for our deliverance. I hope the troops whom I had the honor to command in times of peril "that tried men's souls," will attend with suitable decency and reverence, and join in devoutly expressing our obligations to that Being whose protection we have all felt and witnessed.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, *Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.*

After resting for several days, the command resumed the march to Franklinton; many of the wounded were left here and remained for some time; several of the severely wounded died and were buried here.

The result of this expedition was to place the Delawares and Miami tribes in a starving condition, so that, in January, 1,000 of them came in to Piqua to be cared for by the Government. There was no further trouble from that direction, although in January, the Montgomery County, militia, stationed at Greenville, organized an expedition against the Indian towns, but it was abandoned by orders from Gen. Harrison. Thirty Miami Indians were afterward brought to Dayton, and held as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe.

Shortly after New Year's Day, 1813, the weather moderated. Then followed continuous rain storms, that again knocked the bottom out of the roads. Troops, artillery, pack-horses and wagon trains that were moving to the front made but slow progress, yet they kept going. Some days a hundred wagons and sleds, loaded with supplies, would start north for the army at Fort Defiance, Urbana and Fort McArthur.

In January, Capt. A. Edwards, a physician of Dayton, who had had experience in the medical staff of the army the year before, organized a company here and marched to the front.

Pay of non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, had been fixed by law of Congress, as follows: Sergeants and principal musicians, $11; musicians, $9; private soldiers, $8.

About the middle of the month, Gen. Winchester, with the left wing, advanced to the rapids; then assumed the responsibility of bringing on an engagement, and alone was responsible for the butchery of regulars and Kentuckians at the River Raisin, the result of which was the loss of 32 officers and 474 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded and missing. Fortunately, Gen. Harrison soon arrived, checked the disaster and temporarily withdrew the army from the Maumee. The snow up there was very deep, and the army was kept moving about just enough to make them uncomfortable during the winter. In February, Ohio and Kentucky militia, whose terms of enlistment had expired, marched through Dayton on their way to their homes. The companies and regiments would generally bivouac on Main street for the night, keeping the little town in a hum of excitement.

The waters were at such a good stage that large quantities of stores were forwarded from Cincinnati by boats, small boats of supplies were worked through the swamps from Loramie Creek to the Auglaize, and down to Fort Defiance; and between Loramie and St. Mary's there was but six miles hauling to be done.

The troops in the camps and forts being greatly in need of shoes during the winter, made moccasins of green hides to replace their worn-out shoes. Three hundred hogs and a large drove of cattle were bought in the county and driven north to the army early in the winter.

Kentucky and Ohio, with the Territories of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, formed the Eighth Military District of the United States. Troops were needed and the greatest efforts were made to increase the army in the Northwest. Two additional Ohio regiments were authorized. Gen. Harrison visited Urbana, Franklinton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati and Dayton, to urge recruiting for the spring campaign. He was successful in this mission. Small bodies of troops were continually marching through here to the north during

March and April. The roads were again to be filled with an ever-changing panorama of troops and trains; the county was to have the exciting experience of the year before.

In April, Gen. Green Clay, with a brigade of Kentucky troops, halted in the rain overnight, on muddy Main street, in Dayton. Although it was necessary to hurry to the North, the roads were so fearfully muddy that progress was slow. However, they pulled through in time to advance with the army for the spring campaign.

The campaign of 1813 opened the latter part of April by the British and their Indian allies laying siege to Fort Meigs, then being built by Gen. Harrison at the rapids of the Maumee. The enemy, shortly afterward, retreated up the Detroit River, and then to the Canada side. Lieut. James Flinn, of the Second company of United States Rangers, that had been recruited here in Dayton the year before, opened an office here on the 19th of May, to enlist thirty or forty rangers for one year's service (unless sooner disbanded) at $1 a day. Perry's splendid victory on Lake Erie, September 10, and Harrison's pursuit of Procter, ended successfully at the battle of the Thames, October 5, recovered to the United States control of the lakes and possession of all the territory lost by Hull's surrender. These grand results brought rejoicing to the citizens of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The troops were to come home; the military road from the Maumee to the head-waters of the Big Miami, and on down the valley through Dayton, seemed alive with the returning battalions. Ohio Volunteers, Kentucky rangers and riflemen, were constantly marching back through Dayton.

The war in the West was over, the boys were coming home to family and friends, who were anxiously watching for them. The town was crowded every day with families from every part of the county, looking for husbands, fathers, sons, brothers and sweethearts. There were no telegraph lines, or other means to know where the companies were; the only way was to wait and watch—the next one to march into town might be the one looked for, or, it might be a hundred miles away.

Every squad and battalion was hailed with—"Hello! What company is that?" "Bourbon County Rangers." "Do you know where such and such a company is?" "Oh, yes; we left them stuck in the mud back in the Black Swamp." Or, "we camped with them last night; they will be along soon." Trains and soldiers were again camping here; the town was filled with excitement and rejoicing. One of the Kentucky regiments, in bivouac on Main street, were a little noisy in their demonstrations—in a way that old soldiers have; they got a barrel of "commissary," and began at once (like old soldiers will) to get "outside of it," and to make things lively in the town for the night. They got a cannon out of Henry Brown's barn, in Dayton, then supplying themselves with powder from the Government storehouse, added to the excitement by discharging the gun at intervals until daylight. The history of the gun was this: It had been captured by the Indians in one of the battles with Gen. Wayne, and, after that war, was traded in by one of Sutherland & Brown's agents, and was finally brought here from Hamilton and used by the citizens for several years in firing salutes on the 4th of July and other occasions. For some reason during the night the Kentuckians got excited over the fact that the gun had been bought of the Indians, and they planted it on Main street to fire into Mr. Brown's house, but the affair was readily explained, and the boys went on with their hurrah.

When it became certainly known that the Dayton soldiers were on their march home; citizens of the town and county met to arrange details for their reception. A proposition was discussed and agreed upon, to build a foot bridge

across Mad River, that the heroes might march in dry shod; this part of the plan was afterward abandoned. A flag pole was planted at the head of Main street, and the cannon was kept there in readiness; decorations of cedar were liberally indulged in; streets and houses were trimmed up as gaily as could be with the scant resources.

The arrival of a company or regiment was announced by a signal gun, and, in response, the people gathered to give the boys a hearty welcome and dinner. Tables were arranged in the open air, and the backwoods veterans were entertained with a square meal; then in speeches and rejoicings for the rest of the day.

By the 1st of December, the companies had all returned; the men, who, for two years, had been fighting through swamps, wading the rivers and marching in the mud roads, had conquered a lasting peace, and were at home. Many families were to mourn the loss of dear, brave relatives, for the Montgomery County companies had been constantly on active duty at the front, and suffered with the rest.

The excitement continued in the West, although military operations had been transferred to the lower end of Lake Erie. Some of the Ohio militia were retained in the service until 1814, and others were called out for short tours of duty the following year, at St. Mary's, Greenville, Fort Wayne, Fort Defiance and Detroit.

A company from German Township, with one other company from this county, were called out for six months' service in 1814. The garrison at Fort Detroit, under Col. Butler, had several sharp skirmishes with the British, holding them in check, and fully protecting Ohio and Michigan.

Friday, March 31, 1815, was designated by the Governor as a day of thanksgiving for peace that had been declared.

CHAPTER IX.

GERMANTOWN — JACKSON TOWNSHIP — FARMERSVILLE — ALEXANDERSVILLE—WHISKY TAX—IMPROVED STOCK—LIBERTY—UNION—LITTLE YORK—COUNTY BUILDING—MARKET RATES—BUTLER TOWNSHIP—CHAMBERSBURG—VANDALIA—MIAMISBURG—PERRY TOWNSHIP—NEW LEBANON—JOHNSVILLE—NOTES—SUNBURY—CLAY TOWNSHIP—PHILLIPSBURG—ARLINGTON—WEST BALTIMORE—BROOKVILLE—COUNTY INFIRMARY—MIAMI TOWNSHIP—CARROLLTON—MIAMI CANAL—EVENTS OF 1833 TO 1841—DIVISION OF DAYTON TOWNSHIP—HARRISON TOWNSHIP—MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP—VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP—BEAVERTOWN—TURNPIKES.

FOR several years after the close of the war, farmers throughout the county were busy renewing fences, roads, farm buildings and implements, that, by reason of the pressing war necessities, had been so long neglected. Many brave women had been able to hold the farms, cultivating just enough to feed themselves and the children, while the men were off to war. With the treaty of Ghent came assurances of prolonged peace, and all of the people could go to work to rebuild the shattered fortunes. Many of the soldiers from other States were so favorably impressed with the rich lands of the valley that they either remained here or shortly came back to settle. That part of the county now in Jackson, Perry and Clay Townships was soon all taken up.

GERMANTOWN.

October 3, 1814, the following announcement was made:

The subscriber has lately laid off a town near his mills on Twin Creek, in Montgomery County, and will expose the lots for sale, at public vendue, on the ground, on the 21st day of October.

The town is laid off in a dry, healthy, elevated situation, in the center of a rich and flourishing neighborhood, with two good grist and saw mills in sight, and perhaps offers as many inducements for industrious tradesmen to settle in it as any other situation, in this part of the country. The terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

PHILIP GUNCKEL.

This first plat sold rapidly, and Mr. Gunckel made an addition to the town, and had the second sale on the 15th of November, 1815. The post office was established in October, 1818, and Peter Shaeffer was appointed Postmaster.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson Township was formed from Jefferson and German, December 7, 1814. March 6, 1815, the citizens of the new township petitioned the Commissioners to change the name to that of Rockingham; the petition was refused.

Joseph Ewing, surveyor, for Mr. Dalrimple, proprietor, platted Farmersville, August 30, 1832; forty-five in-lots, three out-lots.

February 1, 1815, the United States put a tax of 25 cents a gallon on all distilled spirits; Thomas Constant, of Xenia, was appointed Collector of this, the Second District. March 13, John Taylor laid out Alexandersville, "in the beautiful and elegant situation at the mouth of Hole's Creek, on the State road, between Dayton and Franklin."

The number of horses in the county had been thinned out, which offered a good opportunity to improve the stock; a better and larger grade of draft horses

were brought from the East. In the stud, in different parts of the county, were the Miami Chief, Farmer's Interest, Jack of Diamonds and Merry Andrew. The next year, Goliah was the noted and much admired horse.

LIBERTY.

The town of Liberty was laid off by Peter Becher December 4, 1815. The first sale of lots occurred January 8, 1816. The town was advertised "as situated on pleasant, healthy and elevated ground, in the midst of a rich, populous and well-cultivated country. Roads from all the chief parts of the State meet at the town.

"It is only four miles from the Great Miami River, and one-half mile from Bear Creek, on which there are a number of saw and grist mills in operation.

"The town is laid off at the place where William Brown formerly kept store. It is now a very public place, as all the elections are held there for that township; it is also the place for military rendezvous.

"The merchant, the mechanic and the lover of social life will here find a place to suit them all.

"The many advantages which present themselves must render the town of Liberty a place of great importance."

The post office at Liberty was established in April, 1821, with Henry Hipple as Postmaster.

On the 1st of January, 1816, there were 2,047 white male inhabitants in the county twenty-one years of age and over; in Hamilton County, 3,725; Butler, 2,877; Warren, 2,313; Preble, 1,067; Greene, 1,616; Miami, 1,116; Champaign, 2,097.

UNION.

The town of Union, Randolph Township, was platted by Daniel Razer and David Hoover, on the 12th of February, 1816, and the first sale of lots was on the 26th of the same month. The notice of sale read as follows: "The town is situated on pleasant and very healthy ground, adjoining Daniel Razer's mill, in the midst of a rich, populous and well-cultivated country, abounding in mills and mill seats.

"It is on the State road leading from Dayton to Greeneville and St. Mary's, twelve miles from Dayton, and one-half-mile from the Southwest Branch of the Great Miami River, which is a navigable stream.

"The proprietors obligate themselves to put a pump of good running water in the middle of the town plat."

This pump was fed by water brought through wooden pipes from a spring half a mile west of the town.

LITTLE YORK.

In the same township, but lower down, and on the opposite side of the river, were situated the mill, distillery and carding machine of Adam Weymire, who, on the 25th of March, laid out the town of Little York, and had the first sale of lots April 13. He advertised the location "as pleasant, healthy ground, in the midst of a fertile, populous country, on the Southwest Branch of the Miami, which is a navigable stream. The town lies eight miles from Dayton, and fourteen from Troy; flat-bottomed boats can be taken with their loads from the town plat down the mill-race to the river."

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING.

With the increase in population, more system was required in the administration of county affairs; and in the summer of 1816, the Commissioners decided to erect a building for county offices, on the lot upon which the new court house is now being built. July 29, the contract was sold to James Wilson, at $1,249.

Under this contract, the building was to be but one story; the plans were changed, however, and it was built two stories high; was completed by winter, and occupied in the spring of 1817. It was a brick building, forty-six feet front and twenty feet wide. In August, 1818, the upper story was rented to the *Watchman*, "at $50 a year, and free publication of the annual report of the Treasurer, and election notices." The whole building was, after 1820, occupied for county offices. The first floor was paved with brick; the north room was the Clerk's office, the south room the Recorder's. The Treasurer's office was in the north room, second floor; the Auditor's, the south room. After 1820, the upper story was rented for lawyers' offices.

MARKET RATES.

In December, 1816, market prices were as follows: Flour, $5 per barrel; wheat, 75 cents; beef, per hundred weight, $3 to $3.50; pork, per hundred weight, $4; corn, 25 cents to 33 cents; oats, 20 cents to 25 cents; butter, 12½ cents; eggs, 8 cents; venison hams, pair, 50 cents; bacon hams, pound, 10 cents. January 1, flour had advanced to $6, and wheat to $1. In October, 1819, wheat was selling at 62½ cents, and flax, 87½ cents. After a long, cold winter and late spring, the conditions were favorable, and there were immense crops throughout the valley in 1821; roasting ears in July; the large yield of wheat reduced the price to 20 cents a bushel, and in the fall, flour was selling at $3.75 a barrel. In March, 1822, the Dayton prices were: Flour, per barrel, $2.50; whisky, per gallon, 12½ cents; wheat, 20; rye, 25; corn, 12; fresh beef, per pound, 1 to 3 cents; bacon hams, per pound, 2 to 3 cents; butter, 5 to 8 cents; eggs, 3 to 5 cents; chickens, per dozen, 50 to 75 cents.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Butler Township was formed October 7, 1817, from the parts of Wayne and Randolph Townships lying between the Miami River and Stillwater. The first election was held June 12, 1818, at the house of Sylvanus Swallow; sixty six votes were cast, and William Kennedy was elected Justice of the Peace.

The township paid $123.87½ in taxes that year. Chambersburg was platted by William Kennedy and Robert Hosier, proprietors, January 26, 1830; "twenty-four lots, besides the schoolhouse."

Vandalia was laid out in thirty-three lots, by Benjamin Wilhelm, August 4, 1838.

MIAMISBURG.

In February, 1818, the town of Miamisburg was platted by Peter and John Treon, Jacob Kercher and Emanuel Gebhart, and within a few days, the following announcement was made:

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Friday, February 20, will be offered for sale, a large number of lots in a new town by the name of Miamiesburg.

Situated on the left bank of the Great Miami River, on a beautiful and fertile plane, free from inundation by the river, and through which the State road from Dayton to Cincinnati, and the county road from Centerville to Germantown pass, completely situated for its future inhabitants.

The plan itself shows order and convenience; in the whole it is divided into squares, each lot containing the fifth part of an acre, adjoining on alleys sixteen feet wide; and also public grounds gratis in the center.

It is contemplated to convey the water from the river to the center of the town. Further description would be unnecessary, as the elegant situation and plat will entice the purchaser; and reasonable credit will be given, with approved security. Terms made known on day of sale, and good titles will be given to purchasers.

Due attendance by us, Dr. Treons, Jacob Kirger, Emanuel Gebhart.

N. B.—Said lots being six miles from Franklin and eleven miles from Dayton, and known by the name of Hole's Station.

Friday, May 22, the same parties had a second sale of lots.

The post office was established in June, 1822, with Adam Shuey as Postmaster.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry Township was formed March 7, 1820, to include the parts of Madison and Jefferson Townships in Township 5, Ranges 4 east. At the first election, held October 2, 1820, there were sixteen votes cast. George Hoerner was elected Justice of the Peace.

Pyrmont was surveyed by William G. George; and the twenty-one lots were platted by Daniel Mundhenk, proprietor, May 25, 1835

New Lebanon was platted with ten lots, by Jacob Grice, June 3, 1843; and on the same day, John Brange made an addition of nine lots to the village plat.

Johnsville, on the Eaton pike, twelve miles west of Dayton, was a flourishing village in the busy days of the stage lines, from 1840 to 1855.

NOTES.

Tax rates on lands for 1820 were, upon first-rate land, $2.50 per 100 acres; second-rate land, $1.75 per 100 acres; third-rate land, $1 per 100 acres; and one-fourth of 1 per cent upon all personal property. Taxes were reduced the next year, on first-rate land, to $1.50, second-rate land, to $1.12; and on third-rate land, to 75 cents.

March 29, 1822, eighteen hunters of Dayton and vicinity joined in a squirrel hunt, which they kept up until noon the next day, and counted 1,000 scalps of squirrels that they had killed.

Thousands of coon-skins were brought in every winter.

In 1822, the Sheriff's salary was fixed at $50 per annum; Clerk, $50; Auditor, $150. Of course, there was a schedule of fees that the officers were entitled to, in addition to their salaries.

A certified copy of field notes of all land surveys and lands in Montgomery County, was obtained from the United States Surveyor General's office, and placed in the County Auditor's office in December, 1823.

In 1824, it was estimated that there were fifty flour-mills and one hundred distilleries on the Miami River, in Montgomery County and above.

In March, 1825, in order to get equitable valuations and tax rates, the power to appoint County Assessors was given to the Common Pleas Courts. John H. Williams was appointed for this county, and made return, as here given, in November, 1825:

Total acres of land in the county	257,251
Value	$1,137,817
Value of improvements in the townships	73,155
Value of improvements in the towns	179,993
Value of horses	164,400
Value of cattle	47,816
Value of carriages	350
Mercantile capital	132,500
Total valuation	1,736,031

In February, 1827, the office of County Collector was abolished, and in March, the power to appoint Assessors was transferred to County Commissioners.

SUNBURY.

Jacob Beard and Daniel Gunckel, Sr., as proprietors, laid out the town of Sunbury, German Township, in March, 1825, and had the first sale of lots on the 15th of April. It was at the "cross-roads," leading to Dayton, Cincinnati and Lebanon, and there were three grist-mills, six saw-mills and a carding machine within a mile and a half of the town.

Michael Schimel

DAYTON

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

June 8, 1825, the original surveyed Township 6, Range 4 east, then in Randolph Township, was set off as a new township, and named Clay. The first election was held on the 4th of July, at which thirty-three votes were cast.

Phillipsburg, ten lots, was surveyed January 30, 1836, by James Hanks; proprietors, Philip Studybaker, John John, John Thomas and Nehemiah Thomas.

Arlington was platted July 8, 1839, by Slingsby L. Barnes, proprietor of the sixteen lots.

West Baltimore, near the northwest corner of the township, one-half lying in this county and the other half in Preble, was surveyed June 22, 1852, by Jacob Frees. The proprietors of the land in this county were Peter Snyder, Isaac Shauff, Rhinehard Bens, William Read and D. K. Boyer and Fritchey.

Brookville was surveyed April 13, 1850, by Jacob Frees, for Jacob Flory, proprietor of the fifteen lots. The town was incorporated September 9, 1874.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

December 6, 1825, the Commissioners advertised for a "site for a poor house." In April, 1826, they bought, of James B. Olivers, his farm, the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 3, Range 5 east, at $10.50 per acre. Gen. Edmund Munger, Abraham Darst, John Folkerth, John C. Negley, Abraham Troxell, Henry Oldfather and John Ehrstine were appointed Directors. Gen. Munger was chosen President of the Board. The institution was ready for inmates in July. The expenses for the first year were $329.81¼.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

Miami Township was formed from Washington Township, December 9, 1829; the division line to commence at the point where the section line between Sections 3 and 9 intersects the south county line; thence with said section line to the north boundary line of Washington Township; thence west to the Miami River; down the river to the county line, and along the county line to the place of beginning. March 7, 1831, fractional Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, in Township 1, Range 6, the southwest corner of Dayton Township, west of the Miami River, were attached to Miami Township; and at the same time, a large tract west of the Miami, described as follows, was added to the new township: That part of German Township included within the following boundaries: Beginning at the Miami River, on the line between Montgomery and Butler Counties, at the southeast corner of German Township; thence along the county line to the southwest corner of Section 28, Township 2, Range 5; thence north by the section line to the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 2, Range 5; thence east on the line between Jefferson and German Townships to the northeast corner of fractional Section 2, Township 2, Range 5; thence with the Miami River to the place of beginning. August 21, 1841, Section 34 and fractional Sections 35 and 36 were added from Jefferson Township. The first election in the new township was held April 21, 1830; 219 votes were cast; William Sawyer was elected Justice of the Peace.

Carrollton was platted April 27, 1830; Horatio G. Phillips, Alexander Grimes and Moses Smith were proprietors of the thirty-six lots.

MIAMI CANAL.

The demand for puplic improvements resulted in the passage of a bill, in February, 1825, authorizing the construction of the Ohio and Miami Canals. In the first week of April, 1827, the engineers began the survey, to locate the Miami Canal from Mad River to Middletown. May 17, the Canal Commissioners, in session at Dayton, opened 600 bids for construction contracts, and then

made the awards by sections. The contractors near Dayton, and along the line generally, began work about June 1. Monday, September 3, excavation was commenced at the basin between Second and Third streets, Dayton; and in the evening the event was celebrated by an artillery salute, which attracted a large assembly of people to the commons.

Water was let into the canal from the mill-race near the corner of Fifth and Wyandot streets, Dayton, Friday evening, September 26, 1828. Most of it leaked through the embankment along the river at the bluffs in Van Buren Township; and a break was made in the embankment there November 24. Wednesday, December 17, the packet Alpha, with a party of Dayton ladies and gentlemen, made a trip to Hole's Creek. With another Dayton party, she made her next trip to Miamisburg, Monday, the 22d, and returned to Dayton on Wednesday; and made a second trip to Miamisburg on Christmas Day, returning Friday.

The water at that time was making slow progress toward Franklin. The canal was opened through to within four miles of Cincinnati, January 1, 1829.

Work on the aqueducts over Mad River and the Miami commenced in 1833; but construction north of Dayton was not pushed with vigor, for the canal was not opened to Piqua until in 1837, and to Toledo in 1845.

The opening of the canal from Mad River south was the beginning of a new era of prosperity and improvement in the county, also marked with an increase of trade in all the branches. The men who had lived in the log cabins had won a competence in the wilderness. Horses and other stock, so long on a footing of social equality in cabin life, were to be shut up in the barn-yards, or turned into the fields to graze. Squatters had long before been crowded from the hills and valleys of the county. After a few years in the deadenings, evidences of comfort and thrift shone through the log heaps and corn patches. The county was dotted with comfortable farmhouses and clean little villages. The streams, large and small, were taxed to gather power to run the mills that occupied every "site." The aggregate value of taxable property in the county in 1831 was $1,894,433; the total tax assessment for that year was $13,151.20.

EVENTS—1833 TO 1841.

Although the cholera in 1833 created a big scare in the United States, it did not prevail to any considerable extent in this county.

Schools were in successful operation in the townships after 1830, and were, with but few exceptions, held in log houses. After 1835, the number of buildings was increased, and in 1837 every neighborhood had its own school. Bridges were built and the roads improved, but not macadamized until after 1838.

In 1837, log, frame and brick taverns were doing a successful business at different points along the Franklin and Staunton roads, and on the roads to Springfield, Xenia, Lebanon and Eaton. The brick tavern on Greencastle Hill in Dayton has been but recently torn down, to connect Summit street with Germantown street. Another brick building, formerly used as a tavern, stands on the north side of West Third street, west of Summit street.

Dayton Township was divided into two election precincts, by act of the Legislature, March 12, 1839; all north of the Eaton road, Third street and the Springfield pike, to be the First Precinct, and elections held at the court house; all south of that line to be the Second Precinct, and elections held at Houk's tavern, Market street. The first county fair was held in the barn-yard, at Swaynie's Hotel, in Dayton, October 17 and 18, 1839.

"The Washington Social Library" was organized as a banking concern at Miamisburg in October, 1839: President, John Treon; Vice President, Ed L.

Jones; Directors, John Treon, E. L. Jones, William Huff, William L. Smith and C. P. Huber, of Miamisburg; Christian Taylor, of Germantown; and John Mooney, of Franklin. The bank ceased business in January, 1841.

The limits of the city of Dayton and Dayton Township were made one and the same by act of the Legislature, granting to Dayton the new charter to take effect March 8, 1841.

From the territory thus taken from Dayton Township, Harrison, Mad River and Van Buren Townships were formed by the County Commissioners.

May 17, it was ordered that all that part of Dayton Township lying west of the Great Miami River should be formed into a separate township, to be known as Harrison Township. It was ordered that the first election be held at Samuel Puterbaugh's blacksmith-shop, on the road leading from Dayton to Union, Monday, June 28, 1841, to elect the following officers, to serve until the next annual election: Township Clerk, Treasurer, three Trustees, two Overseers of the Poor, three Fence Viewers and two Constables. The result of that election is not given; but at an election held at the same place September 11 following, to elect two Justices of the Peace, Cyrus Carpenter and David Clark were elected; 249 votes were cast.

May 28, 1841, it was ordered that all that part of Dayton Township lying east of the west bank of the Great Miami River, and without the limits of the city of Dayton, should constitute a township, to be called Mad River Township. The election was ordered to be held at John Cox's tavern, on the Xenia road, June 28. At the next election, held September 11, John Snodgrass and Augustus C. Miller were elected Justices of the Peace; 192 votes were cast.

Van Buren Township was formed June 26, 1841. Sections 16, 22, 28 and 34, in Township 2, Range 6, and Section 4, Township 1, Range 6, between the Miami Rivers, were taken from Washington Township and attached to the new township, described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 16, Township 2, Range 6, between the Miami Rivers; thence west on the south lines of said Sections 16, 22, 28, 34 and 4, to the southwest corner of said Section 4; thence north along the west line of said Section 4 to the northwest corner of the section; thence west on the south lines of Sections 11 and 17 to the Great Miami River and across the river to the west bank; thence up the west bank of the river to the southwest corner of Dayton Township; thence across the river and east along the south boundary line of Dayton Township to the southeast corner of that township, and along the south lines of Sections 27, 21 and 15, Township 2, Range 7, to the Green County line; thence south along said line to the place of beginning. The election was ordered to be held at the schoolhouse in District No. 11, July 10. At the election held September 11, 142 votes were cast. Isaac Douglass was elected Justice of the Peace.

Beavertown was surveyed March 18, 1873, by Joseph B. Johns, and platted in thirty-four lots, by the proprietors, John Gray, J. R. Sourbray, Michael Ryan, Soti Brown, Henry Rike, Hannah Hosier, Mary A. Zink, Richard H. Edwards, Jonathan Rudisill, James B. Dean, David Hennessey, Patrick Delaney and eighteen others.

TURNPIKES.

The building of the National road by the Government created active interest in the counties through which it was hoped that the road might be located; then the towns and townships made great efforts to secure favorable location of the line. Dayton people were especially interested; meetings were held and committees were appointed, and every possible influence was brought to bear upon the Locating Board and engineers. Having failed to secure a change of route, a special meeting of Council was held, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor of this town, forward to Joseph H. Crane, Esq., our Representative in Congress, whatever statistical information can be obtained, with regard to the advantages possessed by this place, and other facts which it may be thought necessary, to submit to the consideration of Congress; to induce them to order a change in the route of the National road, so that it may pass, from Springfield, through Dayton and Eaton to Richmond, Ind.

All of these efforts failed, and the route was fixed west from Springfield to Brandt, in Bethel Township, Miami County, crossing the Miami River into this county at Tadmor, in Butler Township, thence continuing west through Vandalia, Harrisburg, Arlington and Bachman, in Butler, Randolph and Clay Townships. Improvements so long needed were now begun on the country roads. In February, 1833, three turnpike companies were chartered: Dayton & Covington, Dayton, Centerville & Lebanon, Dayton & Springfield. The last-named company intended to locate a road built through to Eaton and Richmond, but the Dayton & Western Company was afterward formed to build the pike west of Dayton.

The roads were only partly graveled until after the McAdam invention; then the pikes were built by chartered companies; and of late years all important roads in the county have been macadamized by the County Commissioners. The Dayton, Centerville & Lebanon Company let the contracts for building that pike at Centerville, April 16, 1838, and work began at once.

The Dayton & Springfield Company opened books for stock subscriptions January 19, 1838, and the work was put under contract May 12. The road bed was built to resemble the National road; bridges, toll-gates and stone culverts were constructed on the same style; mile-stones were made, similar to those on the National road; and the junction with that road was built to, as far as possible, mislead emigrants coming West. Snug brick taverns were built convenient distances along the pike.

In May, 1837, a meeting was held at Dayton in the interest of building a pike from Dayton up the old military road through Milton to Greenville, but the project was abandoned; and, March 30, 1838, the Dayton & Covington Company began taking stock subscriptions, and soon after the contracts were let.

The Great Miami Turnpike Company, to run from Dayton over the hills to Carrollton, and on down the valley through Miamisburg, Franklin and Middletown to its junction with the Cincinnati Pike at Sharon, was chartered in March, 1837. Construction was commenced in the summer of 1838.

The first election for Directors of the Dayton & Western Pike Company was held in May, 1839. Construction contracts were let July 8, the same year.

The Shakertown Pike, from Dayton to Xenia, was chartered in March, 1841.

The Miami & Montgomery Company built the pike from Dayton through Vandalia to Troy in 1842.

The Valley Pike, up the north side of Mad River, was chartered in March, 1843, and the contract for the first twelve miles was let May 29. The pike from Dayton to Germantown was built in 1847. The Wolf Creek Pike was chartered in May, 1844, and was built in 1849. The Xenia Pike and the Dayton & Wilmington Pike were built in 1849. The next year, the Salem Pike and the Brandt Pike were under way. Under the provisions of a law recently passed, the 140 miles of toll pikes in the county have been bought from the companies and made free pikes.

CHAPTER X.

LOG CABIN SETTLERS—D. C. COOPER—ROBERT EDGAR—MAJ. GEORGE ADAMS—DR. JOHN HOLE—ZACHARIAH HOLE—AARON NUTT—DANIEL HOOVER.

AS giving many interesting points and events of the early settlement and history of the county, we include as part of the general history, these biographical sketches of the most prominent and influential men of their times.

Cooper, Edgar, Adams, Hole, Nutt and Hoover, as representatives of tha hardy, thrifty class of pioneers, who led the advance into the dense woods, made the clearings, established and protected the early settlements.

DANIEL C. COOPER.

Among the most active and shrewd of the young men, who became interested in Miami Valley lands, was Daniel C. Cooper, of New Jersey, who, when he was about twenty years old, came West to look after the interests of Jonathan Dayton, who owned lands, and was otherwise interested in the "Symmes Purchase." This gave Mr. Cooper employment in his occupation as surveyor, and was also a favorable opportunity for observation and selection of lands for himself.

He was the oldest son of George Cooper, a wealthy farmer, who lived at, and owned Long Hill, Morris County, N. J., where his son, Daniel C. Cooper, was born, November 20, 1773. George Cooper died in New Jersey, leaving two sons, Daniel C. and John.

Of the early experience and adventures of Daniel C. Cooper, for the first year or two after his arrival in the West, there is but little information. Indian hostilities kept the surveyors and all others close within protection of the garrisons at Fort Washington and the smaller stations around.

In 1794 and 1795, Mr. Cooper was with Col. Israel Ludlow, in his exploring and surveying expeditions through the valley. Such surveying parties generally consisted of the surveyor and assistant, two chain men, a marker, hunter, cook and spy. In 1795, when peace with the Indians seemed to be assured, these surveying parties were accompanied by explorers, who were looking for lands upon which to settle.

In September, 1795, immediately after Wayne's treaty at Greenville, Cooper located the road north from Fort Hamilton to the mouth of Mad River, where it was proposed to establish the Dayton settlement. Besides his surveying party a number of Kentuckians accompanied him to view the country, the trip up and back occupying about ten days' time.

During that fall and the succeeding winter, Cooper located for himself about 1,000 acres of choice land, and the next year he came up and built his cabin in Dayton, at the southeast corner of Water and Jefferson streets, which he probably occupied for two years, then built a cabin on his land, afterward the Patterson farm, south of the settlement. The cabin facing the river, stood just south of Rubicon Creek, where the two large pear trees now are, between the Miamisburg pike and the canal, near which point the next year he built the "corn-cracker" and distillery.

Mr. Cooper married a young widow, a beautiful woman, whose maiden

name was Sophia Greene. Her first husband was a Mr. Burnet, a young lawyer of Cincinnati. She was born August 25, 1780.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper had six children, all of them dying in childhood, except David Zeigler Cooper, who was born November 8, 1812, married Miss Letitia Smith in Philadelphia, and died in Dayton, December 4, 1836.

D. C. Cooper was a very active and influential man in all matters pertaining to the growth and improvement of the town and county; he aided in building the churches, was constant in his efforts to bring new-comers to the county, was one of the largest resident land-owners in this part of the valley, endowned and operated the only mills that were here for ten years after the first settlement.

The failure of Symmes to complete his purchase from the Government, and the delay in opening the land offices, caused Messrs. St. Clair, Dayton, Wilkinson and Ludlow to abandon their purchase on Mad River, thus causing great confusion and annoyance to the settlers. To remedy the evil, so far as it effected titles to the town lots, Mr. Cooper by purchase of pre-emption-rights, and agreement with lot-owners, became titular proprietor of Dayton, and platted it upon the same plan as surveyed and laid out in 1795. From the various interests involved, he was several years in completing the arrangement. The fulfillment of this plan gave the Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, church lots and burying-grounds; to the county, the court house lot and other pieces of property; to the town, the public square and other valuable concessions.

In 1804, Mr. Cooper sold his farm and mills, south of town, to Col. Robert Patterson, and built his "elegant mansion" of hewn logs on the southwest corner of Ludlow and First streets, in Dayton, where he moved with his family and lived until his death, July 13, 1818. Mrs. Cooper married Gen. Fielding Lowry, and died May 17, 1826. Mr. Cooper represented the county in the Third General Assembly of Ohio, convened at Chillicothe, the first Monday in December, 1804.

He was elected to the Sixth Assembly, convened at Chillicothe December 7, 1807; was elected Senator from the district composed of Miami, Montgomery and Preble Counties, to the Seventh General Assembly, convened at Chillicothe December 5, 1808, and was re-elected Senator to the Eighth Assembly, convened at Chillicothe the first Monday in December, 1809.

In 1810, he was President of the Select Council of Dayton.

As representative of the county, he was a member of the Twelfth Assembly, convened at Chillicothe December 6, 1813. He was Senator in the Fourteenth Assembly, convened at Chillicothe December 4, 1815, and was re elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly, convened at Columbus—the then new capital of the State—December 2, 1816.

His property in Dayton had not greatly increased in value, until the flush war times of 1812. He was then running the saw-mill on First street, opposite Sears, and the flour and fulling mills at the head of Mill street.

At the time of his death, in 1818, he was somewhat involved, but his executors relieved the estate from embarrassment, and the large property interests have always been closely connected with the city's extension and improvement.

ROBERT EDGAR.

Robert Edgar, Sr., came to this country from the North of Ireland in the year 1739, and settled in Pennsylvania, afterward removing to Virginia. His children were two sons and two daughters. His son Robert, who was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, was born at Staunton, Augusta Co., Va., February 8, 1770. Ten years later, Mr. Edgar with his family moved to Wheeling, where, on the night of Good Friday, 1792, while he was on the way

to warn a neighbor of the approach of Indians, he was attacked by nine of the savages, who killed and scalped him.

Robert, the son, his mother also being dead, settled up the estate, and with his brother and two sisters came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, to Fort Washington.

In 1796, Robert Edgar came to the Dayton settlement, locating an eighty acre tract of second-rate land in Section 33, now the southwest corner of Mad River Township, a portion of it being now within the corporate limits of Dayton, at the south end of Wayne street.

He married Mrs. Margaret Kirkwood (*nee* Gillespie), widow of David Kirkwood, of Cincinnati, September 27, 1798. She was born in Philadelphia April 6, 1772.

They first went to housekeeping in the old cabin at the southwest corner of Water and Mill streets, in Dayton. He was a farmer, yet being of an ingenious turn, frequently had profitable employment at the Cooper Mills, below Dayton, and at the Robinson Mill, up Mad River. In 1805, while yet living in town, he built for D. C. Cooper the grist-mill at the head of Mill street, and ran it for a short time, but moved back on his own farm before the spring of 1806.

The first iron mold-board plow that was brought to this county was owned by him, and used on his farm at that time. It was a great curiosity to the settlers, and its work a marvel. None of them had ever before seen anything of the kind, and they were interested, as farmers are now, in improved farm implements, as this one certainly was over the wooden plows then made by the farmers themselves, from the forks of hard wood saplings.

Of the large family of children born to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, but five of them lived through childhood.

Jane Allen, their second child, was born November 24, in the year 1800, and was married to Augustus George December 4, 1817. She died March 3, 1826.

Robert Andrew, born Octobor 10, 1803, married Catharine Iddings August 9, 1831, and died September 7, 1833.

Samuel D., born March 25, 1806, married Minerva A. Jones August 5, 1845; died October 1, 1874.

Mary, born April 8, 1811, married Stephen Johnston May 10, 1831; died July 25, 1849.

John F., born October 29, 1814, married Effie A. Rogers April 20, 1843, and is still living with his wife and three daughters in Dayton. He is an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and is the only child of Robert Edgar's now living.

In the war of 1812, Robert Edgar was a soldier in one of the companies of mounted rangers from this county, and among the interesting relics of that bloody border war, is his sword now in possession of his son, John F. Edgar.

The care of the four children and the managment of the farm during her husband's service in the army devolved upon Mrs. Edgar, who, with the other brave, true-hearted women of that day so nobly bore their share of the dangers and trials incident to frontier life. Her babe, Mary, was but a year old, yet the brave mother with the aid of her three children, Jane eleven years old; Robert, nine years old; and Samuel, six years old, took care of the cattle, cultivated and harvested the grain, and kept the farm in good shape until the return of her husband. The farm was not exposed to Indian attacks like those in the western and northern parts of the county; yet the anxiety for the safety of her husband, the common danger to all frontier settlements, the care and responsibility of the family, and the burden of farm work taxed her heart and

strength to the utmost. Her gallant soldier husband returned safely to his family to live in the peace won in the victory over the savages and their British allies.

Mr. Edgar and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, he having been active in its first organization in Dayton, and helped to get out the logs and put up the little log cabin meeting-house in the hazel thicket back of the corner at Third and Main streets, in the year 1800. He died December 19, 1838. Mrs. Edgar died November 25, 1844. The Edgar name is perpetuated through the son Samuel D. who was married in 1845, and succeeded to the ownership of the farm, and died in 1874; and, in the division of his estate, left the homestead to his son Charles, who was born May 29, 1851, married Caroline L. Bidleman January 26, 1871, and died November 23, 1877.

Margaret, Emma B. and Robert C. were born at the old home in Mad River Township. The son, Robert C., was born June 5, 1877, and is the representative in the fifth generation of the descendants of Robert Edgar the elder, his great-great-grandfather, who emigrated to this country in 1739; and of his great-grandfather who was one of the pioneers of Montgomery County, and of whose life this sketch is written.

MAJ. GEORGE ADAMS.

One of the bravest, most experienced and daring Indian fighters among the earliest settlers of Montgomery County, was Maj. George Adams, who was born in Virginia October 26, 1767, served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary army, and came West with dispatches to Gen. Harmar in the fall of the year 1790.

Adams, with a companion, came down the Ohio River in a canoe from Pittsburgh, as a bearer of dispatches to Gen. Harmar, at Fort Washington. Gen. Harmar's expedition had marched against the Indians, and Gov. St. Clair, who was at the Fort, desiring to aid in forwarding the dispatches, proposed to furnish Adams with a good horse, saddle and bridle, if he would follow Harmar's trail. Adams, equipped with rifle and ammunition, and provided with parched corn, some flour and a piece of pork, started without delay, and at the end of the fourth day, overtook the army near the old Chillicothe town, on the Little Miami River, and delivered his dispatches to Gen. Harmar. He joined one of the companies of Kentucky Mounted Infantry, in Maj. Fontaine's battalion, and continued with the expedition to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers (now Fort Wayne, Ind.), where the army, in detachments, suffered mortifying defeat on the 19th and 22d of October. He was in Col. Hardin's fight of the 19th, and participated in the disastrous battle of the 22d. It was shortly after sunrise that Maj. Fontaine with his battalion charged the Indians on the west bank of the St. Joseph River, and was killed. George Adams was close by the Major at the time, and although himself wounded, was still fighting. In the fight of October 22nd, in a fierce hand to hand contest with the savages, he was five times severely wounded, yet miraculously escaped, but was pronounced to be in a dying condition.

From the failure to carry out the plans for a surprise of the Indian camp, the savages escaped, but making a stand, a scattering fire was kept up in the regular backwoods style, where each man treed and fought on his own hook.

George Adams' horse was killed in the first dash at the savages, and Adams was shot in the thigh. He then fought from tree to tree. His arm was broken by a bullet. He was shot in the side, the ball cutting through the flesh and lodging under his other arm. He was shot in the breast, the bullet lodging under his shoulder blade. Yet notwithstanding these severe wounds, he was not totally disabled, and to stop fighting was death. Seeing an Indian

Christian G. Bremer

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near, who had just fired his rifle, he gave chase, overtook him, tomahawked him, and while scalping him, five other savages came up and fired at him. In the effort to grasp his rifle, he found that his arm was paralyzed from being broken and the severe wound in the shoulder. He caught his rifle with his other hand, and escaped into the thickets before the Indians could reload. He had killed five Indians in the two days' fighting, but now, from great loss of blood, his strength only lasted until he got back to the battalion, where he fell exhausted upon the ground, and was one of the few wounded who escaped and were carried on litters into camp. The surgeons dressed his wounds, but stated that it was impossible for him to live through the night, and his grave was dug ready for his burial, before the retreat should begin. Contrary to all expectations, he was alive in the morning, and was carried on a litter between two horses the next day's march; and in the evening, there still being no hopes of his recovery, a second grave was dug for him. He was thus carried in a weak and unconscious condition from day to day, back to Fort Washington, where for many weary weeks his life hung as by a thread, but finally he fully recovered, yet carried for the rest of his life the two Indian bullets in his body, one in his shoulder, the other in his thigh. He again became a strong, robust man, about five feet eight inches tall. His hair was red, and he wore it very long. He was as brave as a lion, used to the life of a woodsman, quick in expedients, self-reliant, perfectly acquainted with the trails through the forests, and the location of Indian villages, and from his knowledge of their haunts, habits and modes of warfare, his services were invaluable in all campaigns against the savages from St. Clair's defeat in 1791, until the close of the war in 1795. He was in St. Clair's defeat November 4, 1791, but escaped without injury, although he was in constant service through the campaign, scouting through the Indian country, frequently having running fights with the savages, but as his object was only to get information, he avoided observation and battle.

January 26, 1792, he married Elizabeth Ellis, probably at Limestone, Ky. She was born in Northwest Virginia, or in Greene or Westmoreland County, Penn., March 31, 1773. George Adams was a Captain of scouts in Wayne's army, in the campaigns of 1793, 1794 and 1795. On one of his expeditions north into the Indian country, his two intended graves were pointed out to him by one of his comrades, who had assisted in digging them in 1790.

He passed safely through the perils of Wayne's active aggressive war, rendering conspicuous service in all important movements; and when the Indians had dispersed after the conclusion of the treaty of peace at Greenville, the necessity for the services of Capt. Adams and his brave men no longer existed. They could then locate their lands and settle down to enjoy the peace and possession their valor had aided in conquering.

In consideration of his services as drummer boy in the Revolutionary army, he received a warrant for 100 acres of land, which he located south of Hamilton, Ohio, and lived upon it for a short time.

Knowing thoroughly of the rich lands up the Miami, toward Mad River, the profusion of luxuriant verdure and native vegetation to be found in its rich, splendid bottoms, and over the rolling timber lands; when it was found that the Indians would respect the treaty by leaving this valley unmolested and clear to settlers, Adams ventured into the forest with his little family, and many others came to settle around him on Silver Creek (Hole's). His services in the Indian wars entitled him to a large tract of Government land. He entered 400 acres of first-rate land in Sections 21, 27 and 28, Range 6, Township 1, east bank of the Miami, and built his cabin in the bend of the river, below but near to Silver Creek (Hole's). With his family he brought their scanty cabin furniture and supplies, his rifle, ax, and one horse critter, begin-

ning life in the backwoods by cultivating that year (1797), a little garden and corn patch at the edge of the prairie on his land.

In the river were fish in abundance; and in the woods game and wild honey, so that even in that first year there was but little privation for his family. With each year his farm was improved, furniture and cabin were made more comfortable. In the fields were cattle and hogs, and the fertile soil yielded abundant crops. The farmer and his family had bread and butter, milk, meat and vegetables in plenty for themselves, and gave freely of it to hungry travelers and wandering Indians.

Until after the year 1800, he had no near neighbors, and but few cabins had been built. After that year, land was more rapidly taken up and the road up the river was in constant use.

That part of his farm near the mouth of the creek was known as Adams' Prairie, where in after years militia camps were located and camp meetings were often held. The New-Light Church people in the early days, at stated times, held services in his cabin, and in later years he became a zealous member of that church.

At the Indian alarm in 1799, Adams organized the settlers of the neighborhood as a garrison for the defense of Hole's Station, and the cabins around. There were no whites west of the river, and it was feared that the Indians might come down the Bear Creek trail, to destroy the feeble settlements along the river from Hole's Creek down to Hole's Station. For a few days, possibly for a month, scouts were kept out, and the families repaired to the block-house each night, but the danger passed without the settlements being molested. In fact, the settlers of Montgomery County never were really disturbed by Indian war parties, although until 1811 it was a common thing for them to be here in small parties of hunters and traders. George Adams was the father of four sons—George, Thomas, William and Caleb—all of whom are dead; and four daughters—Elizabeth, Cynthia, Martha and Nancy; the latter is dead, but the others were living not long since.

Under the militia laws of Ohio, some time after the county was organized, Adams was commissioned Major of one of the Montgomery County regiments, and held that position at the time hostilities began against the British and Indians in 1812. By order of the brigade commander, his battalion was assembled at the prairie on his farm near Alexandersville, April 16, of that year, and from it the ranks of Capt. Perry's company of United States Rangers were filled.

Maj. Adams was in constant service through the war. In August, immediately upon receipt of the news of Hull's surrender, he marched with his battalion to the frontier and was in command of the post at St. Mary's until the arrival of Gen. Harrison and his army, the last of September.

By reason of his well-known bravery and knowledge of Indian warfare, he was assigned to the command of a regiment of scouts for special service to the front of Harrison's army, and in the country over toward Fort Wayne. A trusted officer who gallantly performed the important duties assigned him.

When the road had been once more opened to the Maumee Rapids, to Maj. Adams was assigned the duty of keeping clear of Indians the country around Fort Greenville and up to St. Mary's.

At the close of the war he was in command of Fort Greenville, and was not relieved until after the Indians had quieted.

It was while scouting in that vicinity at that time that he selected the land on Greenville Creek. He entered the land, about a section, in 1815, and during that winter or early in the spring of 1816, he moved out with his family, and that year built a grist-mill, a small water-power mill from which he

turned out coarse corn meal, and flour that customers had to bolt by hand. That was the pioneer mill of Darke County, and for a long time had trade from all the settlements around.

Maj. Adams was a genial, fun-loving man, widely known, respected and popular. His neighbors were people, who, like him, had come West in search of homes, participated in the Indian wars, and upon peace being declared in 1814, had settled down in their backwoods homes, a neighborhood of congenial spirits, the little settlement taking the name of "Adams' Mill"—a popular place for old time gatherings, shooting matches, horse-races and like sports.

There are yet many people living in Montgomery and Darke Counties who have pleasant recollections of association with the battle-scarred old pioneer warrior.

His land was five miles east of Greenville in Section 33, Adams Township, named in honor of the gallant old Major. That country was new and sparsely settled. Small parties of Indians were constantly passing along the trails that led to their villages, or to the forts at New Lexington, Fort Black (New Madison), the stockade near Covington, and to the fort at Upper Piqua.

For the wounds received in 1790, and for disabilities incurred in the war of 1812, he, for a number of years, drew pension from the Government.

He was elected Associate Judge Common Pleas Court of Darke County, by the Legislature at the session of 1829–30, and he held that position until his death in 1832. Maj. George Adams died at his home five miles east of Greenville, November 20, 1832. His wife Elizabeth died in the same house February 22, 1847.

They are buried in the Martin Cemetery, three miles east of Greenville.

DR. JOHN HOLE.

Closely following the Dayton Colony up the Miami, in the spring of 1796, were parties of settlers who located at favorable points along the east bank of the river, between Hamilton and Dayton. Squatters took possession of the rich bottom opposite the mouth of Bear Creek. Maj. Adams selected his land at the mouth of Silver Creek (Hole's); Col. Jerome Holt took land that is now in Van Buren Township, while others ventured farther up Silver Creek (Hole's), on lands now in Washington Township.

Dr. John Hole purchased 1,440 acres of land in Township 2, Range 6, and in the spring of the next year moved up from Cincinnati with his family.

His father, Zachariah Hole, married Phœbe Clark, in Virginia, about the year 1750. Their second child, John Hole, was born there in 1754. The son was raised on the farm, but received a good education, and, when quite young, studied medicine and surgery under the instruction of Dr. Fullerton.

In Virginia, the militia were organized for defense of the colony, under the resolutions offered by Patrick Henry, in the Provincial Convention that assembled at Richmond, March 20, 1775. So that in the uprising of the people throughout the colonies, after the battle at Lexington and Concord, Virginians promptly responded to the call for troops to resist the threatened advance of the British from Boston.

Dr. John Hole marched, with a battalion of Virginia militia, and shortly after their arrival at the American camp, then encircling Boston, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Continental army, and continued in active service through the Revolution.

He was in the battle at Bunker Hill, and when the army was re-organized, with Gen. Washington as Commander-in-Chief, he was assigned to the medi-

cal staff, in the division of gallant Brig. Gen. Richard Montgomery, in whose honor Montgomery County is named; and it is very probable that it was at the suggestion of Dr. Hole that the county was so named.

During the assault upon Quebec, before daylight, on the morning of December 31, 1775, Dr. Hole, with other Surgeons of the American Army, established the field hospital near the walls of the fort, and it was there that Gen. Montgomery's body was brought immediately after he was shot through the heart. The General was leading and cheering his men when he received his death shot.

The army retreated a short distance down the river and went into camp for the winter, but were forced to retreat in May following.

August 4, 1778, Dr. Hole married Miss Massie Ludlow, of New Jersey, and before the close of the war three children were born to them.

In 1787, they moved to Virginia, but after a short absence, returned to New Jersey, where they remained until early in 1796, when they came West, traveling in a large covered wagon, arriving in Cincinnati early in April, where the family stayed until the next spring.

Leaving his family comfortably fixed in Cincinnati, Dr. Hole came up the Miami, and after visiting the several little settlements around Dayton, determined to locate on Silver Creek, and bought the land previously described, paying for it in military land bounty warrants granted to him as an officer in the Revolutionary army.

He built his cabin close to the creek, on the spot where David Gephart's new two-story frame house now stands, a short distance below E. Bellaman's mill. It was a round-log cabin, puncheon floor, cat and clay chimney. He cleared and grubbed several acres of land, chinked and daubed his cabin, and during the following winter made frequent trips to Cincinnati, and moved out with his family early in 1797.

The family then were, himself and wife, his son, Jeremiah, eighteen years old; Elizabeth, eleven years old; Jane, nine; David, six; Nancy, one. Benches and bunks had been put up by the Doctor, other cabin furniture and cooking utensils were brought along, so that, comparatively, the family were comfortably provided for.

With their own rifles, the Doctor and his son, Jeremiah, kept the table well supplied with game, and the two older daughters could help very much in the corn and truck patches, and in burning brush and tending the burning log-heaps.

A narrow, winding path led down the creek to the road that ran along the river.

The Doctor met with no serious obstacles in establishing his family in their new home, although, with all other settlers, they suffered very much from fever and ague. He was the only physician in that part of the valley, and, for many years, was in active practice in the cabins for ten or twelve miles around, riding night and day, often, from the necessities of the situation, having to bivouac for the night in thickets through which the bridle-paths led.

Money being so scarce and of such little use on the frontier, his bills were settled at the convenience of his patrons, by the delivery to him of produce or cattle. For a year's attendance as family physician, a two-year old heifer, or six Barbary sheep, a mare with foal, 200 bushels of corn, etc. Due bills would be given, such as these:

"For medical service, I owe Dr. John Hole one pair leather shoes for a boy child.

(Signed) BENJAMIN ROBBINS."

"Due to Dr. J. Holes, fifty pounds of salt.

(Signed) BENJAMIN ARCHER."

"November 1, 1801. I agree to deliver to Dr. J. Hole a winter's smoking of tobacco, or five venison hams.

(Signed) G. ADAMS."

In 1799, Dr. Hole built a hewed-log mansion on the hill, a short distance northwest of his cabin, where his daughters, Matilda and Phebe, who are yet living, were born. From his comfortable circumstances and well known hospitality, his cabin was a great stopping-place for travelers and new-comers, and also had many visits from roving Indian parties.

One day while the Doctor and his son were in the clearing, three Indians came to the cabin and asked for dinner, which Mrs. Hole at once began to prepare. Being somewhat uneasy, however, she got one of the Indians to blow the conch shell, as a signal to her husband, who, with his son, hastened with their rifles to the cabin, but the Indians were peaceable, and after their meal, went to the woods and killed a buck, taking to the cabin the hind quarters, in return for the good treatment they had received.

The stream upon which the Doctor had located had been known to surveyors and explorers, as Silver Creek, but from his prominence as a physician, and the fact of his being one of the largest resident land-holders of the county, as a matter of convenience in giving direction, it soon got to be known as Hole's Creek, and for more than eighty years has held that name in honor of him, as one of the first and most prominent of Montgomery County pioneers.

Doctor and Mrs. Hole, and their children, were members of the early Baptist Church at Centerville. He was the first person baptized in Hole's Creek; was an active, influential member of the church, and lived a consistent Christian life.

Of the eleven children born to them, Mary, William and Polly Ludlow died in infancy.

Jeremiah, born in New Jersey, June 10, 1779, died in Washington Township, this county, July 9, 1811.

Elizabeth, born in New Jersey, November 27, 1786, married William Dodds; died in September, 1852.

Jane, born in New Jersey, October 5, 1788, married the Rev. Jacob Mulford, a pioneer Baptist preacher of this valley, died August 3, 1866.

David, born in New Jersey, August 7, 1791; married Margaret McClucas; died January 16, 1829.

Nancy, born in Cincinnati, May 20, 1796; remained single; died January 17, 1840.

John Ludlow, born in the little cabin on Hole's Creek, June 3, 1798; married Susan Hatfield; died June 3, 1849.

Matilda, born in the hewed-log "mansion house," on Hole's Creek, December 4, 1799; married Elisha Hopkins December 25, 1823. Her husband died August 23, 1849. They had no children. Mrs. Hopkins, now nearly eighty-three years old, is living on part of her father's estate, near Hole's Creek in Washington Township, and is probably the oldest native of the county.

Phebe, born in the cabin home on Hole's Creek, March 11, 1802, was never married, and is yet living on her own property, near where her father's first cabin was built, on part of the land that he entered in 1796.

From exposure, incident to his service in the Revolutionary army, the toil and anxieties of backwoods life, long rides and character of his experience in the practice of medicine through the scattered cabin settlements in all kinds of weather, Dr. Hole's health began to fail, so that at the outbreak of the war, in 1812, he was obliged to decline the position tendered him, in the medical staff

of the army. He died January 6, 1813. His wife died July 25, 1842. They, with five children, are buried in the old cemetery, one-half mile north of Centerville.

ZACHARIAH HOLE.

Father of Dr. John Hole, lived in the colony of Virginia, where about the year 1750, he married Phebe Clark. Their eight children were born in Virginia.

Their son, Zachariah, married Hannah Delay; Daniel married Polly Beedle a sketch of the life of Dr. John Hole has already been given; William Hole married Ruth Crane; Polly married David Yazell; Sarah married a Mr. Eaton; Phebe also married a Mr. Eaton; Betsy married John Craig.

A year after his son, John, moved to the West, Zachariah Hole, with his wife and three sons, Zachariah, Jr., William and Daniel, and two daughters, Polly and Betsy, came to the Miami Valley. The father and his three sons bought land on the east bank of the river, opposite the mouth of Bear Creek, which they afterward entered at the land office in Cincinnati, paying $2 an acre for it.

At the time of the threatened Indian outbreak, in the summer of 1799, a block-house and stockade were built upon Zachariah Hole's land, near the river, and the settlers were organized for defense, with Maj. Adams in command. Although there were several cabins between that and Dayton, none could be seen from the narrow road through the woods.

The block-house and stockade were known as Hole's Station, and afterward became quite a busy little point, where new comers would halt while prospecting for lands west of the river.

Hole's Station became Miamisburg, and the town was platted in 1818.

Mr. Hole and his wife died, and were buried in the vicinity of the town.

AARON NUTT.

Who came to this county from Kentucky, was a soldier of the Revolution. After that war he came west with his little family, seeking a home and land that were due him under the bounty laws of the Government.

His parents, Levi and Ann, lived in Monmouth County N. J., where, July 17, 1758, their son Aaron was born. The father died when his boy was but two years old, who, when he became old enough, was apprenticed by his mother to a tailor. During his last year of apprenticeship, the war of the Revolution being then in progress, his boss was pressed into the army, but induced Aaron to go in his stead by giving him the rest of his time, and setting him free. Inspired with the patriotism of the times, and although not yet twenty years of age, he gladly accepted the opportunity of entering the country's service, and at once enlisted.

After the expiration of his term of enlistment, he, on the 4th of May 1779, married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Archer, born November 28, 1756. About the close of the war, when so many soldiers were attracted by the glowing accounts of the rich lands west of the mountains, Aaron Nutt moved with his family as far west as Redstone Old Fort, Pennsylvania, where they lived for a time, and when by reason of the aggressive movements against the Indians in the Northwest, it became safe, he moved to Central Kentucky, where near one of the block-houses on the "Dry Ridge," the divide between the Kentucky and Licking Rivers, he kept tavern for several years. With the opening of traffic along the Ohio River, and the tide of emigration setting in so strongly to the lands northwest of the Ohio, his business was greatly reduced. He determined to again change location.

After a visit to the Miami Valley, he, in 1796, came with a party of sur-

veyors from Cincinnati as far as where Centerville now is, and selected 320 acres of land, the east half of Section 25, Town 3, Range 6, between the Miami Rivers. his brother-in-law Benjamin Robbins taking the west half. These two tracts are separated by the Dayton & Lebanon pike; the north half of the town of Centerville was platted upon parts of them. Joseph Nutt, son of Aaron, owns and lives upon part of the land entered by his father nearly one hundred years ago.

In the spring of 1798, Mr. Nutt moved up with his family from Kentucky, stopping at his brother-in-law's (Robbins) cabin, he having moved up the year previous. Robbins wanted Nutt to unload his plunder and live with him until his cabin was built, but Nutt declined, saying, "No, I will unload my stuff into my own cabin."

He went nine miles over to Franklin, the little settlement on the Miami at the mouth of Clear Creek, for help at the "raising," which, with the aid of six gallons of whisky, was done in a day, and the family occupied the cabin at night. He afterward put up a tavern, sign of the "buck horns," of which he was landlord for many years.

The Indian alarm in 1799 was an emergency that the settlers knew well how to meet; stockades were to be put up in all the neighborhoods large enough in which to quarter all of the families and strong enough to protect against savage attack. The horrors of Indian warfare were known too well to all.

The settlers down in Mr. Nutt's neighborhood rallied at once and built a strong block-house, with stockade to inclose a spring on Peter Sunderland's land the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, east of and near to the road, and about a mile north of Centerville. Arrangements were complete for the dozen or more families down there to assemble, but scouts from the more exposed settlements reported that the Indians were not preparing for war against the whites; and it is probable that the block-house was not occupied.

The Government had been lenient with the settlers in collection of money for land, but the time coming for settlement, Mr. Nutt went to Kentucky, hoping to collect what had long been due him there; failing to get it he determined to make a trip with produce to the New Orleans market.

He, with others, built two flat-boats at Cincinnati, and, loading with horses, pork and poultry, started in December, 1810, upon a trading and coasting trip down the river, and sold out at New Orleans. Mr. Nutt within a few days bought a cargo of produce and shipped it around by sea to Baltimore, making a good profit on the venture.

With part of his money he bought in Baltimore a horse and cart which he loaded with dry goods and brought overland to his home, arriving at Centerville after an absence of five months; in his own language, "as fat as a house pig," and besides his stock of goods, with money enough to pay his debts.

With this stock of goods he opened the first store in Centerville. His license to sell the goods, dated May 20, 1811, was signed by Benjamin Van Cleve, Clerk, M. C.

The children of Aaron and Mary Nutt were born before the family moved from Kentucky---Levi, February 5, 1780; Sarah, July 7, 1781; Mary, April 28, 1783; Aaron, May 31 1787; Abigail, September 24, 1790; Ann, October 24, 1792; Bathsheba, February 2, 1795; Moriah, August 22, 1797.

Mary his wife died at their home in Centerville September 22, 1817.

January 11, 1818, Aaron Nutt married Widow Martha Craig, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Pedrick, born in Salem County, N. J., and came West with her parents to Warren County, Ohio, in 1805 or 1806.

Their son Joseph Nutt was born at Centerville December 11, 1818 ; John was born March 3, 1823.

Aaron Nutt died June 2, 1842 ; Martha, his widow, died March 20, 1856, aged nearly seventy-six years ; they, with his first wife Mary, are buried in the old cemetery a half mile north of Centerville.

DANIEL HOOVER.

Daniel Hoover, Sr., and Hannah Mast were married on a farm situated upon the banks of the Uharri River, in Randolph County, N. C., and came to this county with the colony of first settlers of Randolph Township.

Some of the men had made a trip north, seeking land, and finding at Cincinnati that the land office was not yet open, and that the splendid lands west of the Miami River were yet open for entry, they came up to the Dayton settlement, and being satisfied with the outlook, returned to their people in North Carolina.

In organizing the colony, it was decided that the roads were too rough and the distance too great to haul furniture; therefore the wagons were loaded with provisions, clothing, cooking utensils, and a few farming implements, leaving room for the women and children to ride.

It was a long, lonely journey over the mountains, across the rivers, and through the hundreds of miles of dense, unbroken forest, yet it was an old road easily followed, although entirely unimproved.

The colony started in 1801, and did not sleep under a roof until their arrival at a point ten miles south of Dayton, near where Ridgeville, Warren County, now is, where they stopped for the winter.

The important thing then was the selection of land, and to get a tract upon which the families could locate, neighboring. An exploring party made several trips up the Southwest Branch (Stillwater), and finally were agreed to locate on the west bank of that river, ten or twelve miles from Dayton, Mr. Hoover taking the southeast quarter of Section 10. Cabin sites were selected, roads were marked out, and in some cases were at least partially opened to the Indian trail leading to Dayton. Capt. Mast and Daniel Hoover made the land entries at the Cincinnati office. In March, all being ready, the colony left their winter quarters, and passing through Dayton, where they crossed the Miami, arrived upon their lands March 20, 1802.

Three-faced cabins of saplings were put up as temporary shelter for the families, while the men were clearing up patches to plant what corn and potatoes they had left. There was big work to be done, hills and valleys were heavily timbered, slow, hard work was before the men in the clearings, and there was no place for drones in that colony. Fortunately for them, it was an early spring, and a long, dry season, and what planting they did do, turned out well.

It was the frontier settlement and it took brave men to stay there. There was not a white man's cabin beyond them. Indian war parties and trading parties were constantly passing along the trails, and hunting parties were roaming the woods. Fleets of their canoes were upon the rivers. In fact, the country was yet in control of the savages, and the Hoover settlement was the advance post of civilization.

Mrs. Mary Sheets, who is living in Randolph Township, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Hoover, remembers that one day while they were yet living in the huts, she and her younger sister being alone, an Indian made his appearance, frightening them very much, but soon went away.

The road cut through by a division of Wayne's army, east from Fort St. Clair, along what has since been known as the "Sled Road," to Salem Creek,

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near Salem, thence north to Fort Greenville, was at that time used exclusively by the Indians; and at all times, except winter, camping parties were located at the fine springs along Stillwater, Greenville Creek, and at some of the Salem Creek springs. These were favorite hunting and fishing grounds, not given up by the savages until after 1811.

All kinds of game were to be had in great plenty in the woods, but after the Hoover Mill was built (the pioneer mill, built in 1803), the Indians brought in to trade for corn meal more venison, bear meat and wild turkeys, than the family could use.

Block-houses were necessarily built in all neighborhoods north of Dayton, and those west of Stillwater were used every year until 1815. At times of special alarm, the families remained in the block-houses, and all cattle and stock were corraled. The years 1806, 1809 and 1812 were specially trying times, and were about the only times that it was deemed too dangerous for the men although strongly guarded to work in the fields.

The Indian outrages over on Greenville Creek in 1812 of course spread terror through the frontier. Settlers from all that section fled to the stronger line of block-houses from New Lexington across to the Miami. The men were on guard night and day, and although the savages did not molest neighborhoods in this county, great excitement prevailed until Fort Greenville was garrisoned by militia.

Daniel, son of Daniel and Hannah Hoover, was born in 1802, after the arrival of the colony, and was the first white child born in Randolph Township. He owns, and is living upon, part of the farm that his father settled on, and upon which he was born—the southeast corner of the section.

Randolph Township was organized November 6, 1804, and by influence of the colony from North Carolina, was named for the county from which they had emigrated.

Daniel Hoover, Jr., remembers that in 1811, when he was nine years old, a party of 800 friendly Indians camped on his father's farm. This was just before the battle of Tippecanoe, and when the Indians broke camp they followed the trail west to the Wabash. Years after that, Mr. Hoover saw the Indian chief, Shane, at Fort Wayne, Ind., who told him that he had crept inside the American lines as a spy the night before the battle at Tippecanoe, drew a bead on Gen. Harrison, but for his own safety did not fire.

Daniel Hoover, Jr., married Susan Byrkett in 1822. Mrs. Hoover also came from North Carolina.

She remembers that her parents filled a large jar with wild honey, dried five bushels of noodles, and put up other provisions for the long journey through the woods. They had great difficulty in crossing the Alleghanies. For three years after their arrival in Randolph Township, the family lived upon corn bread, potatoes, game and fish.

From the heavy timber to be cleared away, progress at the Hoover settlement was slow, yet was never checked, and at the time of the marriage of Daniel Hoover, Jr., all Government lands had been taken up. Roads, however, were in bad condition, and in wet seasons were almost impassable.

The children of Daniel and Susan Hoover were Hannah, Eli, Levina, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Abraham, James Elliott, Sarah Ann, William, Charles and Eliza Jane. Hannah, James E. and Sarah Ann are dead. Eli, William and Charles were born blind, were educated at Columbus, Ohio, and became accomplished both in vocal and instrumental music. Levina married Enos Embree; Andrew J. married Charlotte Gable; Henry C. married Ann Barbara Cook; Abraham married Julian Gable; Elza Jane married George W. Eby.

The aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, are living a quiet, comfortable life on the old farm, with their children and grandchildren around them, often entertaining their friends and descendants with interesting stories and incidents of the early days and settlement of the Stillwater Valley. A happy couple of old school people, retired from active farm life, they are living in the memories of the past, and contentedly enjoying the blessings with which they are surrounded.

CHAPTER XI.

NEW COMERS—JUDGE JOSEPH H. CRANE—COL. ROBERT PATTERSON

CRANE, Patterson, Gunckel, Brown, Harshman and Phillips were prominent in that class of new-comers to the rich Miami Valley lands after its first settlement, and became useful men in the community, accumulated large property except Crane, and had great influence in the improvement and growth of the county.

JUDGE JOSEPH H. CRANE.

Was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., August 31, 1782, and died in Dayton, Ohio, November 12, 1851.

His father, a Major in the Continental Army, lost a leg in one of the battles of the Revolution. His brother, William, in later years, attained the rank of Commodore in the navy; and another brother, Ichabod B., became Colonel in the army. Joseph H. Crane was equally distinguished in his sphere of life. For nearly a half century, he was one of the most prominent, influential and useful men in all matters and events pertaining to the interest and advancement of the Miami country. He was the chosen popular leader in all efforts for public improvements. In all important events in the history of the valley, from the date of State organization until his death, Judge Crane bore a conspicuous and useful part, and the results of his work are indelibly stamped upon the histories of the counties.

He came to Montgomery County as a friend of Mr. D. C. Cooper, before he was twenty-one years old, and entered a quarter section of land, upon which, in 1804, he paid one-half cent tax per acre.

The dates cannot be fixed at which Mr. Crane moved into the city of Dayton or began the practice of law.

July 16, 1809, he married Julia Ann, daughter of Dr. John Elliott. Dr. Elliott was an old army Surgeon, had been stationed at Fort Vincennes when it was one of the frontier posts, was afterward a Surgeon in Wayne's army, then, for several years a practicing physician in the village of Dayton, until his death, February 26, 1809. He was buried with great ceremony, in the village burying-ground, at Main and Third streets.

His daughter, Julia Ann, was born February 18, 1790, and married Joseph H. Crane, five months after the death of her father. She died in Dayton, February 25, 1861.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Ann Elliott, Eliza Hunt, Joseph Peirce and Eliza King, died in infancy, and Joseph Steele died at the age of eleven.

Their daughter, Maria, was born April 24, 1812, married Dr. Joshua Clements, November 20, 1834, died October 25, 1841.

William Elliott, born February 7, 1814, was given a fine education, studied law, and shortly after being admitted to the bar, died in Dayton, June 9, 1837.

John Wilber, born August 26, 1819, died January 22, 1839.

Henrietta Peirce, born August 27, 1823, died November 17, 1846.

Joseph G., born October 17, 1825, married Sarah Schenck, April 24, 1851, and while on duty as military Mayor of Jackson, Miss., under the

reconstruction acts of Congress, at the close of the rebellion, was brutally murdered, June 8, 1869, by rebel Col. Yerger.

Julia Ann, born August 2, 1832, died February 25, 1861.

Joshua Clements, born July 7, 1836, died November 29, 1859.

By the first political convention held in Montgomery County (September 6, 1809), Joseph H. Crane, of Montgomery, and David Purviance, of Preble, were nominated by the Republicans, and in October were elected to the Eighth General Assembly of Ohio, convened at Chillicothe the first Monday in December, 1809.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of Hull's surrender at Detroit, in August, 1812, Captain Steele's Company was organized in Dayton, in which Mr. Crane enlisted and marched with it the next day to the front. At St. Mary's, he was promoted to Sergeant Major of the post, and continued on duty until the latter part of December.

In 1813, Mr. Crane was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the First District Circuit Court, which position he held until his appointment as Presiding Judge by the Legislature, in 1817.

He was again Prosecuting Attorney for the county in the years 1838 and 1839.

As Presiding Judge of the First Circuit, which included the counties of Montgomery, Preble, Darke, Miami, Clark, Logan, Champaign, Shelby and Mercer, he served until the winter of 1828–29.

In the fall of 1828, he was elected as Representative of the Third District to the Twenty-first Congress, and was re-elected to the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses, serving, in all, from the year 1829 to 1837 inclusive.

Upon leaving the bench in 1829, he, on February 9, of that year, opened a law office in Dayton, and, from his prominence and general acquaintance through this and adjoining countie , acquired a large practice.

In later years, he was a leader in the old Whig party, and from his eminence as lawyer and Judge, and from long and distinguished public services, was a man of great influence and retained universal respect until his death.

COL. ROBERT PATTERSON.

Robert Patterson was born near the Big Cove Mountain, Bedford County, Penn., 9 A. M., March 15, 1753. His father was a native of Ireland.

Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of William Lindsay, was born on her father's farm, one and one-half miles southeast of Falling Spring, and four miles southeast of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Penn., in September or November, 1760. Her father and her grandfather Lindsay, both died on the farm, in Franklin County, Penn.

Robert Patterson and Elizabeth Lindsay, were married at the Lindsay farm, in Pennsylvania, March 29, 1780.

In 1774, he served for six months in a company of Rangers, against the Indians on the Pennsylvania frontier.

When he was twenty-two years old, the spring of 1775, he, with two or three other young men of the neighborhood, started west to Fort Pitt, where hearing the glowing descriptions of the "cane lands" of Kain-tuck-ee, they determined to join the first party going that way. The opportunity did not occur until in October of that year, when John McClelland and his family, Robert Patterson, William McConnell, Francis McConnell, Sr., Francis McConnell, Jr., David Perry, Stephen Lowry, and one other man, whose name cannot now be given, started in boats from Fort Pitt with some supplies, implements, arms and ammunition, nine horses and fourteen head of cattle. The party in their

tedious trip down the Ohio, fortunately escaped any molestation by the Indians. At Salt Creek, they landed, and from there Patterson, William McConnell, Lowry and Perry drove the horses and cattle across the country to some point agreed upon to meet the rest of the party, either on the Licking River or Kentucky River. There is no positive information to aid in locating that point.

Five or six miles inland from the mouth of Limestone Creek, the Patterson party found Simon Kenton and Thomas Williams, who had come down the river early in the year, and in May had cleared the cane from an acre of land, and planted what corn they had with them. Here, tending the little corn patch with their tomahawks, they remained undisturbed until "roasting ears" came, and the corn ripened. Kenton and Williams stated that they knew of no other white men any where in the Kentucky lands.

Robert Patterson and his party continued on the trail that led out by Mays lick to the Blue Licks and on to the point where they met the rest of their party, who with McClelland had kept on down the Ohio in boats. The party as they left Fort Pitt, were thus re-united, and proceeded to the Royal Spring, one of the finest springs in all that region, flowing from a bluff bank of limestone, where the town of Georgetown, Scott County, was afterwards located.

They at once built a cabin for McClelland, and the whole party occupied it until April, 1777.

That month, the young men of the party built a hut near a big spring, at a point now included within the limits of the city of Lexington, Ky.; they cleared up sufficient land in which to plant all the corn they had, cultivated it and stayed there in camp until the corn was "laid by." It was probably at that camp, of which Bancroft writes of the discussion that occurred at the camp fire of a party of hunters, who named their camp, "Lexington," in honor of the battle of Lexington, Mass.

For the next year, while Robert Patterson lay suffering from his wounds, in Pennsylvania, he directed his half brother, William Patterson, to that hut which he had helped to build, and to the blazed trees that marked the tract of land that he (Robert) was to enter for his own.

During the summer of 1776, the settlers north of the Kentucky River, built a fort at the Royal Spring, giving it the name of McClelland's Station. Patterson, and the rest of the party at the Lexington Spring, came up to assist in building the fort, that was intended as a rallying point in case of Indian alarm. A military battalion was also organized, and the supply of powder being nearly exhausted, Robert Patterson, David Perry, Edward Mitchell, James Templeton, Isaac Greer, James Wernock and John McNutt, started, in October, to Fort Pitt, for ammunition and other necessaries. On their way, they halted several days at the Blue Licks to hunt buffalo and deer, to supply themselves with "jerk" for the journey up the river. From Limestone, their trip up the Ohio was made in a canoe; the danger from Indians compelled great caution; sometimes, starting before day, they journeyed on until after dark, and bivouacked for the night without fire; other days, they would land an hour before sunset for supper, then go on until dark.

They safely reached the Virginia fort, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, then in command of Capt. Arbuckle; and with but little delay, proceeded on up the river.

The night of October 12, in bivouac on the Indian shore, two miles below the Hockhocking River; contrary to their custom, they had built a fire, and in the night were attacked by a party of eleven Indians. The savages fired a volley at the sleeping whites, and rushed upon them with tomahawks. McNutt was killed and scalped, Wernock was wounded badly and died the next day; Templeton and Perry were both wounded badly; Greer was taken pris-

oner, and Mitchell was unhurt. Patterson, with his rifle in his right hand, was sleeping by the fire, and, waking at the moment of the attack, he saw the flash of the guns and felt the bullets crush his arm; in attempting to get up, he found that he could not move his right arm, and, as he leaned over to make the second effort to raise up, an Indian sprang across the fire and struck him with a tomahawk, cutting between the ribs, near the spinal column, below the kidneys, and penetrating the abdominal cavity. Patterson ran from the fire-light into the bushes, not knowing but that he was the only one to escape with life. He had been struck by two bullets, by which his right arm was broken above the elbow, and as he ran, the wounded arm was caught between a tree and sapling; he quickly freed himself and slung the arm into the straps of his bullet pouch and went to the river, hoping to get the canoe and escape to Point Pleasant: but finding that the Indians were there ahead of him, he hid in the bushes until the savages got into the captured boat and paddled down stream. Then bleeding and in distress he went back to the fire to learn the fate of his comrades The five survivors, Patterson, Mitchell, Perry, Templeton and Wernock, were soon together; one rifle and some ammunition had been saved. At daylight, they concluded to travel up the river by slow marches; some provisions were gathered and divided, the wounds were dressed as well as possible; splinters were taken from a tree that had been struck by lightning, and bound around Patterson's arm.

Wernock attempted to get up, but fell back and refused to try again; said that he must die, and desired the party to go without him. They tried to carry him, but he again fell, and at his request, the old camp kettle was filled with water and placed at his side; he said that was the last request he had to make, and urged the others to try to save themselves, assuring them that if he lived, he would cast no reflection upon them for unkindness, and thus the party were forced to leave him.

After going a quarter of a mile they were unable to proceed farther, and it was then agreed that Mitchell should remain with the wounded, while Perry should take the rifle and endeavor to reach the settlements up the river, and bring relief; but in any event to return with or without assistance. Perry first went back to poor Wernock, who was still alive and sensible of his hopeless condition, replenished his kettle, brought fire to the other party, and started for the settlements.

Fortunately for the wounded men, they were near a small stream from which they could get water, in an old woolen hat. In the evening Mitchell went back to see Wernock and reached him just as he was dying, and stayed with him until dark, and lost his way in attempting to return to the other camp. Patterson and Templeton not knowing what had become of Mitchell, had a sad night of it, but at day light the next morning he found them, and during the day moved camp 200 yards up a deep ravine and further from the river.

Patterson could not move about, but was compelled to lie upon his left side, and in the rain, until the next day Mitchell found that close by there was a rock projecting from a cliff, that would protect them from the storm, to which place he moved them, then gathered papaws and grapes, which was all they had to eat. They knew from the howling of the wolves in the direction of the fatal camp that they were feasting upon the bodies of their late comrades—McNutt and Wernock.

The third day after the attack, Patterson's arm became very painful, the splints and his shirt were cemented together with blood, and stuck so tight to his arm that they were several hours in loosening it with applications of warm water; his arm was then dressed with oak leaves and was much more comfortable; but little could be done for the terrible tomahawk wound in his side.

Time dragged slowly for the hungry suffering men, and when the four days had passed that Perry had allowed himself, they talked over the dangers to which he was exposed, the distance he had to go, and the improbability of his return, but concluded to wait for him until the 20th and then if relief did not come, they would attempt to reach the fort at the mouth of the Kanawha. About noon of the 20th, Mitchell gave them a lot of papaws and went back to his station at the river to watch for boats, and in an hour he returned with a company of men.

The brave true friend Perry had returned with Capt. John Walls, his officers and nearly a company of troops from the fort at Grave Creek.

The wounded men were taken to the river, supplied with food, and their wounds properly dressed. The Captain had the bones of McNutt and Wernock buried, then the whole party went in the boats up the river to GraveCreek.

For nearly a year, Patterson was unable to do anything, and laid all that time under the surgeon's care.

In September, 1777, having recovered his health in Pennsylvania, he shouldered his rifle and returned to Kentucky.

The next year, he was with Col. George Rogers Clark in the Illinois campaign. Returning to Kentucky, in September he was enrolled in the militia at Harrodsburg, and during the winter was made Ensign of his company.

In March, 1779, he was ordered with twenty-five of his men to establish a garrison north of the Kentucky River. April 1, Ensign Patterson with his twenty-five brave comrades, were in bivouac near the big spring, the beautiful location, that, three years before, he and those with him had named Lexington. April 2, work upon the block-house began, and soon afterward the stockade was extended to inclose the spring. And thus, with one half of his command on guard, the others cutting out the logs, was the first settlement at Lexington, Ky., made, near what is now the corner of Main and Mill streets.

Robert Patterson afterward entered the land and laid out the city of Lexington.

A crop of corn was raised by the garrison that first year, but the settlement did not increase in numbers until the following year.

In July, 1779, with his detachment, he joined his company, Levi Todd, Captain, that formed part of Bowman's expedition against the Shawnee town at Old Chillicothe.

Immigrants were coming to Kentucky in large numbers, and upon the return of the expedition from north of the Ohio, the block-house at Lexington was strengthened, and a few of the bolder of the new-comers built cabins adjoing its protecting walls.

The fort, which had by this time become a place of some importance, had assumed the shape of a parallelogram, two sides of which were formed by the exposed walls of two rows of cabins, the extreme ends of the fort being defended by stockades of sharpened posts fixed securely in the ground, and furnished with ports. The pickets and walls were about ten feet high.

Another row of cabins stood in the center of the inclosed place, which was large enough to shelter, not only the settlers and new comers, but also all the live stock which might, at any time, have to be driven in from the reach of their destroying foe. The fort had but one gate, a large slab one.

Thus was the permanent settlement at Lexington effected, in the midst of the thrilling events of border warfare. It was the outpost of pioneer settlements, guarded by a band of the bravest of Indian fighters, who with their flintlock rifles, drove back the savages and their allies.

Ensign Patterson was the commander and leading spirit of the station; he

headed the desperate forays of its little garrison, and was ever their trusted leader. He with his comrades were men born for pioneer times and emergencies.

Having selected and carefully marked his land, and made entry under the Virginia law, with full and accurate description, late in 1779 he built a cabin for himself within the stockade; and before the close of that cold winter he went to Franklin County, Penn., and on the 29th of March, 1780, married Elizabeth Lindsay at her father's house, and shortly afterward started for their Kentucky home, where they arrived safely.

In August of that year, he served as Captain in the expedition organized by Col. Clark against the Indian towns, Old Chillicothe on the Little Miami, and Old Piqua on Mad River.

April 7, 1781, upon the recommendation of the court of the county of Fayette, he was commissioned Captain of Virginia volunteers, by Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia. August 19, 1782, he, with his company, was in the disastrous battle of Blue Licks. During the retreat, being nearly exhausted, and hard pressed by the savages, Aaron Reynolds overtook him, and, seeing his desperate situation, dismounted and gave him his horse, helped him into the saddle, and took his own chances on foot. Patterson escaped; but Reynolds, after swimming the river, was taken prisoner by three Indians. Very soon afterward two of them started to capture some other whites, and Reynolds knocked the other one over with his fist and made good his escape.

Capt. Patterson presented him with 200 acres of land in gratitude for his timely aid and generous service.

Joel Collins, a boy who had stayed in the block-house at Lexington when the men marched to the relief of Bryant Station, in telling of the terrible experience they had, said that he should never forget the shouts of joy that were raised, not only by Capt. Patterson's young wife, but by all the people of the station when he entered the gate of the fort the day after the battle of Blue Licks. While they were crowding around him, some of the men observed: "Why, Captain, there are bullet-holes in your hunting-shirt." "Likely enough," said he, "for I have felt a smarting sensation in parts of my body." He permitted his clothes to be removed, when two or three black streaks, made by rifle balls, were plainly seen on his side and back.

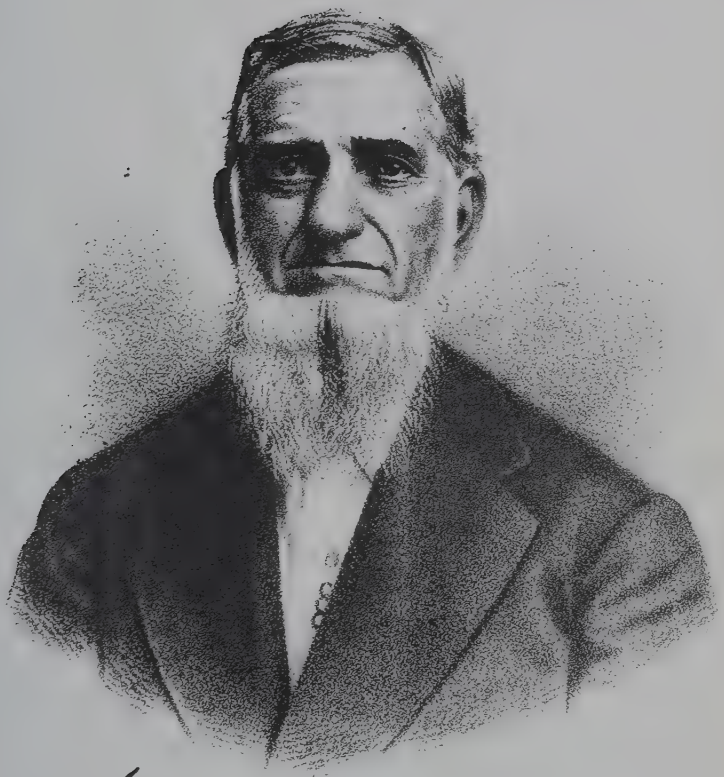
In the fall of 1782, Capt. Patterson was in command of his company in Col. Benjamin Logan's regiment, in Clark's expedition against the Indian towns at Piqua, on the Miami, and at the Loramie portage; and on the return march, camped two or three days at the mouth of Mad River.

The next year, he built a log house at the southwest corner of Hill and Lower streets, Lexington, and, with his family, moved into it. The log house was in time succeeded by a substantial stone house, in which the family lived until their removal to Ohio.

In 1783, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Fayette County. He participated in the early military conventions of the State. In July, 1785, he was chosen delegate to the convention that met at Danville August 8 and adopted the petition to the Virginia Legislature for the separation of Kentucky and its formation into an independent State of the Union.

In September, 1785, Gov. Patrick Henry, "with the advice of the Council of State, and upon the recommendation of the worshipful court of the county of Fayette," commissioned Robert Patterson as Colonel in the State Line.

In the fall of 1786, with his regiment, he crossed the Ohio at Limestone, and marched, under Col. Benjamin Logan, to the destruction of the Mackachee towns on Mad River. November 5, being then in command of the left wing of the attacking force, he became engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with a savage chief; the Indian, in warding off a sword thrust by Col. Patterson,



Hiram Wyatt Sr

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struck him with the muzzle of his rifle, breaking two of the bones of his right hand. The result of this expedition was the burning of eight of the Shawnee towns and the destruction of great quantities of corn and provisions. Col. Patterson not receiving proper surgical attention, inflammation ensued, and caused the old wound in his arm, that he had received ten years before, to break out afresh, and it never again healed, but remained open until his death, more than forty years afterward.

In January, 1788, Col. Patterson was in Limestone to arrange for a colony to locate on the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Licking River. This was in pursuance of the plan adopted in the fall of 1786 to establish a post there as a base for operations against the Indians in the territory at the head-waters of the Wabash, Maumee and Miami Rivers. Delays occurred, and but very little was accomplished until in August, when Mathias Denman, who had bought the land on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking, came West, and, on the 25th of the month, at Lexington, entered into an agreement with Col. Patterson and John Filson, by which a settlement was to be effected on the land above described.

December 28, the party, after a rough passage from Limestone, landed at the high bank opposite the mouth of the Licking, and, with but little delay, began work upon their cabins.

In 1790, he was a delegate from Fayette County to the Virginia Legislature.

In 1791, with his regiment, he was in Gen. Richard Butler's right wing of St. Clair's army, and, although his regiment was not broken by the Indian charge, they suffered with the rest of the Kentucky troops in that terrible defeat and retreat.

In 1792, he was Representative from Fayette County in the first Legislature of Kentucky, held in Lexington, the first capital of the State, under the first constitution.

In 1803, C l. Patterson came up from Kentucky and bought land and mill property near Clifton, Greene Co., Ohio; but, visiting Dayton on his way home, and preferring this location, he bought the farm south of town and moved here with his family the next year. He named the creek and farm the Rubicon. He afterward bought land west of the river, so that, in all, he had 700 acres, from the Germantown pike south and around to the Miami, across the river, and east to the Waynesville road.

In the war of 1812, he was in charge of transportation of supplies from Camp Meigs, in this county, north to the army.

Col. Patterson was a man of medium height and build, a Christian man, whom all respected and spoke well of. Of an affectionate nature, he was devoted to the comfort and happiness of his family. For the last few years of his life, he suffered very much from his wounds, and died from the effects of them, at 5 A. M., August 5, 1827. He was buried in the old graveyard on Fifth street, in Dayton. His wife died October 22, 1833, and was buried beside her husband. Their remains were afterward removed to beautiful Woodland Cemetery, adjoining his old farm. The family lot is on a knoll, from the top of which may be had an extended view for miles up the Stillwater, Miami and Mad River Valleys, and far down the Miami.

All of Col. Patterson's children were born at Lexington, Ky. His first two were born and died in the log cabin within the old stockade. They were named for Col. Patterson's half-brother, William Patterson.

Rebecca, born February 9, 1784, married Dr John Goodlet before Col. Patterson moved from Kentucky. Mrs. Goodlet died at Elizabethtown, Ky., January 4, 1858.

Margaret, born June 9, 1786, was married three times; first, to Dr. Venable, then to the Rev. James Welsh, then to Samuel Caldwell. She died at Muscatine, Iowa, in February, 1861.

Elizabeth, born January 27, 1788; married James I. Nisbet, February 20, 1806; died December 25, 1827.

Francis, born April 6, 1791, died September 11, 1854.

Catherine, born March 7, 1793, was married three times; first, to Henry Brown, then to Andrew Irwin, then to H. G. Phillips. She died August 12, 1864.

Jane, born May 25, 1795, married John Steele; died in 1876.

Harriet, born March 25, 1797, married Henry Stoddard December 4, 1821; died October 1, 1822.

Robert L., born May 27, 1799, died August 30, 1833.

Jefferson, born May 27, 1801, married Julia Johnston February 26, 1833; died March 23, 1863.

CHAPTER XII.

PHILIP GUNCKEL—HENRY BROWN—JONATHAN HARSHMAN—H. G. PHILLIPS.

PHILIP GUNCKEL.

THE colony of Pennsylvania Germans who settled at the forks of the Twin Creeks in this county about the 1st of August, 1804, was probably the first of any considerable number of Germans to locate in the Miami Valley. Philip Gunckel was the most prominent man in the colony, and was their leader. He was one of the very few of their number who could talk or understand English.

He was born in Berks County, Penn., April 7, 1766, grew up to hard work, learned the trade of milling, and, in 1793, married Katarina (Catherine) Schaeffer, who was born in Berks County, Penn., July 12, 1766.

Mr. Gunckel had saved some money, and in 1796 they moved to Centre County, Penn., where he built a grist-mill and became proprietor of the village of Millheim.

Their children—John, Michael, Catherine, Philip, Jacob and Sarah—were born in Pennsylvania; Daniel P. and Elizabeth, were born at Germantown, in this county.

Catherine married Lewis Shuey; Sarah married Henry Zellers; and Elizabeth married Dr. C. G. Espich. All lived in German Township, this county.

In 1803, Mr. Gunckel, with two or three others, made a trip West to the Ohio, and down the valley in search of land for a colony, but, failing to make a purchase, returned to Pennsylvania.

During the succeeding winter, twenty-four German families arranged to start overland in wagons from Berks and Centre Counties, with the understanding that all were to meet at Pittsburgh, and from there journey together down the Ohio.

In pursuance of this plan, in several parties, they made the trip over the mountains, and at Pittsburgh united, with Philip Gunckel as their leader.

The people and plunder, horses, wagons and cattle, were loaded in flatboats for the trip down the river to Cincinnati, where they arrived safely June 20. After a delay of several days, they continued their journey up the Mill Creek Valley to Hamilton, and on up the Miami to Hole's Station, near where they went into camp, comfortably living in huts and wagons for about two weeks, while the men folks were looking around for unoccupied land.

Finding desirable locations along the Miami and up Hole's Creek and Bear Creek, already occupied, Mr. Gunckel and others crossed over the hill to Twin, where, at the forks of the two creeks, they found a few scattered cabins and small clearings, occupied by settlers and squatters.

Here were the mill sites that Mr. Gunckel was seeking, and here the rich bottom lands that the colony could occupy.

The new-comers were men of means and nearly all farmers. A dicker was made with the squatters for their "cabin rights."

The settlers were bought out, enough Government land was taken to give the colony what land they wanted, and the entries were completed at the land office in Cincinnati.

It was a strong colony of thrifty people, better equipped with cabin fur-

niture, cooking utensils and farming implements than frontier settlements ordinarily were.

About the 1st of August, 1804, the new settlers occupied the few scattered cabins in the clearings, others were built, and all were made snug for the first winter in the wilderness. Hunting parties were kept out, and among the families it was share and share alike with the supplies.

The few families who had stopped at Cincinnati and along the way, with some new-comers, came in that fall and the next year.

As soon as the cabins were built, the men were at work in the timber extending the clearings.

Philip Gunckel, with his family, temporarily occupied one of the squatter cabins, and, in the winter of 1804-05, built a two-story dwelling on the north side of the creek. It was built of hewn logs, puncheon floors, cat and clay chimney, clapboard roof and doors. The doors were hung on wooden hinges, and had wooden latches. When the buckskin latch-strings were pulled in, the house was locked up. In this building he opened a country store, using the back part and up-stairs for his dwelling.

The colony was prosperous from the first, and Mr. Gunckel was the most prominent man there.

December 29, 1804, he was elected Justice of the Peace for German Township, and served in that position for many years. His influence soon extended beyond the limits of the settlement, and he became one of the most prominent men in the county. He was a man of robust, muscular frame, six feet tall, affable and gentle in manners, temperate in habits and conscientious in his dealings with men. He was exemplary in his daily life, and an exceptionally moral man; was never known to use profane language; was even-tempered and of noble bearing. His Christian virtues and high standard of morals gave character to the colony, and made him the controlling spirit in all matters of common interest. His clear foresight, untiring energy and sound business judgment gave him an influence throughout the county second to that of no other man; so that in all matters of public interest and improvement, and county affairs generally, his aid and influence were sought, and he was ready and active in all movements for the good and prosperity of the community.

Mr. Gunckel was a member of the German Reformed Church; was one of the foremost in effecting its organization at Germantown, and with his family, was a regular attendant upon all church services, and was leader of the musical exercises. He was a frequent visitor at the meetings of other denominations, contributed liberally to the support of all, and was highly esteemed for such liberal sentiment and bearing, and for his efforts for the promotion of all enterprises of a religious character.

In March, 1805, the great floods in the Miami and its tributaries put a stop to all farm work, and in some of the patches, corn could not be planted until late in June.

After the waters had subsided, Mr. Gunckel began building his saw-mill and grist-mills, and completed them the year following. Being the only mills in that neighborhood for several years, they attracted people to the settlement, and were the source of great profit to him.

When, in 1806, there were fears of an Indian outbreak, it was not thought necessary to build a block-house at Germantown. The settlements west of the Miami were not much exposed to attack, and the block-houses at New Lexington and in the northern part of this county, and up Mad River at the mouth of Donnell's Creek, formed a strong line, through which the Indian war parties never ventured. Hunting and trading parties of Indians were often in camp along Twin and Bear Creeks, and down the Miami even as far as Hamilton, but not

after 1811. At the time of this alarm, however, the whole country west of the river was thoroughly patrolled until the danger had passed.

In November, 1806, Mr. Gunckel bought land of James Hatfield and Robert Hardin, on part of which he afterward laid out the town of Germantown.

At the general election, October 17, 1806, he was chosen to represent the county in the Fifth General Assembly of Ohio, convened at Chillicothe the first Monday in December of that year.

With Gen. E. Munger, he represented this and Preble Counties in the Seventh General Assembly, convened at Chillicothe December 5, 1808.

Business at his store and mills had so rapidly increased, and the demand for property in the neighborhood was so great, that he, in 1813, moved the store into a larger building, on the property that he the next year divided into lots and platted as the town of Germantown. He donated a lot to each church organization, a burying-ground and school lot, and contributed liberally toward the erection of the churches. The lots were sold so rapidly that he soon made an additional plat.

By act of the General Assembly, February 13, 1816, he was appointed Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, and served as such until February, 1831.

Soon after his appointment as Judge, while he and a neighbor, Charles O. Walpers, were hunting in the woods north of Germantown, he was accidentally shot by his companion, who fired at some birds rising from the underbrush, not knowing that Judge Gunckel was in the thicket, and, unfortunately, in range. He was severely wounded in the thigh; was carried home on a litter, and was confined to his room for several months, and at several times it was thought he could not live. The wound was painful for many years.

In 1839, when he was seventy-three years old, he was elected to and served as County Representative in the State Constitutional Convention.

His wife, Catherine, mother of his eight children, was short in stature, of kind and easy manners, quiet and unobtrusive. Their married life and home circle was all happiness; their home and surroundings were congenial; and Judge and Mrs. Gunckel contributed largely and cheerfully to the happiness and comfort of their neighbors. Mrs. Gunckel died at Germantown August 2, 1836.

His second wife was Mrs. Loehr, of Warren County, widow of Frederick Loehr, and mother-in-law of the Judge's son, Philip Gunckel, Jr. After a few years, she died, and for some years he remained single, then married the third wife, Widow Elizabeth Wise, mother-in-law of his son, Daniel P. Gunckel. She survived him. All are buried in the Germantown Cemetery.

As the fitting close of a long, active and useful life; in the possession of a large estate, that had been accumulated by his own efforts; enjoying the respect of the community in which he lived; with the love and veneration of his children and their families, the patriarch, Philip Gunckel, the founder of the colony at Germantown, lived to celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of his birth, and died a month later, May 24, 1848.

HENRY BROWN.

His ancestors were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who emigrated to this country from the North of Ireland about the year 1740 and settled in "Burden's Grant," which included a half-million acres of land on the Shenandoah and James Rivers, in the colony of Virginia.

Henry Brown was born near Lexington, Va., about the year 1770, and lived there until 1793, at which time he came to the Northwestern Territory

as Military Secretary for Col. Preston, who was in command of a regiment in Wayne's army, then organizing at Cincinnati for the advance against the Indian tribes. Mr. Brown was afterward interested with others in forwarding supplies to the army, and to the garrisons at Forts Hamilton, St. Clair, Greenville, Jefferson, Recovery, Defiance and Wayne.

From the nature of the roads and the difficulties and dangers of the service, all supplies were forwarded by pack-horse trains. This department was in charge of an officer who was designated as "Pack-Horse Master General." The trains were divided into "pack-horse brigades," of sixty to seventy-five horses each, with a Captain in charge, and men to load and unload, drive and care for the horses. Armed scouts necessarily accompanied these pack-horse brigades as guard against Indian attacks. Mr. Brown was thus employed with the army until, in the spring of 1795, he entered into partnership with John Sutherland, at Hamilton, where, in a double log cabin that stood south of the stockade, they opened their first stock of goods. Their business was trading with the Indians.

Friendly tribes at that time occupied most of the country west of Wayne's road to the Maumee as hunting-grounds. Their camps were to be found along all of the streams from Fort Hamilton north to the Wabash and Maumee. This firm traded goods to the Indians for furs and peltries; and when white settlers began to locate on lands west of the Miami, the Indians gradually withdrew to the north, but Sutherland & Brown followed them up with agents, who carried the goods from point to point on pack-horses.

In 1799, Mr. Brown took a large stock of goods to Fort Loramie and opened a branch store there, from which he sent traders to the Indian villages along the Wabash and Maumee Rivers.

In 1804, business had so increased that he changed his branch store to Dayton, and opened at the east side of Main street, south of Water street. From here, traders were sent with goods among the settlers west and north, and to the Indian villages at Greenville and beyond to the Mississinawa, and around St. Mary's and the Auglaize, and down through the Maumee Valley.

A trader would start with two, three or more pack-horses loaded with goods, and often, in order to dispose of them, took the extraordinary risks incident to the long, lonely trips through the wilderness to distant villages, and be gone several months, trading for pelts and furs.

At their stores in Dayton and Hamilton, the firm exchanged goods for whisky, pork, flour and grain, which they shipped by river to the Cincinnati and New Orleans markets. Produce was shipped down the Ohio in pirogues, where the cargoes were transferred to larger flat-boats. When the Miami was low, cargoes were lightered over the ripples in dug-outs. Sometimes, to get the dug-outs over, the crew would scrape out channels of sufficient width to float the boats; then, having passed the ripple, would reload and float down to the next, where the same work was performed. A crew was sometimes detained at the shallowest ripples for several days, and a week's time was lost in getting a fleet across.

For two or three years prior to the dissolution of the firm, Messrs. Sutherland & Brown were largely engaged in the purchase of cattle in the Miami Valley and over in Kentucky. The cattle were driven north to Fort Loramie, across the portage to the Auglaize, down to the Maumee and the rapids, thence to Detroit, where there was ready sale to the Government, to the Indians and to farmers.

It is hard to realize the difficulties, delays and perplexities in business at that early time. To purchase goods, a merchant would travel on horseback from Dayton to Philadelphia. As far as the forks of the Muskingum, the road

was but a single bridle-path through the dense forest, and not a single house or settlement on the way. The traveler necessarily packed his provisions for that part of his trip, and camped by the way, without shelter and regardless of unfavorable weather. Three months' time was generally required for the trip, purchase of stock, and getting the goods delivered at Dayton. The goods were hauled in wagons over the rough roads from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, a ton and a half being a good load for a five-horse team. From Pittsburgh, the goods were shipped by river to Cincinnati, and hauled from there overland to Dayton. When the water was at a favorable stage, shipments could be made in pirogues up the Miami.

The first brick residence in Dayton was built by Mr. Brown in 1808, on Lot No. 110, west side of Main street, north of the court house.

The hostile intentions of the Indians toward the United States began to develop in 1810, and from the increased danger to traders, Messrs. Sutherland & Brown withdrew their agents and dissolved partnership. Mr. Brown removed his goods to the north room of his residence and continued business there. At that time, or possibly the next year, he was made Government Agent in charge of Indian supplies, that were distributed under direction of Indian Agent Col. John Johnston.

February 19, 1811, Henry Brown and Miss Kitty Patterson, daughter of Col. Robert Patterson, were married at her father's house, on the Rubicon farm, south of Dayton, the Rev. James Welsh officiating. Catherine Patterson was born at Lexington, Ky., March 7, 1793.

Their son, R. P. Brown, born December 6, 1811, married Sarah Galloway at Xenia, Ohio, October 31, 1837; died in Kansas City, Mo., May 4, 1879 Sarah Brown was born in Xenia June 10, 1816.

Henry L. Brown, born December 3, 1814, married Sarah Belle Browning, at Indianapolis, Ind., February 7, 1837; died in Dayton November 25, 1878. His wife was born at West Union, Ohio, February 18, 1819; died in Dayton October 15, 1858.

Eliza J. Brown, born in Dayton October 20, 1816, married Charles Anderson September 16, 1835. Col. Anderson wes born at Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1814.

The business life of Henry Brown was characterized by sound judgment, firmness and energy; and, having faith in the good judgment shown in the selection of the site at the mouth of Mad River as the future business center of the valley, he invested largely in Dayton property. When prosperity came to the little town during the war of 1812, he was one of the most prominent and influential men of the community, and was held in the highest esteem through his life. He urged the opening of roads to all neighboring settlements, was active in the interest of public improvements and all affairs looking to the public good. When, in 1813, the increase of business made it desirable that a bank should be established in the town, he aided in the organization of the Dayton Manufacturing Company, and secured for it a considerable loan from the United States Bank.

Mr. Brown was a devoted, loving husband and father, and his happiness was in association with friends and family. Knowing that the home circle was the place for proper training, he and his wife were careful to keep it cheerful and attractive for their three children.

His wife was an amiable, modest woman, yet for nearly fifty years was among the most active, earnest Christian workers of Dayton. In 1815, she being sick in bed, a number of ladies met in her room, and, with her help, organized the Female Bible and Charitable Society of Dayton. All through her life, she was faithful to the good work thus begun.

From exposure in the earlier history of the valley, and afterward in the active management of the business with Mr. Sutherland, then from close attention to his Dayton store and its extensive trade, his health was broken—so much so that, toward the close of the year 1822, he was confined to his bed, and, after a lingering, painful illness, he died, in the afternoon of May 19, 1825, and was buried the next day in the old graveyard on Fifth street.

Mrs. Brown married Andrew Irwin, by whom she had one son, A. B. Irwin. In 1836, she married H. G. Phillips, who died in 1859. She died in Dayton August 12, 1864.

JONATHAN HARSHMAN, SR.

Jonathan Harshman, son of Christian and Catharine Harshman, (Germans) was born in Frederick County, Md., December 21, 1781; came west to Kentucky, but, being dissatisfied with life in a Slave State, moved to Ohio, arriving in Montgomery County in August, 1805.

He purchased forty acres of land in the northeast quarter of Section 22; Town 2, Range 7--land that is now in Mad River Township. At that time a large colony of German people were coming into that neighborhood. Exchange of work was the rule among them. Some were in the clearings, others got out the logs, while other sets with teams and "lizzard" would "snake" them in to the builders. The land was heavily timbered and hard to clear up, but these people were workers. Hickory, oak, walnut, cherry, poplar, ash, maple and beech were felled in great double windrows, with the tops inward, which, when dried out, and the wind was favorable, the fires were lighted and the flames were driven through from end to end. The cabins, although hastily put up, were occupied for many years; then, when better houses were built, the old cabins were used for loom rooms, tool houses, granaries, pig-pens, sheep pens, stables and hen houses.

Mr. Harshman's cabin was one of the last put up, and, like the rest, was built of round logs, clap-board roof, puncheon floor, outside chimney of sticks and clay. Late in the fall he hung the door, chinked and daubed the cabin, and put in a four-light window. His cabin site was near a spring, on one of the branches of McConnell's Creek, and at that spring he put up a copper still that he had traded for. Lower down on the creek was the little over-shot mill, owned and operated by William Hamer; and around the hill at the spring on the big road, was Hamer's still. On Mad River, a mile north of Harshman's cabin, was the Robinson Mill. A path led from the new settlement across the low, wet land to the mill, but afterward a road was cut around at the foot of the hill, west of the creek, to the road that led from Dayton to the settlements up Mad River.

As was usual with the early settlers, this colony of new-comers were busy through the next winter, in grubbing and clearing patches for spring planting. Mr. Harshman was busy with the rest; for him there was not an idle day, and when he was not at work on his own place, he was employed for others. His expenses were light, for he was alone, and all he made he saved.

Jonathan Harshman married Susanah Rench, daughter of John and Elizabeth Rench, at the cabin home of her parents, the present site of Harshmansville, February 18, 1808.

Susanah Rench was born in Washington County, Md., November 11, 1786.

It is not known whether Mr. and Mrs. Harshman made their bridal trip on horseback or by wagon; but the journey was from Rench's cabin down the big road to "Hamer's Hill," and up McConnell's Creek to Mr. Harshman's cabin, which he had made snug in anticipation of this event.

In the pit he had potatoes and turnips, in the attic pumpkins and beans, and a good supply of side meat and jerked venison hung on the rafters above

Yours Truly

Elijah H Brownell

DAYTON

the fire-place. The fire-place filled one-half the end of the cabin, and was very wide at the floor, and deep, tapering to the top. The hearth was of flat stone, laid in creek sand, and formed a considerable part of the cabin floor.

It took big fires to keep the unplastered cabins warm. First was the big back-log, on top of that a smaller log, the back-stick, then two short, green sticks were laid on the hearth endwise against the back-log, serving instead of andirons. On them was laid the fore stick, and on top of all were piled smaller wood and chips, and the fire applied. In the corner of the room was a big pile of wood to keep the fire up, and in the woods was plenty ready cut to be hauled in on the sled.

He was a forehanded farmer. Year by year he had added a patch to his clearing, so that he had then seven or eight acres to plant. He was not in debt, owned a beast, a cow, some young cattle, pigs and poultry, an iron-sheared plow, and seven iron teeth that a neighbor had put in a "drag," the two to use it in common. Handy to the cabin he had built a pig pen, and near by an open log stable, and near that was a stack of wild hay that he had cut from the swail north of his place.

The capacity of his still was twelve or fifteen bushels a day. It was set up at the spring in a small log building, the upper half of which was used as a corn crib. Settlers would bring rye and corn to him to have whisky made on the shares.

The erection of these little stills throughout the county made a market for the corn, and hence corn was the principal crop grown in the rich bottoms, for corn made whisky and whisky could be sold for money. Home trade was first supplied, and the balance was usually shipped by river to Cincinnati and New Orleans, although at first there was but little more made than would supply the neighborhoods.

The big woods were full of game that seemed but little disturbed by the scattered cabins and clearings. Wolves, panthers and bears were a great annoyance for several years.

The only ways for communication between the cabins were the paths through the woods; but Mr. Harshman was located near the Creek road, between the clearings on the hills and the mills.

While Mr. and Mrs. Harshman lived in that cabin their three first children were born.

Elizabeth, born November 17, 1809, married Israel Huston; is living in Mad River Township. Mr. Huston died August 11, 1846.

Catherine, born January 4, 1811, married Valentine Winters January 1, 1829; died in April, 1882.

Jonathan, born February 15, 1812, married Abigail Hivling October 4, 1836; died December 25, 1876. His wife died June 6, 1879.

Rench & Staley failing to make a success in business at the mill over on Mad River, Mr. Harshman took it, and in 1813 or 1814, built a comfortable, two-story, hewed-log dwelling house, with shingle roof and board floor, and moved over. The house was plastered, and had a good cellar. He afterward built a brick dwelling on the site of the present residence of his son, Mr. George W. Harshman. The mill was but a "corn-cracker," and the settlers were expected to do their own bolting by hand. So many of these little mills had been put up on streams throughout the county to do neighborhood work, that Rench & Staley, finding the business unprofitable, had let the mill run down. When Mr. Harshman got it, there was but one pair of country stones, five feet in diameter, and the machinery generally was out of gear. He thoroughly overhauled the mill, and shortly afterward put in two run of raccoon buhrs, and

made improvements as he could. His mills were known as the "Union Mills." He paid cash for grain, and that brought him good trade.

He opened a store with John Rench as his partner, and traded for all country produce, such as flax seed, sunflower seed, pumpkin seed, mustard seed, castor beans, tallow, beeswax, tree sugar, feathers, wool, hops, pork and pelts, which they sold at Cincinnati or shipped to the Mississippi River markets. Harshman & Rench afterward moved their store to Dayton.

Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Susanah Harshman, was the first of their children born after their removal to the hewed-log house at the mill. She was born January 17, 1816; married George Gorman October 29, 1833; died August 27, 1834.

Joseph Harshman, born October 24, 1820; married Caroline Protzman. They are living in Harrison Township.

George W. Harshman, born February 22, 1822; married Ann Virginia Rohrer September 5, 1848. His wife died September 6, 1877.

Susanah Harshman, born May 22, 1823; married Daniel Beckel September 2, 1845. Mr. Beckel died February 26, 1862.

Reuben D. Harshman, born January 16, 1827; married Mary Pretsman January 9, 1851.

For this houseful of children, Mrs. Harshman had home provided with all the comforts then attainable. As the children grew older, they could help some little in the house and garden work. The mother made the clothing for the family.

Flax was grown in the summer, rotted and scutched in the fall; then through the winter was heard the buzz of the little flax wheel that had so conspicuous a place in every cabin. It stood in the corner with flax wrapped around the forked stick ready for use, a thread running to the spindle, a gourd filled with water hanging conveniently at the bottom of the flax stick, and whenever good mother Harshman had a little spare time from caring for the children, milking the cows, churning, cooking for the hands, doing the house work, and keeping everything snug, clean and tidy as was possible with a houseful of little ones, she would sit down to the wheel and spin thread upon thread to be reeled off on a wooden wheel that counted every yard with a snap, and then it was ready for the loom that was built in a small cabin outside. Spinning was the light work to be caught up at spare moments; weaving was work in earnest.

Day after day could be heard the pounding of that loom, the treadles went up and down, the shuttles flew swiftly from one hand to the other through the warp, as yard after yard of linsey-woolsey wound upon the roller. And then this cloth was to be cut into little and big clothes and be made up with the needle, spring and fall, year after year.

Wool went through about the same operation, only it was spun on a larger wheel, colored with butternut bark, then woven on the loom for winter clothing.

There was, perhaps, no part of the county where young people liked to fix up more than did those about Harshmanville. Tall, slender flax was pulled by the girls and kept to make finery of. The stronger growth did well enough for clothing for the men, and warp for linsey-woolsey every-day dresses for the women; but for Sundays, when everybody went to "meeting," the girls especially wanted something nice, just as girls do now. The fine flax was carefully pulled, rotted, broken, scutched, hackled, spun, then dyed in colors becoming, and woven in cross barred figures tastefully arranged. Of such goods the girls made their Sunday dresses. They knit their own stockings, made their own sun-bonnets or broad brimmed hats of rye straw.

The quaint old Kemp Schoolhouse that had been built in 1815 upon sub-

scriptions paid in whisky, flour, hogs, stone, etc., had given place to a better building, but the same old, primitive modes of teaching prevailed.

About three months in a year was all the schooling that could be afforded, for when the children were old enough to go to school, they were old enough to do the chores and work at home; hence, they could not be spared for school.

The branches taught in the early schools were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic; at the time of which we are now writing, grammar and geography had been added. Parents bought whatever book they judged best; that is, a reader was a reader, a grammar a grammar, a geography a geography, regardless of who was the author. This made confusion for the "master," but then he was hired to teach out of whatever books parents thought best. Scholars began at the beginning of their books every winter, and progressed as far as they could in the three months' term: then, after nine months out of school, many would have to commence over again. In this way the schools went on year after year, under different teachers. There were always several spelling classes, and great competition in each as to who "stood head." Spelling schools were the grand occasions of the early school days.

When the "master" appointed a night for a spelling match, it was understood that all bad marks, no matter why scored, were wiped out, and all sins forgiven. All who had been guilty of tricks upon the "master," boys engaged in barring him out, even the big boys who had been surly and growling with threats of "licking" him when the term was out, were glad to know that a "spellin' had been apinted," for that settled all differences.

A moonlight night was chosen, or some night when the sleighing was good, and the entire neighborhood would turn out. Whole families came in big sleds, including the old ladies and gentlemen, babies, children and all. Best spellers from other schools would come to try for the honors.

The old log schoolhouse would be crowded with people, and the big fire place filled with a blazing log fire. Candles were brought by the scholars.

Two captains were selected to choose sides; "spelling down" was the effort, the "master" giving out the words.

The "sides" stood up, and whenever a word was missed, the speller sat down, and the one left standing alone was the victor, and was to be one of the captains in the next match.

This was the school attended by the Harshman children, Spinnings, Hamers, Kemps, Butts, Renches, McConnells, Robinsons, Garloughs, Cottinghams, and others of that neighborhood.

Jonathan Harshman was a stanch Federalist, and in later years was prominent in the Whig party. He was one of the Representatives from this county in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly of Ohio.

In 1832, he built a distillery across the race from his house. In 1846, the distillery was making fifty barrels of whisky a week, and the mills 400 barrels of flour. Eight hundred hogs were fattened per annum.

May 1, 1845, Mr. Harshman was elected President of the Dayton Bank, and he held the position until his death, March 31, 1850. He left a large estate in Mad River Township, valuable real estate in Dayton, besides a large amount in stocks, bonds, and other personal property.

His wife died December 5, 1839. Five of their children—Mrs. Huston, Joseph, George W., Mrs. Beckel and Reuben D., are yet living.

H. G. PHILLIPS.

Capt. Jonathan Phillips, a worthy old Revolutionary officer, father of Horatio Gates Phillips, was born December 16, 1744, at Maidenhead, N. J.,

a small town on the post-road, half way between Trenton and Princeton. The town has since been named Lawrenceville.

With the news of the fight at Lexington and Concord, a patriotic wave swept through the colonies, and New Jersey responded to the necessities of the time by a more thorough organization of her militia.

Jonathan Phillips recruited a company in the vicinity of Maidenhead, and was made Captain. In response to a call for troops, in the summer of 1775, his company marched with the New Jersey re-enforcements to Gen. Washington, in front of Boston.

Upon the organization of Schuyler's expedition against Canada, the company was assigned to Gen. Arnold's Division. The history of that illy equipped expedition is familiar to all; its successes and reverses, final repulse at Quebec, and retreat down the river to winter quarters, and withdrawal in the spring, leaving the British in undisputed possession of Canada.

In Gen. Horatio Gates' command, Capt. Phillips and his company were in the defensive campaign around Lake Champlain, at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Later in the fall they marched with re-enforcements to Gen. Washington, south of the Delaware. Christmas night, Washington recrossed the Delaware, captured Trenton, and on the 3d of January had a sharp fight which resulted in the capture of Princeton, and gave him possession of New Jersey.

Capt. Phillips, with his company, was in these movements that drove the British from the territory that included his native town and county. In June, he marched with the re-enforcements sent to Schuyler at Fort Edward, on the Hudson, and in Gen. Gates' army was in the battle and victory over Burgoyne, at Behmus' Heights, September 19. The Americans repulsed the fierce and desperate attack of the British October 7, and on the 17th Burgoyne surrendered.

The Captain was in the battle at Monmouth in June, 1778, and for the next two years his division was on duty along the Hudson River. He was at the trial of Maj. Andre, and saw him hanged as a spy October 2, 1780.

The troops were in winter quarters at Morristown, N. J., and in August following, marched south under Gen. Washington to Yorktown, and the surrender of Cornwallis.

The war was virtually over. The army marched back to New Jersey, and during the following winter many of the regiments were discharged.

Capt. Phillips, with the shattered remnant of his company, returned to his home, after seven years' service amid the hardships and dangers of military life. He had served through the war; he was a veteran of the Revolution, and with an honorable discharge, returned to the little farm that he had inherited, near Lawrenceville.

The officers of the army, before final separation, organized a "Society of Friends," under the name of the "Society of the Cincinnati," for the perpetuation of friendships formed, and memories of the perils they had shared, "to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their male posterity." The organization was effected at the quarters of Baron Steuben, in New York, and the constitution of the society was drawn by Gen. Knox. Capt. Jonathan Phillips' certificate of membership is held by his descendants as one of the most interesting and valuable family relics, and as a memento of the service of their brave old Revolutionary ancestor.

In August, 1782, Capt. Phillips married Mary Formen, who was born at or near Lawrenceville, and had lived there all her life. Their only child, Horatio Gates Phillips, named in honor of his father's old commander, Gen. Gates, was born December 21, 1783.

Mrs. Phillips died in her son's infancy, and the care of the child devolved on a faithful old servant woman.

December 15, 1788, the Capt. married Elizabeth Smith. Their only child, Churchill Phillips, came to Clark County, Ohio, and died at New Carlisle in 1840.

Capt. Jonathan Phillips died June 29, 1801. His wife, Elizabeth, died February 10, 1814.

H. G. Phillips came West with a party of friends in 1803, and from Pittsburgh descended the river to New Orleans, his friends intending to settle somewhere in the South, and did locate at Natchez, Miss. Mr. Phillips, however, yielded to the objections of Miss Houston, to whom he was to be married, to going so far away from the old home in New Jersey. He therefore came back as far as Cincinnati, and stopped there to look after a tract of land in Hamilton County, but now in Butler County, that his father had entered under the law of Congress granting to officers and men of the Revolutionary army each a certain amount of land in the Northwestern Territory. At Cincinnati, Mr. Phillips met many New Jerseyans that he knew. Among them were D. C. Cooper and others, who induced him to come up the valley as far as Dayton, and see for himself what business prospects there were. His first trip to Dayton was probably made in 1804, certainly by the spring of 1805, for, when he came, there were but one or two cabins on Main street, south of First, and the gully crossing Main street at Third had not yet been filled up. The post office was kept in Mr. Van Cleve's cabin at the corner of First and St. Clair. Mr. Cooper's house, at First and Ludlow, was about completed. The principal part of the town was the cluster of rough log cabins around Newcom's tavern up at the river. Sutherland & Brown's store was the only one here. Main street was only cleared of underbrush as far south as Third street. The road through the village was up Main street and out First to the Mad River ford. There were no sidewalks, and but little ditching had been done. The lot at Second and Main had been cleared up for McCollum's tavern. The court house was to be built, and other improvements were talked of. Mr. Phillips, finding so favorable a business opportunity, determined to locate in Dayton. He remained here through the year 1805, then, in the winter, made the trip overland on horseback to buy goods at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, returning to his old home in New Jersey to bring with him his bride, who was to accompany him to their log cabin home in the wilderness of the Northwest. He often told of that long, lonely ride through the woods on his first trip from Dayton. In many places, the narrow trace could only be followed by the blazed trees, and several nights he bivouacked by the way. He followed the bridle-path over the hills to the Indian trail on the Little Miami, near Xenia. That trace led to the old Indian towns near the Pickaway plains on the Scioto. From a ford-ing on Darby Creek, a trail led to the forks of the Muskingum (Coshocton), and from there followed the larger trace to the forks of the Ohio River (Pittsburgh).

Eliza Smith Houston, daughter of William C. Houston, was born in Trenton, N. J., September 19, 1783. For several years, she, with her parents, lived at Lawrenceville, where, on the 10th of April, 1806, she was married to H. G. Phillips. Their bridal trip was across the mountains to Pittsburgh, down the river in a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and from there by wagon to their backwoods home in Dayton. At that time, there was very pleasant society here—the families of D. C. Cooper, Col. Patterson, Isaac Spinning, Squire Williams, Rev. James Welsh, Col. Newcom, Benjamin Van Cleve, Maj. Reid, Dr. Elliott and Robert Edgar.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips' first home was in a two-story log house, southwest corner of First and Jefferson streets. He had his store in the same building, and in that house their first three children were born. The other children were born at the southeast corner of Second and Main streets. The children who lived to majority were Elizabeth Smith, Jonathan Dickinson and Marianna Louisa.

Elizabeth S., born June 9, 1809, married John G. Worthington, of Cincinnati, June 29, 1830, and is now living in Georgetown, D. C. Mr. Worthington died several years ago.

J. D. Phillips, born December 31, 1812, married Lucy Anna Zeigler Greene July 28, 1836; died February 23, 1871. His wife died June 28, 1881.

Marianna Louisa, born March 30, 1814, married Robert A. Thruston September 29, 1832. He died August 16, 1839. Col. John G. Lowe and Mrs. Thruston were married May 9, 1843.

Mr. Phillips opened his store in 1806, and was prosperous from the start. Several other firms began business here in that year, and trade came to Dayton from all parts of the valley. Merchants would go East twice a year for goods; and on one of these trips, in September, 1809, with their only child, Elizabeth, then only three months old, Mrs. Phillips accompanied her husband to New Jersey. The trip was made on horseback, and their baggage was carried by pack-horse.

Indians being yet located in large numbers at the head-waters of Mad River and over on the Scioto, and their hunting parties roaming through the woods of Central Ohio made such a journey through the wilderness dangerous. Parties were usually made up of merchants and others who were going East about the same time, and all would carry rifles. On this trip, John Schenck, of Franklin, Charles Greene, and one or two others, were in the party.

Taverns were by this time located at convenient distances along the narrow roads. They were generally double log houses, with covered way or porch between. An important feature was the swinging signs, upon which were painted a portrait or picture, which would give the inn a name. Portraits of Washington, Wayne, Wolfe and Marion were the most frequently used, while pictures of lions, bears, bucks, tigers, horses and birds were painted in the brightest colors and life size. The signs were framed and hung on creaking hinges on top of a large post at the road in front of the tavern, that served as a hitching-post as well.

Coming from their own cabin home at Dayton, and being used to Western life and ways, Mr. Phillips and his friends could, as travelers often did, after a hearty supper, spread their blankets and bearskins on the puncheon floor and sleep with their feet to the fire. For these taverns were popular, profitable places, where met, on common footing, travelers, emigrants, pack-horse men and wagoners. When a party was belated, or at other times, finding sleeping apartments, as well as bar and barns packed for the night, it would be necessary to go on to the half-way house, or camp by the roadside.

Mr. Phillips, leaving his wife and child in New Jersey, went to Philadelphia, bought his goods, then returned to Lawrenceville for a visit, and then home with his family to Dayton.

He built a two-story brick storeroom at the southeast corner of Main and Second streets, and a residence immediately adjoining, on Main street, and, in 1812 moved his family and store. His business rapidly increased. Dayton, during the war, was the center of trade for the valley, and the town was full of people all the time. In the winter of 1812–13, he sent his brother-in-law, George S. Houston, to Philadelphia to buy goods. Mr. Houston exceeded his instructions and bought a very large stock, so much more than Mr. Phillips thought advisable that he feared that he would be ruined. He opened a store at Troy and placed Mr. Houston in charge.

The line of forts from New Lexington, Preble County, across the country to Urbana, had been strongly garrisoned by militia as a protection for Gen. Harrison's line of communication, as well as the safety of the people of the valley. As soon as contractors and Government agents came into the valley to buy supplies for the army, Mr. Phillips began the exchange of goods for pork, whisky,

flour and grain, and accumulated large quantities at Troy and Dayton, which he found ready sale for; and thus, instead of being embarrassed with the large stock of goods, his management brought him handsome profit.

In 1815, he sent Eastin Morris with a stock of goods to open a store in Greenville, and, for a number of years, was thus actively engaged in the management of his business, and, by energy, industry and economy, accumulated a handsome fortune.

Mrs. Phillips was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and, although of delicate health, was a leader in all Christian work, a teacher in the Sunday school and prominent in local charitable work, ever among the first in ministering relief to the sick and needy. She, with other Dayton ladies, gave all possible time in the preparation of hospital supplies for sick and wounded soldiers at Camp Meigs, and cared for many at their own homes, and, after the close of the war, was one of the twelve ladies, who, on the 10th of April, 1815, organized the Dayton Female Bible and Charitable Association.

Active as she was in all home enterprises of the early days, giving liberally to the poor and distressed, and, by her example, leading others on in good works, her sudden death, December 3, 1831, was a severe shock to the community. In her death, society lost one of its most hospitable and gifted members, the church an earnest, unselfish worker, a devoted Christian wife and mother.

Mr. Phillips bought property in Darke, Miami and Montgomery Counties. He was one of the organizers of the Dayton Manufacturing Company, the first bank in the county. He was interested in the woolen mills down on Hole's Creek. In 1830, he with Alexander Grimes and Moses Smith, platted the town of Alexandersville. December 16, 1836, he married Mrs. C. P. Irwin, who survived him.

John Kneisly, in 1843 or 1844, sold to H. G. Phillips, Daniel Beckel, J. D. Phillips, and S. D. Edgar, under the firm name of Phillips, Beckel & Co., the water-power that is now owned by the Dayton Hydraulic Company. This power was taken from Mad River in Section 23, above the mouth of McConnell's Creek, and in 1819 Henry Leatherman bought the right of way through Dayton Hamer's land, and dug the race around at the foot of the hill to his mill at the southwest corner of Section 29. In 1825, Kneisly bought sixty acres of land of Dayton Hamer and this water-power. He built a saw-mill, then a "corn-cracker," which he soon converted into a flour-mill; he then built an oil mill, and a small distillery. These mills were located near the center of the northeast quarter of Section 29, Mad River Township, between "Hamer's Hill" and Mad River. A paper-mill was afterward built there. November 3, 1841, the grist and saw mills burned, but were rebuilt two years later. Kneisly sold the water-power and right of way to Phillips, Beckel & Co., who purchased right of way to continue the race from the old Leatherman Mill to its present intersection with the canal near East First street. The contracts for digging the race were let in the fall of 1844. March 1, 1845, the Dayton Hydraulic Company was incorporated, H. G. Phillips, D. Beckel, J. D. Phillips, S. D. Edgar, J. G. Lowe, corporators. The water-power now known as the Upper Hydraulic was first used in 1846, and has always been a source of great revenue to the Phillips estate.

In 1850, the new hotel, the Phillips House, at the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, was named in honor of Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips strongly urged the building of turnpikes through the county, and, in later years, was influential in bringing railroads into Dayton.

At length, after a long, active and useful life, fifty years in business in Dayton, and all that time one of the most prominent and influential citizens in the county where he had accumulated a large estate, Mr. Phillips died November 10, 1859.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEXICAN WAR—1848 TO 1861—THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—EVENTS IN MILITARY CIRCLES SINCE 1865.

A MAJORITY of the people of Ohio, regarding the probability of war with Mexico as the result of schemes of the pro-slavery party to add territory to the United States, which could afterward be formed into Slave States, were strongly opposed to the war. But in thorough loyalty to the Constitution, patriotic people of Ohio and all of the Northern States, promptly responded to the call of the National Government for troops to sustain the army on the Rio Grande, and for aggressive movements against Mexico.

The Hon. Mordecai Bartley was Governor of Ohio; Samuel R. Curtis was Adjutant General of the State: E. N. Slocum, Quarter Master General.

The militia of this county, organized as the First Brigade, in command of Brig. Gen. Adam Spiece, were attached to the Tenth Division of Ohio Militia, Maj. Gen. Hiram Bell, of Greenville, commanding. When it became known that the President of the United States had made requisition upon the States for troops, and in response to a general demand from all parts of the county, a meeting of the citizens of the county was called to be held in the City Hall at Dayton the evening of May 21, 1846. The hall was filled with militiamen of the different companies of the county and prominent citizens of the city and townships. Gen. Spiece was called to the chair, and Maj. Thomas B. Tilton, his Brigade Major, was made Secretary of the meeting. Gen. Spiece briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to give an expression of the sentiment of the county on the Mexican war question, and to adopt measures to encourage the enrollment of volunteers. Capt. Luther Giddings, of the Dayton Dragoons, in response to a call of the meeting, made a patriotic appeal. Short, stirring speeches were also delivered by Capt. M. B. Walker, of the Germantown Cavalry; by Maj. Tilton, Capt. Lewis Hormell, of the Dayton National Guards (German Company); Lieut. Atlas Stout, of the Dayton Gun Squad; and Lieut. John Love, of the United States Army, and others.

May 20, Gov. Bartley, in compliance with a requisition, made by President James K. Polk, issued General Order No. 1, calling upon Division Generals to muster their commands at once, to ascertain how many men would enlist, as infantry or riflemen, for twelve months' service, unless sooner discharged. The order reached Gen. Bell at Greenville, on the 23d, and he at once ordered the several Brigades of the Tenth Division to assemble as follows: First Brigade, at Dayton, May 26; Second Brigade, at Troy, May 27; Third Brigade, at Sidney, May 28; Fourth Brigade, at Greenville, May 29. Upon receipt of this order, Gen. Spiece directed the First Brigade to assemble at Dayton, and at 11 o'clock the morning of the 26th, nine companies reported. The city was full of people, drawn together by the excitement of the war news and military display. Martial music, parades of delegations with banners, songs and cheering was the order of the day. The militia were marched to the lower part of the city, where the crowds assembled, and were addressed by Gen. Bell. The National Guard began recruiting at their armory on the north side of Second street, between Main and Jefferson; the Flying Dragoons, at McCann's store, at the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets, but being notified that the Government would not accept cavalry, the next day they were organized as the "Dayton Riflemen," and

on that day, May 27, information was received from Columbus, that while the War Department would hold the militia of a number of States in reserve, three regiments of Ohio troops, 2,331 men were required for immediate service.

The people of the county united in the work of organizing the companies, and of providing for the soldiers and their families.

Thursday evening, May 28, a large meeting was held at the City Hall in Dayton; Thomas Brown, Peter Odlin, William Eaker, T. J. S. Smith and Frederick Gebhart were appointed as a committee to raise funds, to defray the incidental expenses of the volunteers from this county, before being mustered into the United States service. An executive committee of twenty was appointed, to raise funds for the support of the families of volunteers during their absence; the committee were: Alexander Swaynie, Robert W. Steele, H. G. Phillips, P. P. Lowe, Henry L. Brown and Samuel Marshall, of Dayton; Joseph Barnett, of Harrison Township; Jefferson Patterson, of Van Buren Township; Henry S. Gunckel, of German Township; Jonathan Harshman, of Mad River Township; John Conley, of Miami Township; John Burnett, of Jefferson Township; John Sherer, of Randolph Township; James Patterson, of Madison Township; Henry Shidler, of Jackson Township; William Baggott, of Butler Township; Amos Irwin, of Washington Township; Moses Sherer, of Wayne Township; Isaac Voorhees, of Clay Township; and Dr. Lindsley, of Perry Township. H. G. Phillips was elected Chairman of the committee; Robert W. Steele, Secretary; Henry L. Brown, Treasurer. The committee was appointed to assure the faithful performance of the public pledge of a generous people; that the wives and children of soldiers were to be cared for, protected and cherished. Frequent meetings were held; committees were appointed to arrange for the comfort and departure of the troops. The best citizens joined in pledges that the families of men who enlisted should be provided for during the war, and in case the soldier did not return the families would be cared for. In every case these pledges were sacredly kept. The ladies were not behind in their work. Every hand was busy, every heart responded in sympathy to the soldier, with a silent Christian pledge to do their whole duty by the wives and children of the volunteers.

A number of banks in different parts of the State tendered to the Governor all the money that he might need to provide for the emergency. The Governor designated Dayton as one of the points of rendezvous for volunteers. Gen. Spiece established headquarters at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and detailed Maj. Tilton as Mustering Officer in command of volunteers. Camp Washington was established in the Mill Creek Valley near Cincinnati as a rendezvous for the Ohio Volunteers, and Samuel R. Curtis, Adjutant General of the State, was placed in command. June 3, the two companies enlisted in this county were ordered to Camp Washington. The next morning they were paraded in front of the National Hotel, when from the balcony, a beautiful flag was presented to the riflemen by the citizens. On one side of the flag the ladies had embroidered an eagle, with the motto "Our Country," on the reverse side, the State arms, with the name of the company, "The Dayton Riflemen." Lieut. Brecount was presented with a pair of revolvers and a bowie knife by some young gentlemen friends.

At sunset, the guards, with ninety-six men and the following officers: Captain, Lewis Hormell; First Lieutenant, William Egry; Second Lieutenant, Christ Knecht; First Sergeant, William Spangler; Second Sergeant, Peter Weist; Third Sergeant, Adam Ziller; Fourth Sergeant, Frederick Ploch. The riflemen, with ninety-two men and the following officers: Captain, Luther Giddings; First Lieutenant, D. Long; Second Lieutenant, D. Brecount; First Sergeant, J. P. Spiece; Second Sergeant, N. Allen; Third Sergeant, G. Coon; Fourth Sergeant, C. L. Helrigle; Corporals, W. C. Davis, V. B. Howard, John Smith, James Craig; were escorted to the public landing at the canal between Second and Third streets, by the dragoons, a company hastily organized, and using the arms and accouterments of the disbanded cavalry company, the artillery company and great crowds of

citizens. The roofs of the houses, the bridges, the banks of the canal and streets were filled with people, all vying with each other in acts of kindness to the departing soldiers and their weeping families. The excitement was intense. The crowd were alternately crying and cheering. The dragoons fired a salute. The gun squad with the "Mad Anthony" (in the language of a local of the day), made the "very earth tremble." The soldiers embarked on two canal boats and promptly started on their journey.

While the assembled crowd cheered and cheered again, the dragoons wheeled and trotted to the Main street canal bridge and fired a final salute to the departing soldiers.

They arrived at Camp Washington the night of June 5, and for several days complained because they had to sleep on the ground and cook their own rations. The flag of the Dayton Rifles was taken for "camp colors." The next few weeks were busy times, drilling and preparing for the field. Companies were daily arriving from different parts of the State, and it was soon apparent that too many were being enlisted. Capts. Giddings and Hormell each had too many men, and to reduce the number the men were notified that any who so desired might leave the ranks and return home. Although it was not a popular thing to do, quite a number availed themselves of the privilege.

Immediately after the departure of the companies, the Dayton Light Infantry was recruited for service, and organized with A. L. Stout as Captain; First Lieutenant, Daniel Tucker; Second Lieutenant, J. D. M. Foreman; Orderly Sergeant, M. Umbaugh; Second Sergeant, Owen Smith; Third Sergeant, Joshua Bowersock; Fourth Sergeant, William Anderson; Corporals, Lewis Motter, Russel George, Boyer Decker and Andrew Curtner. June 9, the company started by boat for Camp Washington. Too many companies having already reported, this company of Dayton Light Infantry, the Hocking County Riflemen, Preble County Riflemen, Xenia Riflemen, a company from Piqua, one from Cleveland, two from Columbus, and several from Cincinnati, were ordered home.

There were two Germans in the Dayton Light Infantry Company, and two Americans in the Dayton National Guard. And at Camp Washington, Capts. Hormell and Stout made an even trade, two "Dutchmen" for two "Buckeyes."

June 23, the three regiments were organized as follows:

FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Colonel, Alex. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati.
Lieutenant Colonel, John B. Weller, of Butler County.
Major, Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown County.
Capt. R. A. Moore's Company, of Cincinnati.
Capt. Armstrong's Company, of Cincinnati.
Capt. Ramsay's Company, of Cincinnati.
Capt. L. Krichner's Company, of Cincinnati.
Capt. Lewis Hormell's Company, of Dayton.
Capt. L. Giddings' Company, of Dayton.
Capt. Weller's Company, of Butler County.
Capt. Hamilton's Company, of Portsmouth.
Capt. Johnson's Company, of Brown County.
Capt. Bradley's Company, of Lower Sandusky.

The two companies from this county were mustered in, each with seventy-seven men, the Rifles as Company B, and the Guards as Company C, but not as color company.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Colonel, George W. Morgan, of Knox County.
Lieutenant Colonel, William Irvin, of Fairfield County.
Major, William Wall, of Athens County.

Capt. Walcott's Company, of Columbus.
Capt. Latham's Company, of Columbus.
Capt. Morgan's Company, of Mount Vernon.
Capt. Stadden's Company, of Newark.
Capt. McLean's Company, of Athens.
Capt. Worthington's Company, of Logan.
Capt. Irvin's Company, of Lancaster.
Capt. Brunner's Company, of Circleville.
Capt. Reynold's Company, of Chillicothe.
Capt. Irick's Company, of Hillsboro.

THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Colonel, S. R. Curtis, of Wayne County.
Lieutenant Colonel, G. W. McCook, of Jefferson County.
Major, J. S. Love, of Morgan County.
Capt. Allen's Company, of Massillon.
Capt. Moore's Company, of Wooster.
Capt. Woodruff's Company, of Norwalk.
Capt. McLaughlin's Company, of Mansfield.
Capt. Ford's Company, of Mansfield.
Capt. McCook's Company, of Steubenville.
Capt. Patterson's Company, of St. Clairville.
Capt. Meredith's Company, of Coshocton.
Capt. Nole's Company, of Zanesville.
Capt. Chapman's Company, of Seneca County.

A Colonel's pay was $75 a month; Lieutenant Colonel's, $60; Major's $50; Adjutant's and Quartermaster's, each, $10 additional to First Lieutenant's pay; Captain's, $40; First Lieutenant's, $30; Second Lieutenant's, $25; two principal Musicians in each regiment, $17 each; Sergeant Major's and Quartermaster Sergeant's, each, $17; First Sergeant's, $16; Duty Sergeant's, $13; Corporal's, $9; Musicians and privates, $8.

July 2, the regiments marched from Camp Washington into Cincinnati, and at the foot of Broadway embarked on the steamers New World and North Carolina. They were a fine body of men, and marched like veterans, with their knapsacks, canteens and accouterments, with their guns at shoulder, and with good field music. They were greeted by crowds along the line of march with cheer upon cheer. Just after noon, as the boats started, they were given a salute by a three-gun battery on the wharf.

In August, the First Regiment was at Camp Belknap, on the Texas side of the Rio Grande. Capt. Giddings, of Company B, was promoted to Major, Lieut. DeCamp Brecount was elected Captain, Sergeant J. P. Spiece, Second Lieutenant, and Nathan Allen Orderly Sergeant.

At Camargo, Capt. Brecount resigned, and Lieut. Spiece died. Lieut. David Long was promoted to Captain, and Sergeant Nathan Allen was made Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Egry, of the Guards, resigned, Lieut. Knecht was promoted to the vacancy and John P. Kline was elected Second Lieutenant. Augustus Rex, at that time Orderly Sergeant of the Guards, died August 26.

At Monterey, Col. Mitchell and Lieut. L. Motter were wounded, and Corp. William G. Davis was killed.

During the winter of 1846-47, E. A. King was appointed Captain in the regular army, and Thomas B. Tilton was appointed Lieutenant. They recruited a company. Twenty-two of the men were from this county and thirty-eight from Logan County.

Saturday, April 24, 1847, the company left for Cincinnati. They were escorted to the canal by the citizens. Mayor McKinney made them a farewell speech and Capt. King replied, pledging that his company—the "Dayton Reg-

ulars"—never would, by their action in the field, tarnish the fair name of the Dayton volunteers, won by gallantry at Seralvo and Monterey. This company was assigned to the Fifteenth United States Infantry. In the regiment were five Ohio companies, three from Michigan and two from Wisconsin. Col. George W. Morgan, Lieut. Col. John Howard, of Michigan, Maj. Samuel Wood.

May 12, in four canal boats, the Michigan and Wisconsin companies passed through Dayton.

News was received the same day that Companies B and C, of the First Ohio, were on their way home from war. A meeting of citizens was called, and a committee appointed to arrange reception ceremonies.

Saturday afternoon, June 26, the Dayton Rifles (Company B), with but forty men, reached Dayton, in command of Capt. D. Long. Crowds of citizens from town and country with militia, music and the gun squad, assembled at the canal, foot of Main street, and, as the boat swung around the bend at Phillip's Hill, a salute of twenty-nine guns was fired. The soldiers were escorted up Main street to Third, then to the National House, where Mayor McKinney welcomed them home. In reply, Maj. Giddings, with much feeling, referred to their departure and to this, their return, with but forty men. Twenty-one of their comrades were buried in Mexico; but they had brought back the flag untarnished that had been presented to them by the Dayton ladies. Cheer upon cheer was given to the soldiers, and crowds of friends escorted each man to his home.

Tuesday morning, June 29, the German company, C, of the First Regiment arrived home with forty-six men, Capt. Hormell commanding.

In the rain and mud they were escorted by the citizens to the National House and were welcomed in a brief speech by J. W. McCorkle. The crowd cheered, the band played, and all rejoiced in shaking hands with this fine body of men. The next evening the town was illuminated in honor of the return of the two companies. They had fireworks at the court house, the band was out, fife and drum stirred up the town, and the night was given up to bonfires, cannon and cheering.

Of these two companies, the following are the only members known to be now living:

Dayton Rifles, Company B—Maj. Luther Giddings, Capt. David Long, Capt. DeCamp Brecount and Lieut. Nathan Allen, Sergt. G. Coon, Privates David Taylor, William Howell and Edward Cummins (colored).

Dayton National Guard, Company C—Capt. L. Hormell, Lieuts. William Egry, Christ Knecht, Sr., and Ernst Kohlresor, Privates George Egerly, Charles Nickel, William Spangler, Jacob Jacobs —— Poock.

All of the volunteers under the first call having served their term and been discharged, the War Department called upon Ohio for another regiment. Under this call a company was raised in Dayton and named the "Dayton German Grenadiers," and organized as follows:

Captain, John Werner; First Lieutenant, John Fries; Second Lieutenant, Henry Toepfer, and one hundred enlisted men—thirty-five men from this county, twenty-five from Columbus, and the rest were enlisted in the vicinity of Bremen, Ohio. They were ordered to report at Camp Washington, and on May 31 were escorted by the militia and citizens to the public landing, where, after several speeches in German and English and a salute from the artillery, they boarded the packet for Cincinnati, where they were assigned to the Fourth Ohio Regiment, and Capt. Werner was made Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. Fries was promoted to the Captaincy, Henry Toepfer received the First Lieutenant's commission and William Graebe was elected Second Lieutenant. The regiment was organized with C. H. Brough as Colonel, John Werner, Lieutenant Colonel, and —— Young, of Butler County, Major. They were with Gen. Scott at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec, and with him marched in triumph into the City of Mexico.

At the storming of the works before the City of Mexico, the Company suffered severely. Lieut. Toepfer was killed and a number of his men. Capt. John Fries

was wounded. In February, 1848, the regiment was doing garrison duty at Puebla. In July, 1848, the company returned to Dayton with but thirty-six men, and were given a reception and dinner by their friends. Upon their arrival, they were escorted by the "National Guard" and artillery to the common just east of Bainbridge street, near Third. The tables were set on the ground now occupied by Stoddard's Agricultural Works. Philip Wegeman is the only member of this company now living.

The Fifth Ohio Regiment was organized in September, 1847. Colonel, William Irvin, Lancaster; Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Latham, of Columbus; Major, —— Link, of Circleville.

1848 TO 1861.*

After the close of the Mexican war, the organization of the "Junior Artillerists" was continued. The members were uniformed and armed with flint-lock horse-pistols—truly formidable! That portion of the German Company of "National Guards," which remained at home, kept up its organization, and after the war consolidated with the company that returned. The gun-squad, having been also continued, re-organized about 1852, and received an additional gun, making its armament a battery of two 12-pound brass pieces. A large cavalry company was raised about the same time under the militia law, and a second was organized, composed of young men, but neither company existed over a year.

"From about 1856 until 1861, were Dayton's grandest militia days. The Brigadier General with his brilliant Staff, their clanking swords, large plumes and big brass spurs and gay steeds, as they pranced at the head of a column, was a display of splendor that drew the populace in admiring crowds. Every button shone as if of gold; every horse and every officer stood firm and stern at his post, neither looking to the right nor to the left, but steady to the front."

The Dayton militia then consisted of five companies of infantry and a 2-gun battery, composed of grown persons—business men and mechanics. The term of enlistment was five years. Each company selected its own uniform; the arms were furnished by the State; the uniforms were handsome, and the organizations were very creditable. On parade days people came from near and far to witness the evolutions and feast their gaze on the glittering uniforms.

The largest military demonstration ever held in Dayton was on Saturday, the 3d of July, 1858, when the troops were reviewed by the Governor, Salmon P. Chase. For weeks in advance, the town was occupied with the arrangements; flaming posters were sent out for this "State military celebration," under the "direction of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers," announcing that "several Revolutionary heroes would be present;" that "there would be prize drills" for "silver medals," etc., etc.

Excursions were to come on the five railroads. All possible arrangements were made to provide for the strangers that were expected. Citizens were urged to and did decorate houses and streets. On the 2d, the Governor and his Staff arrived and were quartered at the Phillips House. "They were furnished with elegant horse equipments, manufactured for the occasion." On the same day, the following companies arrived and were assigned as follows: The "Rover Guard," from Cincinnati, with "Mentor's splendid band," were the guests of the Dayton Light Guard. The "Warren Guard," from Lebanon, were received by the "Montgomery Guard." The "Sandusky Artillery" were the guests of the "Steuben Artillery." The "Sandusky Yagers" were entertained by the "Lafayette Yagers." There was a succession of heavy showers all Friday afternoon, thus effectually watering the streets for the morrow, and the money that had been raised to pay for street sprinkling was appropriated by the committee for more powder. The military display was described as a magnificent affair. The town was crowded with people. At 10 o'clock, the column was formed on Main street, with twenty-two

* Prepared principally from a "Military History of Dayton," written by Ashley Brown, and published in the Dayton *Democrat* in 1878.

companies of artillery, cavalry and infantry, six brass bands, and a number of bands of field music. Right resting at Third, line displaying southwardly, they marched north to the head of Main street, counter-marched, and then south to the "grove" (now used as the Southern Ohio Fair Grounds). The ceremony at the grove was short.

Music; prayer by Chap. D. Winters; music; Declaration of Independence read by Maj. D. A. Haynes; music; oration by Gen. H. B. Carrington; music; benediction. After which the column was reformed and marched back to the city, and reviewed on Main street by the Governor as Commander-in-chief.

The following is a list of the Generals and their staff officers who were present: Salmon P. Chase, Governor and Commander-in-chief; Inspector Gen. H. B. Carrington, Quartermaster Gen. A. E. Glenn, Commissary Gen. L. Buttles, Chief of Engineers D. L. Wood, Surgeon Gen. W. McMillen, Maj. Gen. Adam Spiece, Lieut. Col. D. G. Fitch, Lieut. Col. G. W. Houk, Lieut. Col. F. Loury, Lieut. Col. D. E. Mead, Lieut. Col. H. G. Carey, Maj. William Lamme, Maj. William Pease, Maj. Gen. J. A. Jones, Assist. Adjt. Gen. J. H. Goodman, Assistant Judge Advocate Gen. J. J. Finch, Assistant Quartermaster Gen. J. A. Fosmer, Aid-de-Camp J. M. Webster, Brig. Gen. C. L. Vallandigham, Maj. D. A. Haynes, Maj. Samuel Craighead, Maj. James McDaniel, Maj. C. McDermont, Brig. Gen. F. N. Bill, Maj. Van Housen, Capt. W. D. Colt, Capt. H. J Donahue, Capt. O. Davgentelt, Brig. Gen. Garrison, Maj. W. Young, Brig. Gen J. F. Whiteman, Maj. Mason, Maj. Shellabarger, Maj. Snyder, Col. E. A. King, First Regiment Ohio Militia, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Tilton, Adjt. E. A. Parrott, Paymaster B. F. Eaker, Quartermaster George Nauerth. There were in line twenty-two companies of artillery, cavalry and infantry, as follows: Springfield Artillery, Dayton Light Artillery, Steuben Light Artillery, of Dayton, Sandusky Light Artillery, Lafayette Blues, gun squad, of Troy, Montgomery Cavalry, of Dayton, Infantry companies from Cincinnati, four. Infantry companies from Hamilton, two. Infantry company from Springfield, one. Infantry company from Fremont, one. Infantry company from Arlington, Clay Township, one. Infantry company from Sandusky, one. Infantry company from Troy, one. Infantry company from Lebanon, one. Our Dayton companies were the Montgomery Guard (Irish), Dayton Light Guard (American), National Guard (German), Lafayette Yagers (German). After dinner was held the drill for the prizes, which were awarded as follows: The artillery medal went to the Sandusky Light Artillery. The infantry medal to the Rover Guards, of Cincinnati. The light infantry medal was won by the Dayton Light Guard.

In September, of this year, another German infantry company, called the Washington Guard, was formed. September 22, the Dayton companies had a sham fight. The Mexican side consisted of the National Guard, Washington Guard, Steuben Battery. On the American side were the Light Guard, Montgomery Guard, Dayton Light Artillery. After about an hour's hard fighting, the Mexicans were driven off, "loss on our side trifling." For the next two years, the ranks of the militia companies were kept filled to the maximum. They had parades, drills, excursions, camps, target practice, entertainments, etc. The Dayton Zouaves were organized. Their quaint uniform, proficiency in drill and strict discipline attracted the attention of the community. Their first appearance on the streets was witnessed by thousands. In the fall, two companies of cadets were formed from the larger boys of the district schools. They were fully armed and equipped, wearing a grey uniform. They became very proficient in drill, and well disciplined.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

During the winter of 1860-61, it became apparent to the people of Dayton, as well as to all in the North, that civil war was inevitable, and the progress of events was watched with feverish anxiety by both citizens and militia. The evacuation of Fort Moultrie, by Maj. Anderson, caused intense excitement, and

when at last Fort Sumter fell, and the people of the North knew that the ball was opened, they sprang quickly into line at the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men; and the offer of 40,000 from Ohio by Gov. Dennison, the recruiting which was begun by all of the Dayton companies, and the promptness with which the young men responded to the call, gave evidence of the desire which the patriotic children of the nation possessed to advance and overthrow her enemies. The recruiting office of the Montgomery Guard was at the armory, southeast corner First and St. Clair streets; that of the Dayton Light Guard at its armory, on the north side of Third street, midway between Jefferson and Main, and that of the Lafayette Guard at its armory, at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Market streets.

Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, April 17, 1861, the Dayton Light Guard and the Montgomery Guard marched to the depot on Sixth street and took the train for Columbus. Immense crowds lined the streets and filled the depot. When the company flags were unfurled, cheer upon cheer rent the air. Men of all parties joined the escort, and without division assisted in the "enthusiastic God-speed" to the departing volunteers, thus rendering the occasion one of extraordinary interest. At 12 o'clock the same night, the Lafayette Guard departed. The same crowd, that had not left the streets, escorted them with cheers and good wishes to the depot. If there ever was a time when the hearts of the people beat in unison and were filled with the same patriotic spirit, it was then, when the large assemblage gave expression to sentiments of approval and good wishes to the volunteers.

The same night the Dayton Light Artillery concluded to muster into the service as riflemen. They offered their services and were immediately accepted by the Governor, and on Saturday, April 20, they took their departure for Columbus. Their uniform was red shirts and dark pants and cap. They made a very handsome appearance as they marched from their armory. The affection shown by their familes, and the great crowd that accompanied them to the depot, exhibited the sympathy shown by all. As the train moved out, showers of blessings and good wishes accompanied them from the deeply moved crowd. On the 19th, recruiting lists of the "Anderson Guard" were opened at their armory in Brown's Hall, on the south side of Third street, half way between Main and Jefferson streets. On the night of the 20th, sixty-four men had enrolled and the company organized. The next day was Sunday. The armory was one continuous scene of excitement. The day was given up to providing for the volunteers. Lady friends were busy making flannnel shirts, havelocks and needle cases. Caps, shoes and blankets were provided by a committee of citizens.

The doctors of the town offered their services free to families of the volunteers; druggists agreed to fill all prescriptions without charge; $5,000 was raised at a meeting of citizens to supply the immediate wants of families who might need it; donations of all kinds were sent in; young and old, men, women and children, alike did all in their power to aid in sending off the troops. A young boy desired to and did enlist; the father hearing of it, went to the recruiting office and erased his name; the excited boy asked his father what he meant; the reply was, "I want you to stay at home and help me work," to which the boy answered, "I'll just tell you what it is. I'll be d——d if I'll work for you or anybody else till this war is over."

Sunday night the "Anderson Guard" were quartered in Beckel Hall, waiting orders from Columbus. Monday morning the excitement increased as the hour drew near for the departure of the company; the streets were filled with people, the hall was crowded, the soldiers and citizens joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and amid cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and flags, the company filed into the street; every foot of room was occupied on the streets and sidewalks; weeping friends were bidding good-bye to their husbands, fathers and brothers; children were crying; the crowds were shouting farewell to the gallant, true-hearted volunteers.

Scenes at the depot cannot be described in a short space. When the train moved off, the cheering was renewed, and another hundred men had gone, making a total of 465 men sent from Dayton in response to the first call for three months' enlistments. Upon the arrival at Columbus, the first three Dayton companies were assigned to the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as follows: Lafayette Guards as Company B (German), Dayton Light Guards as Company C (color company), Montgomery Guards as Company D (Irish).

This regiment and the Second Ohio were ordered and started, by railroad, to Washington on Friday, April 19. They had the usual experience of raw troops, whose first duty always seems to be grumbling at the imaginary poor grub and hard beds. They were detained at Harrisburg for a few days, where the time was occupied in drilling and writing letters home. They then moved to Lancaster to be armed and equipped, thence to Washington and their first fight at Vienna. At the battle of Bull Run they covered themselves with glory, and in the retreat of the army the regiment was in the brigade under Gen. R. C. Schenck. Their term of enlistment having expired, they were discharged, and reached Dayton Friday evening, August 2. They were received at the depot by the militia companies, fire department and a vast concourse of citizens, with shouts of welcome, patriotic speeches and salutes by the artillery, escorted to the court house and dismissed, each man to narrate again and again to his friends his three months' experience in Uncle Sam's army. The great demonstration was enthusiastic in the extreme — a just tribute to their gallantry. They were the heroes of the hour and their homes the center of attraction, and the petted soldiers felt their importance. A good story was told on one of them, living in a prominent corner house up town. He asked his mother and insisted that his bed should be placed in the yard under the trees, as he had been so used to sleeping out doors that he could not rest in the house. He soon got over that after his comrades heard of it.

The "Dayton Riflemen" and the "Anderson Guard" were ordered to Camp Jackson, within the limits of the city of Columbus, and on the formation of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry were assigned to that regiment, the riflemen as Company A and the Guards as Company G, and commenced drill, and complain of the terrible grub—no soft bread, no butter; it was awful. Then they expected to be in battle within a day or two after leaving home, and were disappointed. Washington was safe and the first danger had passed. The Government determined to hold these troops in Ohio as a reserve, and for more perfect organization the regiment, with others, was ordered to a point on Little Miami River, distant fifteen miles from Cincinnati, where they assisted in the arranging and construction of Camp Dennison. All of the thirteen Ohio regiments (except the First and Second) that were organized under the President's first call for troops were stationed here, and were kept constantly drilling for the next six or seven weeks, when they were re-organized for the three years' service. June 20, the Eleventh Regiment was re-organized, Company A re-enlisting for the three years' service. A portion of Company G returned to Dayton, the rest enlisting in other companies and regiments.

With the necessity for soldiers came the need of furnishing them with various articles of clothing, and the little conveniences which fair and willing hands knew so well how to bring into existence from the storehouses devoted to the cause. Meetings were held at all available places; churches and ladies' societies took the work in hand, and the manufacture of shirts, socks, clothing, blankets, etc., was entered into with spirit. The departing soldiers were well supplied, and especial care was taken also to look after the needs of their families. Large sums of money were raised by private subscription; the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners appropriated $10,000 each, for the relief of soldiers' families; societies and incorporated companies of all kinds, also the fire department, contributed liberally from their resources, and certainly neither the volunteers nor their families had cause to complain that they were not comfortably provided for. Not only was this the case in the beginning, but throughout the entire term of strife. Day-

Respectfully

S. W. Hoover

PROP. OF THE DAYTON STAR NURSERIES

yours Truly

J. W. Gaines

PROPRIETOR OF THE DAYTON STAR NURSERIES.

ion and the noble county around her, won the lasting gratitude of the soldier boys and their families, and there is to-day a feeling of pride at the recollection of duties performed when the war-cloud hung darkly over the land.

On the evening of Tuesday, April 16, 1861, the "Zouave Rangers," a thoroughly armed and equipped organization, passed a resolution as follows: "*Resolved*, That the Zouave Rangers of Dayton tender their services to the Governor of Ohio, as a home-guard, to do services within the limits of the State only." The company was accepted by the Governor, and departed for Columbus on the evening of the 22d of April. Remaining at that point for some time, doing garrison duty, they were stationed as a guard at the east end of the Marietta Railroad, and after three months of service, returned to Dayton on the 25th of July. The "Buckeye Guard" opened its armory and recruiting lists at Brown's Hall, on Third street, April 24, in view of being ready as soon as another company should be accepted. Having become fully organized, they tendered their services on the 29th, and were at once accepted. They left for Hamilton, eighty-seven strong, on the 2d of May, and going into camp at that city, remained until the 20th of the same month, when they returned to Dayton to recruit for the three years' service.

Numerous companies and regiments from other points in Ohio, and from different States, passed through Dayton during the first three months of the war, over the railways, and the Committees, who made it their duty to look after those matters, gathered provisions as speedily as possible, and taking them to the depot, furnished the men with good lunches. These Committees were composed principally of ladies, who were very active on such occasions, looking after the comfort of the strangers on their way to the front, or to points of rendezvous, with great care. Many pleasant acquaintances were thus formed, which were continued by correspondence during the war. On the 21st of May, the First Ohio Regimental Band left Dayton to join the regiment at Philadelphia. A purse of $100 in gold was presented to it by friends as the cars were on the point of starting.

There were but few enlistments in the navy from this locality. The recruiting for three years' service began in May, 1861. Several distinguished officers were from Dayton. At the outbreak of the rebellion, R. C. Schenck tendered his services to the President, and was at once appointed Brigadier General and rendered distinguished services, for which he was promoted to the rank of Major General. In December, 1863, he resigned to take his seat in Congress.

George Crook, who was born near Dayton, graduated at West Point in 1852, served in the Western army until the war broke out; in August, 1861, was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in the spring of 1862 was placed in command of a brigade in the Army of West Virginia. In July of the same year, his brigade, as a part of the celebrated Kanawha Division, was transferred to the Army of the Potomac. For distinguished services, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, July 20, 1864, he was brevetted Major General "for gallantry and efficient services," and about January, 1865, was promoted to full Major General of Volunteers, in which capacity he served through the war and was mustered out on the 15th day of January, 1866, and ordered to his regiment in the regular army as Lieutenant Colonel, and has since been promoted to full Brigadier General in the United States Army.

The "Buckeye Guard" opened recruiting lists for three years' service, unless sooner discharged, on the morning of the 20th of May, and ten days later moved by rail to Camp Jackson. Fifty Dayton men were in this company, which was afterward transferred to Camp Chase, four miles east of Columbus, and assigned to the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Twenty-five men who had enlisted to serve three years in Company A, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, left to join that company at Camp Dennison May 29. The company was re-organized for the three years' service on the 15th of June, retaining its position in the regiment. It contained seventy Dayton men. On the latter date the "Union Guard" established an armory in the hall at the southwest corner of Market and Jefferson

streets, and on the 26th began recruiting for the three years' service. It was fully organized, and mustered into service at Camp Dennison, as Company I, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 29; the company contained twenty-five Dayton men, the rest were from the townships of Montgomery County, and some from the counties of Preble, Greene and Darke.

Twenty men for the First Ohio Battery were recruited at Dayton July 6, 1861, and were soon taken to Camp Dennison, where the battery was organized. From its peculiar service and equipment during its first year's service, it was always known as the "Jackass Battery." A recruiting office for United States regular army was opened at Dayton, July 25, 1861, and continued through the war. About one hundred men were enlisted therein, being assigned principally to the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth United States Infantry. The term of service had been reduced by Congress from five to three years.

August 5, recruiting for the First Ohio Infantry for the three years' service began. On the 19th the site for a military camp was selected two and one-half miles east of Dayton, on the hill, just south of where the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and Dayton & Southeastern Railroads now cross the Springfield pike. The camp was given the name of "Camp Corwin." August 20, a company of sixty-five men marched in from the northern part of the county and camped in the fair grounds. In the town, all was military excitement. There were twelve recruiting offices, four raising companies for the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, two for the regular army, one for cavalry, one for the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a company of sharpshooters for the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, an independent company, one company for the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry and one for the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. August 23, the first three companies, numbering in the aggregate 200 men, marched to Camp Corwin. August 26, General Order No. 1 was issued, and military duty began. September 3, the Dayton Cavalry Company was ordered to Camp Corwin. The next two months were devoted to drilling and organization. Saturday, October 12, notice was received that the Government could not supply the regiment with blankets. A meeting was called at once, and on Monday 1,000 blankets, besides shirts, socks, etc., were distributed to the men. Thus nobly did the patriotic people respond to the call for aid. October 31, at 8:30 A. M., the regiment marched in from Camp Corwin and boarded the train at the Union depot. They were a fine body of men; four companies were from Dayton—Company B, 100 Dayton men; Company C, 80 Dayton men; Company E, 60 Dayton men; Company F, 100 Dayton men.

The streets were crowded with people, who marched to the depot with the men, where wives, sisters, children and friends bade them a tearful farewell. Camp Corwin was discontinued. August 7, recruiting commenced for a company for the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As soon as a squad was accepted, it was forwarded to the regimental camp at Hamilton, and assigned as Company H. In the company there were forty-five Dayton men. August 20, an office was opened at the northeast corner of Ludlow and Third streets, to recruit a company for the Fourth Regiment Ohio Cavalry. September 20, the company went to Camp Gurley, where they were mounted, equipped and drilled. November 23, the regiment moved to Camp Dennison, and to the front on December 6. The company contained about fifty Dayton men. August 20, an office was opened to recruit a company of sharpshooters that were afterward assigned to the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. There was great delay in the organization. October 10, the company left, forty of the men being from Dayton. They went to Camp Hamilton, thence to Missouri. August 22, recruiting was began for a company for the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. About thirty Dayton men were received, who were forwarded to the regimental headquarters at Camp Dennison from whence the regiment, as soon as organized was moved to Kentucky.

September 12, the Citizens' Relief Committee, that had been in active service since the commencement of the war, held its final meeting, when the business was

turned over to the County Commissioners. September 19, an officers tent was pitched on the court house lot as a recruiting office for a company to join the Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment. Twenty recruits were secured the first day, and in the latter part of November the company was moved to the headquarters of the regiment in Indiana. There were about forty Dayton men. September 19, a recruiting office was opened for the purpose of organizing a company for the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry. The regimental headquarters were at Springfield. As fast as recruits were received, they were forwarded to that point. Within thirty days the company was filled, there being about twenty-five men from Dayton.

Immediately after the departure of the three months' troops in April, 1861, militia companies were formed. Each ward had its own company of "Home Guard." Then a company called the State Guard was formed by sixty of our most prominent gentlemen over forty-five years of age. The remaining members of each of the three companies, that were assigned to the First Regiment, organized what they called Company B of each of their companies. Members of the Society of Turners formed themselves into the Dayton "Yagers." There were two cavalry companies and one of artillery. The Ohio Guard, Oregon Home Guard, the Dayton Grays were again revived. The Franklin Invincibles, a company of "minute men," the Dayton Forcibles, National Guard, the Union Reserve Guard, Harrison Rangers, Slemmer Guard, McClellan Guard, and Franklin Zouaves. The parades, drills, festivals and picnics of these companies kept the people busy sightseeing as a relief from the more exciting news from the army.

A military committee for Montgomery County was appointed by the Governor, October 15, 1861, and to it was given charge of recruiting and organization, and all other military matters, and control of affairs generally, so far as the interests of the State and Government were concerned. The names of the gentlemen who served on this committee are as follows: E. S. Young, Daniel A. Haynes, James Turner, T. A. Phillips, Henry Fowler, Robert W. Steele, Thomas J. S. Smith, J. Grove Stutsman, Thomas B. Tilton. The Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry had a recruiting office at Froslin Hall, while that of a company of sharpshooters was at Walden's Hall, on East Fifth street. A squad of twenty-seven Dayton men left October 17, for Benton Barracks, Missouri, where they were assigned to the regiment of western sharpshooters. Twenty-three more men from Dayton joined them in October and November, while the county at large and the counties adjoining furnished men for the same company. December 12, at the regimental organization, they were assigned as Company G; they were armed with American target rifles without bayonets, and equipped with bear-skin pouch, powder horn, squirrel tail cap, blue coat and blue pants. After a time spent in skirmishing in Missouri, the regiment was sent up the Cumberland River, thence to Pittsburg Landing. By order of the Secretary of War, the name of the regiment was changed, April 1, 1862, to the Fourteenth Missouri, and after the close of the movement around Corinth, Miss., in the fall of 1862, the Secretary of War issued an order changing its name to the Sixty-sixth Illinois, which was retained throughout the war. The command saw active service, participating in the campaigns from Tuscumbia Bridge, February 3, 1863, to Whiteside's Farm, September 9, 1863. In January, 1864, 470 of the men re-enlisted, going home for a thirty days' veteran furlough on the 28th of that month. March 3, 1864, they re-organized at Joliet, Ill., and were sent forward to the army in time to participate in the great Atlanta campaign, having been assigned to the Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps, and afterward to the Fifteenth Corps. The regiment lost 225 men in killed, wounded and missing in 120 days; subsequently went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was with Hazen at the storming of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, when a line of supplies from the boats was opened up and the way of the victorious Union army was not longer disputed in that direction. The time of several members of Company G expired December 18, 1864, and they returned to Dayton from before Savannah, January 7, 1865. Those remaining were reviewed with

their command by Gen. Sherman and others. Starting on the homeward march from Raleigh, N. C., April 29, 1865, they arrived at Washington on the 24th of May, and at that city participated in the grand review of Sherman's army. June 3, they started for Louisville, Ky., where they arrived on the 7th, were mustered out, deposited the regimental colors at Springfield, Ill., were paid, and returned to their homes with all the honors of war upon them.

During October, November and December, 1861, the military committee collected by contribution from the citizens of Dayton and the country a large number of blankets, shirts, socks, and other clothing to be sent to the soldiers in the field. The Soldiers' Aid Society at Dayton did their share of this good work, and continued their efforts through the winter, regularly sending supplies to the Dayton boys in the field. Fairs and festivals were held and every means taken to assure the comfort of the volunteers and their families. About December 1, 1861, the company raised for the Seventy-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was sent to Camp John McLean, near Cincinnati; it contained twenty-five Dayton men. The regiment was organized December 18, 1861, and sent to West Virginia.

The Adjutant General of Ohio urged the "instant, earnest and combined efforts of officers, committees, and patriotic citizens in recruiting, thus to enable Ohio to send 35,000 more men to the army that was to operate against Nashville and New Orleans." Within the months of November and December, 1861, and during the year 1862, many recruiting offices were opened in Dayton, and as fast as companies were organized they were forwarded to the following regiments in order given. The Fifty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Ohio Infantry. The Eighth Ohio Battery. Sixty-first, Fifty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Ninty-third, Fiftieth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, Second Ohio Cavalry, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, and the Seventeenth Ohio Battery. The company for the Fifty-eighth was recruited as a German company. In it were ninety-five Dayton men. They were sent to Camp Chase as fast as enlisted, where the regiment was organized and drilled, and on February 11 sent to the field. Recruiting began November 2, 1861, for the Sixty-ninth Ohio. There seven Dayton men enlisted for Company G, and sent to Camp Hamilton, where the regiment organized and was sent to the field on the 19th of April. In November there were enlisted twelve men in Dayton for the Seventy-first, then being organized at a camp near Troy, where they remained until ordered, February 10, to Paducah.

November 1, recruiting began for the Eighth Ohio Battery. By January 1, thirty Dayton men had enlisted and been taken to camp at Troy, where they remained until in February, when they were moved to Camp Dennison. The battery organized and received guns and complete equipment. March 22, they were moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., thence to Pittsburg Landing. During the winter the Sixty-first was organized at Camp Chase. There were twenty Dayton men enlisted in the regiment. The rendezvous for the Fifty-second Ohio was at Camp Dennison. Recruiting was slow from May 15 to August 15, the date of the organization of the regiment. August 25, at sunrise, they left for Kentucky. In passing through Cincinnati, they were presented with beautiful regimental colors by the citizens. There were twelve Dayton men in the regiment. Four Dayton boys at Oxford College enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio, a three months' regiment organized by Gov. Tod as part of a re-enforcement to be sent to Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. They were organized at Camp Chase, and sent to Clarksburg, W. Va., on the 6th of June, 1862. Twenty-six men were enlisted in one of the tents on the court house lot for three months' service in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

In July, the State had been divided into eleven military districts. Montgomery County was included in the Fourth District. One of the regiments to be raised was the Ninety third, to rendezvous at Camp Dayton (afterward located at the fair grounds at the lower end of Main street). Meetings were held in all of

the townships and in Dayton during July and August, to assist in filling up the regiment. There were four Dayton companies—A. I, G and K. 200 of the men were from Dayton. The aid societies again brought their efforts into requisition for the benefit of the volunteers and their families; recruiting offices were opened in tents on the court house lot and in buildings in all parts of the city. The military spirit of the people was again aroused in response to the call for troops. Citizens' committees were appointed in all the wards, and nightly meetings were held to aid the officers in filling the ranks. The streets were used for company and squad drill. Monday morning, August 11, the companies began to assemble, and during the week nine companies were in camp and regular military duty began. Citizens from all over the district visited the camp, carrying supplies of all kinds to the soldiers. The young ladies of Dayton presented the regiment with a handsome stand of colors. The organization left by rail for Lexington, Ky., on the afternoon of Saturday, August 23.

The Fiftieth Ohio contained twenty Dayton men, and was recruited between November, 1861, and August, 1862. It was at first intended to make it an Irish regiment, but the idea was finally abandoned, and the muster-in occurred at Camp Dennison on the 27th of August, 1862. Fifteen Dayton men enlisted in the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, which commenced recruiting in the city in August, 1862, in one of the nine tents on the court house lot, and on Sunday, August 24, were ordered to Camp Dayton. A few days afterward, they were sent to Cincinnati and equipped, and on the 3d of September were forwarded to the field. In July and August, the portion of a German company was recruited in Dayton for the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Infantry. In it there were fifteen Dayton men. The regiment was organized at Camp Dennison and sent to the field September 4. The One Hundred and Eighth Ohio was also a German regiment. The recruiting office here was one of the tents on the court house lot, where forty-three men were enlisted for Company E. It was intended to organize the regiment at Camp Dennison, but the Kirby Smith raid hurried them to Kentucky.

In August, one of the tents at the court house was used to recruit a company for the Second Ohio Cavalry. A battalion was organized at Camp Dennison, and October 14, they were sent to Kentucky, serving in that State until the latter part of March, 1863, when the four companies joined the other eight companies of the regiment near Lexington. There were thirty-seven Dayton men in the regiment. In August, 1862, the military committee authorized the organization of a company that was afterward assigned to the Sixty-third Ohio. First they went to Camp Dayton, then back of Covington, Ky., in the defense of Cincinnati against Kirby Smith, and on the 5th of November joined the regiment near Grand Junction, Miss. There were twenty-five Dayton men in the company. Ten men were recruited on the court house lot for the Eighty-fourth Ohio, but afterward, in December, 1862, were assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then organizing at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. January 1, 1863, the regiment was ordered to the front. In August, 1862, a new company was needed for the old Eleventh Ohio Infantry. In one of the tents at the court house recruiting lists were opened, and a number of men enlisted for that splendid regiment. Dayton furnished twenty of the new men, and they were assigned as Company I. Thus ended recruiting for the year 1862.

Through the fall, several companies from this and other counties were at Camp Dayton. An effort was made to organize the One Hundred and Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but failed. City and county bonds were issued in large amounts to raise money for soldiers and their families. Soldiers passing to the front, or the wounded coming from the field, were met at the depot by our ladies with provisions and delicacies for their comfort and relief. Additional "Soldiers' Aid Societies" had been organized throughout the city, and in fact for the last six months scarcely anything was done but to assist in organizing and supplying the soldiers and their families. The citizens' committee had raised $20,077.75 by

subscription within two weeks' time. August 19, the military committee began arranging for the first draft. On the 22d, formal notice was given that it would occur on Wednesday, September 3. Then began the fun; men of all parties, creeds and conditions began maneuvering for exemption. By their own accounts, our people of all ages were sadly afflicted, and getting no better fast. The boys in the field were laughing at their brothers, fathers and sons at home, wishing that they would be drafted. Each ward in the city had funds in the hands of a committee with which to get substitutes and volunteers credited to their respective wards, and thus free them from the dreadful draft, September 3. The time was extended to the 16th, then again to October 1, at which time it took place for all townships that had not furnished their full share of volunteers. The city, I believe, was clear.

Kirby Smith's advance upon Cincinnati thoroughly aroused the citizens of Ohio to the dangers of and destruction by an invading enemy. The militia and citizens generally turned out in great numbers, and marched overland on foot, horseback or in conveyances, and by railroad, to the defense of our border, and especially Cincinnati.

In the early fall of 1862, the people of Ohio were subjected to a bad scare. The national arms had been defeated at Richmond, Ky., and there was conclusive evidence that the rebels intended pushing northward as far as the Ohio River, and would probably invade Ohio and Indiana. It was a time for action, and men of nerve were not found wanting. On the 2d of September, Gov. Tod called upon the citizens of Ohio to arm and organize themselves and proceed by rail to Cincinnati for the defense of the State. The alarm was sounded far and near; bells were rung, guns fired, and mounted men galloped swiftly over the country to arouse those beyond the immediate spread of the news. Old guns were cleaned up, ammunition was purchased, neighborhoods everywhere rallied at given points—at cross-roads, in schoolhouses, churches, blacksmith shops, or where it happened—and tens of thousands of men, known as "the squirrel-hunters," armed with rifle, powder-horn and bullet-pouch, wearing homespun garments and having blankets slung across their shoulders, responded to the call and proceeded as rapidly as possible to Cincinnati, while many anxious hearts at home beat with fear of what the future might develop, yet with pride at the patriotism of their loved defenders. The men, on their arrival at Cincinnati, were marched through the city and across the river on a ponton bridge, finally halting in the fortifications in the rear of Covington, Ky.

The citizens of Dayton responded with great alacrity to the Governor's call, and on the morning after it was received (September 3), sent three companies of 100 men each to Cincinnati. Companies were formed in each of the wards. The Germans met in Beckel Hall, and Irishmen were called together at Hibernia Hall. At each place, a battalion was organized, making in all thirteen companies of infantry and one company of cavalry. All citizens were requested to bring to headquarters rifles and shot guns for the use of the companies. Armories and halls were open in the afternoon and at night for drill. The streets were used by companies and squads. Factories and stores closed at 4 P. M., so that all could drill. The three companies that were sent to Cincinnati, after several days' duty in the city, were assigned to the First Regiment Ohio Militia, and ordered to North Bend to guard twenty miles of river front. They established "Camp Harrison" above the mouth of the Big Miami. Being unused to camp life and Government rations, and having no cooks, they did not at first enjoy the service. A company styled the "Body Guard," formed by thirty Dayton gentlemen, who had armed themselves with fine army rifles, reported at Camp Harrison, where they remained during the "siege." On the 17th day of September, after two weeks' service, all returned to Dayton.

A good story is told on a member of one of the companies, who was putting on the airs of a veteran. His wife and children had prepared a good dinner, it being the first meal after the father had returned. They sat down to chicken, potatoes, etc., etc. He got up from the table, turned up his nose, walked to the grocery, bought some beans and side meat, took them home and said to his wife, "Nett, there is the kind of dinner a soldier wants."

The principal aid societies were the Soldiers' Aid Societies Nos. 1 and 2, and the Soldiers' Aid Society of Oregon, and two aid societies whose members were little girls. The churches all had auxiliary societies. All were busy day and night providing for our own men and the many companies passing through. Sometimes there would be trains carrying 1,200 or 1,500 men. The ladies were always ready to serve coffee and a good lunch at the depot, receiving the thanks of the soldiers and "God bless the Dayton people." September 15, some excitement was occasioned by the report that there was a party of rebel spies in town that day. A squad of ten mounted men was started in pursuit, going north on the Covington pike, thence west to Euphemia, near which place the spies were captured and taken to Richmond, Ind., and turned over to the Provost Marshal.

Four companies of infantry were then at Camp Dayton, which had been recruited for the One Hundred and Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the 12th of September, three of these companies were ordered to Camp Shaler, four miles south of Covington, Ky., where they remained until the 2d of October. On the latter date, they returned to Camp Dayton, and were afterward assigned to the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 1st of September, 1862, a draft was ordered to fill the quotas of the respective counties, but it was postponed to the 16th. The number required from each township and ward was sent to the Draft Commissioners by the Governor on the 12th of September, the list being as follows: Madison Township, 62; Jefferson, 64; Jackson, 79; Perry, 66; Clay, 54; Randolph, 63; Wayne, 23; Butler, 44; Washington, 39; German, 69; Miami, 94; Harrison, 21; Mad River, 22; Van Buren 38; First Ward, Dayton, none; Second Ward, none; Third Ward, 12; Fourth Ward, 5; Fifth and Sixth Wards, none. Substitutes and exemptions were almost frantically sought after. The townships were left to take care of themselves, while the city endeavored to free the two wards. Large sums were paid to those who enlisted as substitutes. In the city, 226 persons claimed exemption, and of that number, 178 were allowed. Everybody was excited; agents were at work with pockets full of money, and on the day of the draft (October 1) it was found that Dayton and the township of Mad River were free. The other townships recruited but little, and nearly the full numbers shown above were drafted in them. The men were assembled at Camp Dayton, and taken from there to Camp Dennison, where they were organized into companies and regiments.

In December, 1862, twenty-two men were recruited here for the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then organizing at Camp Dennison. December 27, they were ordered to Louisville, Ky., where they remained on duty for a month, then were moved out thirty miles on the Nashville Railroad, and, after three weeks, returned to Louisville and took boats for Nashville, and were assigned to Gilbert's division. The regiment received a bloody baptism at Chickamauga, losing 138 officers and men. January, 1863, an officer of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry came to Dayton to organize a brass band for the regiment, then stationed at Nashville and known as Gov. Andrew Johnson's "body guard." Seven men were recruited for the band in Dayton and ten from Germantown. They were stationed at Nashville until April, 1865, then sent to Greenville; were mustered out at Knoxville June 20, 1865, paid off at Nashville and came home.

An enthusiastic demonstration occurred in Dayton on Saturday, April 6, 1863, when 142 loads of wood for soldiers' families were brought into the city by the farmers from all sections of the county. Large quantities of provisions were also donated, both by the farmers and by citizens of Dayton. May 6, 1863, martial law was proclaimed in Montgomery County, and a company of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry was stationed at Dayton. May 27, a tent was pitched on the court house lot, and recruiting began for Company K, First Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery. The company, when organized, consisted of 152 men. Fifty Dayton men enlisted. In August, the company joined the regiment at Covington, Ky., and assisted in the construction of the extensive earthworks in a circle of eight miles around Covington and Newport, thus making Cincinnati one of the strongest fortified cities in the land. The regiment was armed and drilled as infantry, and served as such the greater part of the time. Company K was assigned to provost duty in Covington; afterward, was stationed at Camp Nelson, with Companies H, L and M. Ten recruits were sent from Dayton. In March, 1864, the regiment marched over the mountains through the heavy snow to Knoxville, and from that time until July 14, 1865, the date of their discharge, they were in active field service.

Four companies of Ohio State militia were organized in Dayton in May and June, 1863. On the 21st of the latter month, the county was relieved from martial law, and a military post was established in the city; and on the 26th, recruiting began for a cavalry company for six months' service. Headquarters were in a tent at the court house. In another of these tents a recruiting office was opened, July 2, for Company C, Second Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery. Eleven Dayton men enlisted, proceeded to Camp Dennison, thence to Covington, where the company was mustered in on the 26th of August. The battery was ordered to Fort Smith, at Bowling Green, Ky., where it was on duty until May 6, 1864, when it moved to Charleston, Tenn. August 18, Wheeler's rebel cavalry attacked the post and were repulsed. The battery, with Gen. Steedman's column, pursued. October 9, the battery moved to Fort Saunders and Knoxville; November 18, moved with the forces under Gen. Tillson to open communication with the troops, then in a critical situation at Strawberry Plains. In two days, it returned to Knoxville: December 7, marched under Gen. Ammen to Bean's Station, Tenn., and returned to Knoxville on the 29th, thence to London, Tenn., which place it secured January 11, 1865, where it remained until August 23, when it was taken to Nashville and mustered out. August 29, the men arrived at Camp Chase, where they were paid and discharged.

The 4th of July, 1863, was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Dayton, and excitement ran high over the good news that the Union arms had been successful at Gettysburg. On the following day came the news of the fall of Vicksburg, and a large meeting for rejoicing was held at the court house.

Under the militia law, each ward in the city was, on the 9th of July, divided into three "military districts," and each district was required to organize a company of militia, and July 15, each company elected its officers. These organizations were dubbed "Flat Foots." Early in July, the famous Morgan raid began. On the 8th, the rebel cavalry crossed the Ohio River and were advancing through Indiana. Their movements were rapid. All kinds of reports were in circulation, and telegraphed all over the country; every town in Southern Ohio expected to be laid in ashes. The militia were hastily gathered. July 12, Gov. Tod ordered out the militia, and the companies from this county were ordered to Camp Dennison. July 13, the Mayor of Dayton issued a proclamation requesting the suspension of all business, and that the citizens

E. Pancoast

(DECEASED)

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would assemble at the engine houses to organize companies to be sent to Hamilton.

The Military Committee appealed to the people to arm themselves for defense. Silver-ware and valuables were buried or sent North; horses were also run North for security. The two infantry companies that were stationed here —one of them mounted—were sent to Hamilton. Those of our citizens who had horses and could get guns were organized into a company of scouts and sent to the front to patrol the country roads. They reached Middletown at night, and scoured the territory as far west as Winchester. At one place they were taken for Morgan raiders. They returned to Dayton on the evening of the 14th. The recruits for the six-months cavalry company organized and started in the pursuit and captured fifteen of the rebels, turned them over to Gen. Burnside and returned to Dayton on the 15th. On the 17th, the militia companies returned from Hamilton, and the big scare was over. While the militia were gone, all remaining able-bodied men were organized into companies and squads for defense. Pickets were thrown out on all the roads. The town was thoroughly patroled. The butchers coming to market were terribly frightened at the challenge, "Who goes there?" The "outpost" down the river road was re-enforced and held in line of battle behind the fence till daylight, only to find that its cause of alarm was three cows feeding along the road. The companies that were sent to Hamilton were poorly armed and had no ammunition. The horses for an artillery company were being taken overland from Findlay to Cincinnati, and halted near the suburbs of Dayton. One of the men, strolling through the town, was picked up as a rebel spy, but was soon released.

The six-months cavalry company was recruited in August and September, 1863, and assigned to the Fourth Ohio Independent Battalion. In this company were ninety Dayton men. They were mustered into service at Cincinnati, and left Covington September 16 for the interior of Kentucky. For the next eight months, they were kept continually scouting. After their time had for two months expired, they were returned to Cincinnati and mustered out of the service. In September, five men were recruited in Dayton for the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, which regiment was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. On the 10th of September, 1863, the "Flat Foots" went into camp at Camp Miami, near Piqua, where they remained two days, and had as much experience, to let them tell it, as the veterans of three years. On the 7th of November following, another large wood procession was formed in Dayton by the farmers, 350 loads of wood and provisions being in line. The boys of the city afterward organized themselves into clubs, bearing such euphonious titles as "Miami City Club," "Oregon Bucks," "West-Enders," "Central Club," "California Tigers," "Oregon Champions," "Frenchtown Rangers," "Independent Rangers," "Water Street Bucks," "Bucklot Rangers," "Buckeye Rangers," etc., for the purpose of sawing on the wood brought in for soldiers' families. The clubs were formed into a regiment, and they marched by companies through the streets, bearing their saws, bucks and axes, and whenever a pile of wood was found at a soldier's door, it was speedily worked up ready for the stove. A grand "bazar" was opened in the Beckel House on the evening of December 23, 1863, and continued until the night of January 4, 1864. It was arranged by committees from the numerous Soldiers' Aid Societies of the city, and donations came from all directions. It was a complete success, the net proceeds amounting to about $20,000.

During the first four months of 1864, most of the regiments in which Dayton men had enlisted were re-enlisted as veterans for three years longer, and were returned to their homes on a thirty-days' furlough. Heartily were they

welcomed by friends and family; the people all treated them with the respect they deserved, and the boys greatly enjoyed the rest and relief from camp duty. The members of the different companies took advantage of the efforts of the citizens to enlist men enough to free the city from the draft, and tried to secure the recruits for their own regiments. In this way there were about eighty Dayton men enlisted for old regiments and taken to the front. As the spring opened, it became apparent to all that the crisis of the war was approaching. The great number of men in the field, and the President's call for more, was a serious matter by reason of the great financial strain, as well as taking an additional number of men from every community. In Dayton, the fear of the draft and a desire to aid the Government caused the renewal of the efforts of the previous year to recruit men for the army. Large bounties were offered. Wards and townships placed their money in the hands of brokers, to be used anywhere to secure men to be credited to them. Many who were not liable to military duty, by reason of old age or other physical disability, had men enlisted to represent them in the war. May 11, the draft occurred. The whole county was clear except the First Ward and Mad River Township. In the former there were twenty-four drafted, and in the latter twenty-one. Before the men were ordered to report, the ward had secured men enough to free itself, and Dayton had once more sent her quota to the front. The recruiting agents were generally located at or near the "Ohio Block," on Third street, just west of the canal, where the Provost Marshal had his office, and where the terrible draft machine was kept.

Men from Dayton, by the 1st of May, 1864, were with Grant before Richmond, Sherman in Georgia, Crook in the mountains of West Virginia, Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley, Banks in the Red River region at Knoxville, Charleston Harbor and in Florida. Great anxiety was manifested by all at home, for from the front came news of serious casualties almost every day, and the battle-scarred remains of gallant soldiers were often sent home for burial. The papers were eagerly scanned for news. With fear and trembling, the details of every battle were sought for. The true history of the woe in the land can never be told. The grief of a family but added to the anxiety of the neighbors.

The call for the 100-days men was a genuine sensation. Our merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, bankers and farmers had organized companies of "Home Guards," that were assigned to State regiments of militia. April 25, these companies and regiments were ordered out by Gov. Brough for 100 days' service in the Union army. This call caused many hardships and much suffering, but the prompt response of the men showed that they had learned the most valuable lesson to the soldier—obedience to orders. May 2, the Dayton companies, with the other companies from the townships composing the Second Regiment, and several companies of the Twelfth Regiment Ohio Militia, assembled at "Camp Lowe," at the lower end of Main street. May 4, they were furloughed until the 10th, when they again assembled, and were regularly mustered into the United States service. When the companies from the townships came through the city on their way to camp, they were accompanied by their wives and families, sweethearts and friends, in carriages, wagons, horseback and on foot. They, with our townspeople, formed a large escort for the boys from the camp through the town and back to the depot. The companies were taken by rail to Camp Chase, where the two battalions were consolidated, forming the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard. The four Dayton companies were assigned as A, B, C and D, amounting in the aggregate to 365 Dayton men. May 15, the regiment was ordered to Baltimore for garrison duty in the United States forts near the city,

where they remained until August 19, when they returned to Camp Chase and were mustered out August 25.

About twenty of the colored citizens of Dayton enlisted, but were scattered in the regiments of other States. They served principally in Charleston Harbor and before Petersburg and Richmond, and on their record as soldiers there is no stain. The First Regiment of United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers was organized early in September, 1864, from the pioneer brigade, the term of the latter having expired. This regiment consisted of three battalions whose post was at the front, where they were engaged as pioneers and pontoniers, building fortifications, bridges, etc. Eighteen Dayton men enlisted in September, 1864, at the "Ohio Block" for a term of one year. They were taken to Camp Chase and assigned to Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Their regiment reached Nashville on the 8th of October, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, participating in the battle at Nashville December 15 and 16, and remaining on duty at that point until discharged, June 18, 1865.

Means for escaping a draft were devised after the President's call for 500,000 men in July, 1864, but, after strenuous efforts, four of the wards of Dayton and four of the townships failed to fill, and the following draft was made —double the number required, but so ordered that a sufficient number of men for the front should be insured: First Ward, Dayton, 48 men; Fourth Ward, 64; Fifth Ward, 86; Sixth Ward, 76; Miami Township, 94; German Township, 50; Mad River Township, 52; Harrison Township, 54.

Some of the most prominent men of the town were in the list. However, money enough was raised after the draft to send agents to the large cities, where enough substitutes were enlisted to clear the county. From the time the call was issued until the day of the draft, it is estimated that about ninety Dayton men were enlisted and sent to the field.

In October, $300 had been raised to buy a small cannon, with which to assist in the celebration of Union victories. A committee purchased the little steel gun now in use, paying for it $160. It was first used in firing a salute on the levee, Monday evening, September 14, 1864, by the veterans of the First Ohio (Jackass) Battery. At that time, the gun was called "Uncle Joe." The different aid societies were constantly busy preparing and forwarding supplies to the army and to the Sanitary Commission. In November, a special call was made upon Dayton for lint and bandages. A meeting was called for Friday evening, November 18. Soliciting committees were appointed, that were active through the whole winter in soliciting such supplies. Immense quantities were sent to the designated places, not only by the regular societies, but by individuals and clubs of young people. The Governor, by proclamation, set apart Saturday, November 26, as a day for contributions to the fund for the relief of soldiers' families. Dayton responded with a subscription of $10,000, and quantities of provisions and other supplies. The townships each raised money, fuel and produce as their share toward the comfort of our soldiers' families. Thus again did our people nobly fulfill their pledges.

December 21, another call was issued for 300,000 troops, of which Ohio was to furnish ten regiments. The quota of Montgomery County was 598; of Dayton, 200. Recruiting at once began in earnest. People of all classes were interested, from patriotic motives, as it was well understood that the rebellion was on its last legs. Sherman's march to the sea, Thomas at Nashville, Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant at Richmond and Foster in South Carolina, had demonstrated that the end was near. Men were recruited in Dayton for five of the new one-year regiments; the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth, 6 men; the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, 5 men; the One Hundred and

Eighty-seventh, 10 men; One Hundred and Eighty-eighth, 5 men; Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth, 25 men. These regiments were all organized at Camp Chase, within the first five days of March, 1865, and were sent immediately to Nashville. Recruiting was continued in Dayton. Large bounties were offered. Men were allowed to choose their regiments, and enlist for either one, two or three years. With these inducements, many of the returned soldiers re-enlisted, and it is estimated that about one hundred were recruited in this way and sent to the different Ohio regiments in the field. Thursday, March 30, the draft came off in the wards and townships that had not filled their quotas, as follows: First Ward, 29; Fifth Ward, 33; Sixth Ward, 28; Madison Township, 1; Miami Township, 2; Harrison Township, 1.

The Fourth Ward was six short, and Mad River Township ten short, but no draft occurred until April 11 for those two districts, as they had promised to fill their quotas; but on that day, the wheel was turned for the number stated above. The war was so near at an end that all the conscripts were good-natured about it, and stood out in the rain before the Provost Marshal's office while the wheel was being turned, and joked each man as his name was called On Sunday, February 5, a train of sixteen empty cars, with 130 citizens who had volunteered, went to Brookville to load and bring in 100 cords of wood that had been bought by the Relief Committee for soldiers' families. A like trip was made in March.

The news of the occupation of Charleston by the Union forces arrived appropriately, on the 22d of February, 1865, and on the 3d of April, the watchman, waiting with bated breath, caught the murmur from afar that Richmond had fallen, and rang the glad tidings forth upon the air, even as the bellman of 1776 announced, through the brazen tones of his bell, that this was declared a land of liberty. People rushed through the streets like mad, shaking hands, shouting, singing, and throwing up their hats; flags were hung out, cannons roared and the bells were ringing; a procession was formed, and, with a band at the head, marched through the streets rejoicing. Sunday night, April 9, the glorious news of the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the Confederacy spread through the city like wildfire. Citizens dressed hastily and marched the streets all night, singing patriotic songs and congratulating everybody. Private houses were thrown open, impromptu serenades were gotten up, the air was full of shouts of rejoicing, and above all was heard the ringing of bells and firing of cannons. A jubilee was arranged for Friday, April 14. All business was suspended. The town was given up to rejoicing, and in the evening, after the national salute by the artillery, there were fireworks and speeches at the court house. The city was gayly illuminated, and the demonstration did not subside till after midnight.

The morning of the 15th, all was changed to mourning. Like a thunderbolt came the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. All was given up to grief over the national calamity; business was entirely suspended; the streets were filled with anxious groups, who slowly gathered at the court house, as if for strength to bear the blow; private houses and public buildings were clothed with emblems of mourning, and flags were hung at half mast. April 19, religious services were held in all of the churches, and business was entirely suspended throughout the city from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. All the church and fire bells were tolled at mid-day. A committee of 100 citizens was appointed to meet the remains of the President at Columbus, and, as representatives of Dayton, participate in the obsequies.

The following is a summary, by companies and regiments, of the men enlisted at Dayton in the United States service from 1861 to 1865:

THREE MONTHS' ENLISTMENTS.

First Ohio Infantry—La Fayette Guard	85
First Ohio Infantry—Dayton Light Guard	70
First Ohio Infantry—Montgomery Guard	85
Eleventh Ohio Infantry—Dayton Riflemen	100
Eleventh Ohio Infantry—Anderson Guard	55
Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry—Buckeye Guard	87
Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry, summer of 1862	26
Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, summer of 1862	4
Total three months' men	512

SIX MONTHS' ENLISTMENTS.

Fourth Ohio Independent Cavalry Battalion	90

ONE YEAR ENLISTMENTS.

One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Ohio Infantry, Company K	18
One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry	6
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry	5
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry	10
One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry	5
One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Company K	25
Enlisted during excitement prior to draft of March 30, 1865	100
Drafted March 30, 1865, and entered service	40
Total one year men	209

THREE YEARS' ENLISTMEETS.

Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry	50
Eleventh Ohio Infantry, Company A	70
Eleventh Ohio Infantry, Company I	20
Twelfth Ohio Infantry, Company I	25
Enlisted by United States recruiting officers for infantry service, regular army	80
First Ohio Infantry, Company B	100
First Ohio Infantry, Company C	80
First Ohio Infantry, Company E	60
First Ohio Infantry, Company F	100
Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, Company H	45
Twenty-second Ohio Infantry	40
Second Ohio Infantry	30
Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry	40
Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry	25
Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry	50
Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry	25
Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Company A	95
Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Company G	7
Seventy-first Ohio Infantry	12
Sixty-first Ohio Infantry	20
Fifty-second Ohio Infantry	12
Ninety-third Ohio Infantry, Companies A, I, G, K	200
Fiftieth Ohio Infantry	20
One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Infantry	15
One Hundred and Eighth Ohio Infantry, Company E	43
Sixty-third Ohio Infantry	25
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry	10
Recruited for various regiments, including substitutes, during excitement of the draft that occurred October 1, 1862	25
One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry	22
Tenth Tennessee Infantry	7
First Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery, Company K (served as infantry)	60
Second Ohio Heavy Artillery Company C (served as infantry)	11
Recruited from various regiments during excitement prior to draft of May 11, 1864	80
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry	10
After the draft, to clear First Ward	5
Colored enlistments at various times	20
First United States Veteran Volunteer Engineer Corps	20
Recruited for various regiments during excitement prior to draft of May 11, 1864	90

Enlisted in other Ohio regiments of infantry	45
Enlisted in the United States Navy	15
First Ohio Independent Battery	20
Eighth Ohio Independent Battery	30
Seventeenth Ohio Independent Battery	15
Enlisted in other Ohio batteries	10
Fourth Regiment Ohio Cavalry	50
Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry	37
Twelfth Regiment Ohio Cavalry	5
Enlisted in other Ohio cavalry regiments	13
Total three years' troops	1888

SPECIAL CALLS IN EMERGENCIES.

Zouave Rangers, State Guard—1861	50
Squirrel Hunters (Kirby Smith raid)—1862	330
Morgan raid—1863	240
Ohio National Guard (100-days' men)—1864	365
Total militia service	985

RECAPITULATION.

Three months' enlistments	512
Six months' enlistments	90
One year enlistments	209
Three years' troops	1888
Total number of Dayton men enlisted in the United States service during the war of the rebellion	2699
Under special calls of the State	985

EVENTS IN MILITARY CIRCLES SINCE 1865.

Within a year after the close of the war, nearly all the Dayton soldiers had been discharged, returned to their homes, and had taken up again the peaceful avocations which they had relinquished at the call to arms. In the month of August, 1878, it was estimated that about one thousand honorably discharged Union soldiers were residing in the city of Dayton, not to mention those whose homes were in various localities throughout the county.

In October, 1866, King Encampment, Post No. 20, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Dayton. The post had 308 members. All were eligible who had served in the Union army or navy during the rebellion, and who had an honorable discharge therefrom. In February, 1867, Allen Encampment, Post No. 152, was organized, and shortly afterward the German Post, No. 67, Dister Encampment, was organized. In 1868, there were 1,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic living in Dayton. Active, and with the best interest of the soldiers at heart, great good was accomplished for the order and for the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. Conspicuous among the good works was the influence exerted toward the establishment of the Ohio Soldiers' and Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia. In February, 1868, a week's entertainment was provided, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Music Hall, consisting of military tableaux and the "Drummer Boy" allegory. The whole people were at once interested; crowds attended nightly. Scenes at the music stores, where tickets were on sale, were without a parallel. People crowded in masses to get tickets; the rush was so great as to overturn counters and break show-cases. Hundreds were turned away from the exhibitions for the want of even standing room. So great was the jam that it became necessary to dismiss the audience with military precision to avoid crushing people to death. The piece was presented with excellent effect by 200 of our veterans, who had been in real conflict. The audience was fascinated with the thrilling scenes from the battle-field, and moved to tears of

sympathy. The committee arranged for a sham battle upon the streets for the last day of the exhibition, Saturday, April 30. The forces were divided as follows: The Union army being represented by three companies of infantry, a battery and small escort of cavalry, the commanding General, with a brilliant staff, all being in regular United States uniform. The rebel side consisted of two companies of infantry, two twelve-pounders, a squad of cavalry, the General and his staff, all wearing the Confederate gray. The general plan of the battle was that the rebels should be driven in general retreat through the city, but the boisterous sympathy of the crowd for the Union side so excited the combatants that it was difficult to control them sufficiently to follow the plan as agreed upon. For instance, when they reached the point where the battery was to be captured, the "rebs" fought desperately and refused to obey their officers by giving up the guns.

Early in the morning of the day announced for the fight to come off, the streets began to fill up with our own people and strangers from the surrounding country and towns. The streets and sidewalks were quickly filled; awnings and sign-posts were covered with men and boys; every available window and door was occupied, and the roofs of the houses covered with people. It was the most captivating entertainment ever provided for the public. Main street was a grand sight, as the mass of people crowded to see the rebel force as they marched from the river bridge to the tune of "Dixie" down to attack the Union forces in camp at the canal bridge. Skirmishers were thrown out, pickets driven in, re-enforcements arrived, the sharp roll of musketry and roar of the artillery was evidence that the battle was on. They fought with varying success up Main to Third street, where, after a hot little brush, the "Johnnies" captured the Union colors. Could the people stand that? Not much. The women screamed and rushed with the men to aid in the recapture; and it was with difficulty that they were convinced that it was a part of the play, and would be retaken at the canal bridge, and they followed, determined that it should be done. The Union boys were cheered to the echo. The crowd would rejoice and shout with them at every advantage gained, and regret every reverse. In fact, they followed the rear guard, ready to aid at the front if the enemy pressed the soldiers too hard. The rebels continued the retreat out Third to Wayne, then to Fifth, then to Main, halting near the court house, where a truce was declared, and coffee and "grub" served to both sides, and the street show ended. Then came the great rush of men, women and children to the hall, where the matinee was to be held. Every seat was filled, and all standing room occupied. The doors were closed, and as many were sent away as the number that gained admittance. It was a day long to be remembered.

May 30 was designated by the Grand Commander of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be celebrated each year by the decoration and strewing of flowers on the graves of deceased Union soldiers. Soldiers and citizens all over the land promptly responded to the sentiment, and, by common consent and practice, it is to all intent a national holiday. Here in Dayton, each year, all join in the patriotic duty of doing honor to the noble dead; flowers are gathered by all classes; friends and relatives of the dead soldiers unite in the beautiful ceremony. Surviving comrades guard with zealous care the record of service of the fallen messmate, and answer the appeal of the widow and orphan.

Of the organizations in which were representatives from the county of Montgomery, two in particular had large numbers, and these were the First and the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The number in each will be seen by reference to the preceding table. The experience of these two regiments while in the field was similar in many respects, and the ground over

which they traveled and fought was nearly the same, except that the First served its first term of enlistment three months with the Eastern army. A brief synopsis of the movements of the two commands during their three years' service is here given, from Reid's "Ohio in the War."

The First Regiment was organized for the three years' service between August and October, 1861, at Camp Corwin, near Dayton. On the 31st of the latter month, it departed for Cincinnati, where, on the 4th of November, it received its arms. Proceeding to Louisville on the 5th, it moved from there on the 8th to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, and was soon after brigaded with the First Kentucky, Sixth Indiana, First Battalion Fifteenth United States Infantry, and battalions of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry, forming the Fourth Brigade, Second Division. At Munfordsville, Ky., the regiment looked for the first time on the serious side of war, although not engaged. Several wounded men from another regiment which had been in the fight were brought in, and the men realized to what scenes they must become inured before their term of service was over. Not long after April 7, 1862 they met the foe in deadly earnest at Shiloh, the regiment being then commanded by Col. B. F. Smith, of the regular army. Later, it was under Gen. A. M. McCook; with Buell in the hot race to reach Louisville ahead of Bragg, in September, 1862; in the battle of Perryville, October 11, 1862; and, late in the year, was assigned to the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, with Gen. J. W. Sill commanding the division. The regiment saw hot service at the memorable battle of Stone River, beginning December 31, 1862, and on the re organization of the army, in January, 1863, was placed in the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. It participated in numerous engagements, great and small, in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, including that at Chattanooga in the fall of 1863. About the 20th of October, when the Fourth Corps was consolidated with the Twentieth, the regiment was brigaded, with others, under Gen. Hazen, in the Third Division of the consolidated corps. It was engaged at Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge (where it lost five color bearers), in the East Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns, and, soon after the Kenesaw Mountain fight, in 1864, began to be mustered out by companies, the last one being mustered out October 14, 1864. The regiment had been in twenty four battles and skirmishes, and had 527 officers and men killed and wounded. Its first fight and its last were severe ones Pittsburg Landing and Atlanta and it saw little but hard service during its entire term of enlistment. It marched about 2,500 miles, and was transported by rail and steamer 950 miles, making the total distance traversed during the three years 3,450 miles.

The Ninety-third Regiment, when it left Dayton, had a numerical strength of 39 officers and 929 men. It proceeded to Lexington, Ky., thence to Louisville, at which latter place it was assigned to the Fifth Brigade, McCook's division, and, on arriving at Frankfort, to the Third Brigade, Second Division, of McCook's command. Moving with the army to Nashville, Tenn., it was, in December, 1862, while on duty guarding a forage train, attacked by rebels, and in this, its first engagement, lost one man killed and three wounded. The regiment suffered severely at Stone River, and afterward (September, 1863) at Chickamauga, where it performed gallant service. In October, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade (Hazen's), Third Division (Wood's), Fourth Army Corps. It participated in the Orchard Knob fight November 23, 1863, having six men shot down while carrying the regimental colors, among them Maj. William Birch, who was commanding the regiment. Its losses were heavy also in the following battle of Mission Ridge, which engagement was pictured for the world in the masterly language of Benjamin F. Taylor, than

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whom none but Victor Hugo ever wrote of such scenes more true to life, if even that be possible. At one time during the winter of 1863-64, the regiment had become so greatly reduced that it could only muster four officers and ninety men for duty. It bore a part in the East Tennessee campaign with Burnside, suffering considerably; in the Atlanta campaign, during which it met with heavy losses at Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, etc., losing in the latter fight forty-eight killed and wounded. July 4, 1864, it was on the extreme left of Sherman's army, connected on the flank with the cavalry. In October, 1864, it moved back to Tennessee, and was held in reserve through the fight at Franklin, on the 30th of November. December 16, in one of the engagements with the rebel Gen. Hood, near Nashville, the regiment went in with ninety men, and lost four killed and twenty-one wounded. In the spring of 1865, it went again into East Tennessee, thence over the mountains near to Ashville, N. C., and returned to Nashville about the 1st of May. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Camp Harker, near Nashville, June 8, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where the men were paid and discharged on the 14th of the same month. Before its muster-out, 8 officers and 241 men had been discharged for disability; 4 officers and 204 men were accounted for as "died of disease, wounds and killed in action:" 252 men were wounded once, 30 twice, and 8 three times. Upon the record of this regiment are tales of noble exertions at Stone River, Chickamauga, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Soon after the close of the war, the survivors of the regiment organized a re-union association, which has been continued to the present time.

After the close of the war, the large militia force of Ohio was discontinued. The Dayton companies were disbanded with the rest. There were no new ones formed until the organization of the Dayton Zouaves, in 1869. The name of the company was afterward changed to the "Harries Guard." In 1875, the Dayton Light Guard and the Emmet Guard were organized. The three companies were sworn into the State service, and were assigned as Companies A, B and C of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Militia, with the regimental headquarters at Dayton. During the great railroad strike in the summer of 1877, the three companies were ordered to Columbus and Newark, Ohio, where they were on guard for several weeks, acquitting themselves with credit. They are armed by the State with the finest breech-loading rifles, and their uniforms are handsome as well as serviceable, consisting of a dress suit, fatigue suit and white pants. Captains of companies, in ordering out their commands, usually designate the clothes to be worn, and it does not sound altogether military to see published at the end of an order, "white pants." On one occasion, when it was desired that the three companies should turn out, it was gravely announced that one of them could not do so, as they had not yet received their pompons from New York. At another time, an order that had been issued for "white pants" was suddenly countermanded when it looked like rain.

In 1877, the Fifth Ohio (four-gun) Battery was organized in Dayton, under the militia law, and re-organized in August, 1878. The guns are Napoleons—three six and one twelve pounder.

The law requires that the militia shall go into camp at least four days each year. Camp King was established August 21, in a beautiful grove about one mile from Carrollton Station, on the west side of the river, and about two miles from Miamisburg. The parade and drill ground was a clover-field adjoining the woods on the north side. There were 100 wall tents pitched, in accordance with army regulations, and at the Colonel's tent was the flag-staff, with a garrison flag flying.

The troops were the Fifth Ohio Battery, three officers and forty-four men, and eight companies of the Fourth Regiment Militia:

Company A, Harries Guard, Dayton, three officers and thirty men.

Company E, Fay Guard, Xenia, two officers and twenty-six men.

Company G. Hamilton Light Infantry, Hamilton, two officers and thirty men.

Color Company C, Emmet Guard, Dayton, three officers and thirty men.

Company D, Tytus Guard, Middletown, two officers and thirty men.

Company H, Light Guard, Germantown, three officers and thirty-three men.

Company F, Warren Guard, Lebanon, three officers and twenty-six men.

Company B, Light Guard, Dayton, three officers and twenty-six men.

The field and staff, and a fine drum corps.

For rations, they had soft bread, hard-tack, beef, pork, beans, tomatoes, coffee, sugar, milk and butter. The following was the order of routine duty:

5:30 A. M.—Reveille.
6:00 A. M. —Breakfast.
7:00 A. M.—Sick call.
7:30 A. M.—Squad drill.
9.00 A. M.—Guard mounting.
11:00 A. M.—Company drill.
12:00. M.—Dinner.
2:00 P. M.—Officers' school of instruction.
3:00 P. M.—Battalion drill.
5:00 P. M.—Supper.
6:30 P. M.—Dress parade.
9:30 P. M.—Tattoo.
10:00 P. M.—Taps.

Company C (Irish) marched from Dayton to camp as escort for the battery. After six days of drill, tents were struck and the soldiers returned home, greatly benefited by field maneuvers, drill and camp life.

Of the above companies, C, D and F are not now (May, 1882) a part of the regiment, the companies composing it being A, B. E, G, H. I (located at Miamisburg) and the battery. Company A has about forty men; the others keep up to an average strength of about sixty. The battery, which has been reduced to two guns, has two officers and thirty-eight men. The present regimental officers are as follows: Colonel, F. B. Mott, of Dayton; Lieutenant Colonel, George H Phillips, of Hamilton; Major, M. S. Holden, of Dayton: Adjutant, W. B. Anderson, of Dayton; Surgeon, J. R. Weaver, of Dayton: Assistant Surgeon, —— Lyons, of Miamisburg; Chaplain, J. T. Webster, of Dayton; Quartermaster, H. W. Parrott, of Dayton.

Annual encampments are held at such places as may be ordered. That for 1882 will occur June 30, at Piqua. Each regiment in the State holds its own separate encampmont, as they are not brigaded. Col. Mott took command of the Fourth Regiment in February, 1882, since which time it has been almost entirely re-organized. Changes are being made almost constantly in the ranks, yet recruits are always plenty to take the places of the men who may be discharged. The regiment is a credit to itself, its officers and the State.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Soldiers Home.

IN the following sketch of the Soldiers' Home, it is not our intention to enter into an elaborate description of that institution, and the many blessings conferred upon the heroes of our country, who have there found a fitting tribute to the sacrifices undergone by them during the nation's peril, but to trace briefly its establishment, growth and present prosperity. The history of the home from its inception up to the year 1875 has been written "By a Veteran of the Home," and to that work we are indebted for the matter used in this article up to that date. At the close of the war, hospitals and soldiers homes were established in most of the loyal States, and everything that medical skill, care and comfort could suggest was done for the returned soldier. The gradual disappearance of hospitals and soldiers' retreats resulted in the creation of national homes, on a more substantial basis, the main object in view being to enlarge their usefulness and extend their benefits to the disabled soldiers of the Union. To carry this purpose into effect, an act of Congress was obtained and approved March 31, 1865, and a Board of Managers appointed. The board, at its first meeting, elected Gen. B. F. Butler President, and Hon. L. B. Gunckel Secretary. The act of Congress authorized the Board of Managers to establish one or more homes, and under it the Central Home came into existence, besides three others in different parts of the Union.

In the selection of an eligible site for the Central Home, the attention of the Board of Managers was directed to the rich and fertile valley of the Miami, and, finding it admirably adapted to the purposes of a home, they at once entered into negotiations for the purchase of 540 acres of land, about three miles west of the city of Dayton, located principally in Section 1, Jefferson Township, with a small fraction in Section 36, Madison Township. The land, at the time of the purchase, was in the ordinary condition of farm lands throughout the State, possessing, however, natural beauty and great facilities of improvement; but above all, the supply of water was both abundant and excellent. On the grounds are several medicinal springs, two of which have rare mineral properties. At the request of the Board of Managers, Chaplain T. B. Van Horn, of the United States Army, was detailed by the Secretary of War to lay out the grounds. The site overlooks the city of Dayton and the beautiful scenery of the Miami Valley for miles around. The cost of this site was $46,800, and the board was influenced in its selection, as between other nearly equally eligible sites, by the munificent donation of $20,000 from the citizens of Dayton, who, under the leadership of Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary of the Board, evinced the liveliest interest in the success of the institution. Most vigorous measures were taken to get the necessary buildings ready for the accommodation of the disabled soldiers. Congress had given to the home the lumber composing the temporary buildings at Camp Chase, and, with the aid of this material, under the efficient and enthusiastic direction of Mr. Gunckel, buildings were most rapidly and economically constructed, which were filled as fast as they could be got ready. The organization of the Central Home as an institution dates from March 26, 1867, at which date the Hon. L. B. Gunckel, Resident Manager, took formal charge of the disabled soldiers then at the Ohio

State Home and transferred them to the nation's care. We cannot do better here than to quote from a speech made by Mr. Gunckel in the presence of the officers, employes and veterans of the State Home upon the day of the transfer, there being also present Gens. Wright, Mitchell and Warner, Gov. Cox and Lieut. Gov. McBurney. Said he: "Although technically the national asylum, we wish you still to look upon it as the *Soldiers' Home.*

"We hope soon to furnish you one better deserving the name. Like the pioneer who first builds a log cabin, soon to be replaced by a larger and more comfortable mansion, so this, your first home, will soon give way to one much larger and better. We hope before long to give you one which, in beauty and healthfulness of situation, extent of grounds, and size and character of buildings, shall equal that of the richest and best of the land. In addition to chapel and school room, there will be work-shops, where you may learn new and lighter trades, adapted to your several disabilities. We hope, by proper surgical care and nursing, to send many of you again into the world, healthy and able to take care of yourselves, and, by suitable education, to prepare many of you for teachers, book-keepers, clerks, mechanics, etc., and so be able to enter the lists with the best. Whenever you think you can get along in the world, we prefer that you should try. If you succeed, we bid you Godspeed. If you fail, we will welcome you back. For here, as long as you live, is *your home*, to which, if you have left with an honorable discharge, you will be ever welcome."

How thoroughly these noble promises have been fulfilled and carried out to the letter, a visit to the home will answer; for it would not be an exaggeration to say that it is now one of the most beautiful spots on God's green footstool. The grounds where this institution now stands were taken possession of early in August, 1867, and the first men were sheltered here September 2, 1867; but it was not until the latter part of that year that the final transfer of all the disabled soldiers from the Ohio State Home took place. Day by day this institution has grown larger, until it has assumed immense proportions, furnishing a comfortable, and, in some respects, luxurious home to 4,000 disabled veterans, supplying them with amusements, entertainments, literature, education, moral and religious instruction, light and suitable employment, clean clothing and linen, and excellent food. To the casual observer who saw this place in 1868, and did not again behold it until 1882, the rapid growth of the buildings, and the vast improvement and ornamentation of the grounds seems a grandeur of design and a miracle of execution. Indeed, to the constant observer of this work, it seemed to progress with unexampled rapidity.

To Lewis B. Gunckel, and to his zeal and energy in the cause, more than to any other man, is attributable this wonderful advancement. The work of improvement has been prosecuted most vigorously, and alterations and additions are being made continually. Although but a few years have elapsed since its commencement, the Central Branch may be regarded as the largest and most flourishing institution of its class in the world.

As an item of history, we append the following official statements relating to the appointment of the Board of Managers:

[Public Resolution. No. 24.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the following persons be and they are hereby appointed Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under the provisions and conditions of the third section of the act approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Frederick Smythe, of New Hampshire, of the first class, to serve six years; Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio, Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania, and P. Joseph Osterhaus, of Missouri, of the second class, to serve four years; John H. Martindale, of New York, Horatio G. Stebbins, of California, and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin, of the third class, to serve two years.

Approved, April 21, 1866.

By a joint resolution approved December 7, 1866, Erastus B. Wolcott of Wisconsin, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George H. Walker; and John S. Cavender, of Missouri, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. Joseph Osterhaus.

By a joint resolution approved June 9, 1870, Lewis B. Gunckel, Jay Cooke and John S. Cavender, whose terms expired April 21, 1870, were re-appointed as managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. At the same time Erastus B. Wolcott and John H. Martindale were re-appointed on the Board of Managers, and Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Horatio G. Stebbins. Maj. Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, of Chicago, Ill., and Maj. Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, Penn., became members of the Board of Managers, in place of Richard J. Oglesby and Jay Cooke. Thus in 1876, the following constituted the regular Board of Managers:

The President of the United States, *ex officio;* the Chief Justice, *ex officio;* the Secretary of War *ex officio;* Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, President; Maj. Gen. J. H. Martindale, First Vice President; Gov. Frederick Smythe, Second Vice President; Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary; Brig. Gen. John S. Cavender, Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Maj. Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, Maj. Gen. James S. Negley.

Since the above date a complete change has taken place in the Board of Managers, on account of the change in the political complexion of Congress, which controls the appointments. On the 20th of June, 1878, Col. Leonard A. Harris, of Ohio, Gen. Richard Coulter, of Pennsylvania, and Col. John A. Martin, of Kansas, were appointed Managers to fill vacancies occasioned by the expirations of the terms of office April 21, 1876, of Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Gen. James S. Negley and Gen. John S. Cavender. By an act approved June 16, 1880, six new members of the Board were appointed, viz.: John M. Palmer, of Illinois; William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; and Charles W. Roberts, of Maine, to fill vacancies which occurred April 21, 1878; and Martin T. McMahon, of New York; John Love, of Indiana; and David C. Fulton, of Wisconsin, to fill vacancies which occurred April 21, 1880. The six retiring members were: Benjamin F. Butler, J. H. Martindale, Frederick Smythe, Hugh L. Bond, Erastus B. Wolcott and James S. Negley. By the death of Gen. John Love, January 29, 1881, a vacancy occurred in the board, and Gen. George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, was appointed to fill said vacancy. The following are the gentlemen who now constitute the Board of Managers:

The President of the United States, *ex officio:* Chief Justice *ex officio:* the Secretary of War *ex officio:* Gen. William B. Franklin, President; Col. Leonard A. Harris, First Vice President; Gen. Richard Coulter, Second Vice President; Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Secretary: Col. John A. Martin, Maj. David C. Fulton, Gen George B. McClellan, Gen. John M. Palmer, Gen. Charles W. Roberts.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE HOME.

To attempt a minute description of this institution, with its intricate interior workings, is foreign to this article, and the reader will bear in mind that much might be written which would be unimportant from a historical standpoint, and therefore outside the scope of this work. The Home has two railroads running into its grounds, viz.: The Home Avenue, and the T. D. and B. Railroad, the former coming in on the east side, and the latter entering from the north, and being but recently constructed. Both roads afford ample facilties for reaching the Home, and are well patronized, paying institutions; but the Home Avenue Road, being the older one, we will start from its depot in our description of this beautiful tribute to the Nation's defenders. On

reaching the Home, the visitor alights at a handsome depot, constructed in the Gothic style of architecture, with balconies on each side, supplied with comfortable seats. The interior is fitted up with counter and refreshment tables, and attended by veterans of the Home. To the right is a commodious hotel, erected in 1878, and paid for by the institution itself; where visitors will find good, comfortable accommodations at reasonable prices. Passing through the rear entrance of the depot, we reach, by means of rough hewn stone steps, a broad and sloping avenue, and proceeding farther on arrive at an open space, from where a magnificent picture presents itself to the view. At the right is a beautiful flagstaff, with the starry banner unfurled to the breezes of heaven. The siege guns and mortars, with pyramids of shot and shell (the gift of a loving Government), and a battery in position as in battle, fill the thoughtful beholder with thrilling memories.

Standing almost directly in front is the Headquarters Building, located on the main avenue, an imposing brick structure 130x41 feet, three stories, the third being a mansard, surrounded by broad verandas that completely embrace the building, the first story of which is used for the offices of the Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of the Home. The second and third stories are used for a library and reading room, is 104x41 feet, and nineteen feet from floor to ceiling, lighted by ten windows each on the north and south sides, making it light, airy and cheerful, while at night a cone reflector sheds its brilliant rays over all. This room contains the noted "Putnam Library," contributed by Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, of Boston, Mass., as a memorial of her son, William Lowell Putnam, who fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff. This library now contains 5,000 volumes of well selected and valuable books. At the opposite end of the room is the "Thomas Library," containing some 7,000 volumes, contributed by the old soldiers and admirers of the lamented Gen. George H. Thomas, and named in his honor. Besides the books, there are regularly received most of the leading magazines, reviews, etc., and some 300 daily and weekly newspapers. The formal opening of this library took place in April, 1871. The room is large and beautiful, the ceiling handsomely frescoed, the walls hung with several hundred pictures, while strown around the walls on tables and in cases are exhibited many interesting relics of the great battles of the war.

Upon leaving the library, and looking to the right, the beautiful "Memorial Hall" and Home Church is in full view; and beyond, on a knoll, shaded by forest trees, stands the Chaplain's residence. Still farther to the right the magnificent and commodious hospital charms the beholder; and a little farther on the neat cottage of the Resident Surgeon, surrounded by a lovely lawn, completes the picture in that direction. As we look to the northwestward, we behold the Soldier's Monument, rising from a hill top in the distance, which marks the place where the heroes sleep. Keeping the same position, we now turn to the left and observe a rustic arbor, the springs, the flower garden, the fountain, the conservatory and the lakes, upon which are numerous swans and other water fowl; and still letting the eye sweep onward, we behold the rustic bridges, the beautiful groves of forest trees, the deer park, with more than fifty deer, elk, antelopes, buffaloes, etc.; the Veteran Spring, the Governor's residence, embowered in trees and flowers, the residences of the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Steward, all located on the borders of the grove. To the west is the long line of neat and comfortable barracks where 1,000 veterans rest from the fight; the large and comfortable dining hall, kitchen, bakery, laundry, workshops, the Home store building, the Quartermaster and Commissary store building, the tasteful band pagoda surrounded by a charming lawn, while the whole grounds are interspersed with broad,

well paved avenues and shaded paths, combining to make this splendid picture complete. Strolling beyond the woods and immediate confines of the institution, we come to the farmer's residence, the vegetable garden, the barn, the stable and the well-fed stock that graze upon the broad acres of the Home farm. From the Headquarters Building, which we have already described, we will now go on to give a brief description of the principal buildings of the Home.

MEMORIAL HALL.

The first "Memorial Hall" was built without cost to the Government, the money coming from the disabled veterans themselves, through what is called the "store and posthumous fund." It was a large, splendid brick building, 129x75 feet, and sixty-five feet high, designed for all classes of literary, dramatic and musical entertainments, military drills, etc. It was erected in 1878, and destroyed by fire in May, 1880. Congress soon afterward made an appropriation of $30,000 toward replacing it, and in October, 1881, the new hall was finished, and opened during the winter of 1881 and 1882. It is a magnificent structure, with a seating capacity of 1,600 beautifully painted and frescoed, and possessing all the latest improvements in hall architecture. We doubt if there is a hall in the Union that surpasses it, in comfort, elegance, acoustic properties, beauty of design and finish. The stage is fitted up with beautiful scenery and all other appliances sufficient to produce any piece performed at first-class places of amusement.

THE CHURCH.

This is a fine Gothic structure, built of stone, eighty-nine feet long by fifty-four wide with beautiful windows of stained glass. In the tower is a large clock with the dial visible from all parts of the Home; also a large clear-toned bell, cast from brass cannon, captured from the enemy during the war of the rebellion. The auditorium is handsomely frescoed and furnished, and will comfortably seat nearly 1,000 persons. The national colors are draped across the ceiling, while back of the pulpit near the ceiling is the seal of the institution wrought in stained glass, with the inscription "The Nation to her Defenders." While the Rev. William Earnshaw, who is chaplain, holds services every Sunday, attendance is entirely voluntary, and the church is equally open and free to all denominations. The basement of the church, now fitted up for a Catholic chapel, was formerly used each evening by one of the associations of the Home, among which are the "Grand Army of the Republic," "Good Templars," "Hibernian Society," "German Veteran Society," etc. The view of this church, as we saw it one beautiful summer evening with the creeping ivy covering its walls, will not soon be forgotten, as it was one of the most charming sights it has ever been our good fortune to behold.

THE HOSPITAL.

This is the largest single building of the Home. is built of brick, three stories high, with basement and rear building for kitchen, dining-room, etc. The main structure is 293 feet long, composed of a center or administration building 41x131, and two wings for wards for the sick, each of the six wards being 101x28, with two rooms in the tower, twelve feet square, attached to each ward and fitted up for bath-room, water-closets, etc. The wards are perfectly ventilated and heated, and are beautifully furnished with everything which could possibly add to the comfort of the patients. The building stands immediately north of the church on an open ground a little declining from the latter. The position, though somewhat lower, is conspicuous and convenient, and Mr. Gunckel did not fall into the error of hiding the

hospital in some obscure place. Approaching from the main entrance to the grounds, it stands the first important edifice of the Home. It is the prominent object. The building cost over $200,000, accommodates 300 patients, and is believed to be one of the best-constructed, best-furnished and best-kept hospitals in the country.

CEMETERY AND MONUMENT.

More than 2,100 of the disabled veterans who were residents of the Central Home since its establishment, have died and been buried with military honors in the beautiful grove, west of the Hospital, which has been tastefully laid out for a cemetery. Their comrades desiring to manifest their respect and love for these fallen heroes, have erected to their memory a beautiful monument of pure white marble, fifty feet high, and surmounted with a splendid figure of a private soldier. It was unveiled on the 12th day of September, 1877, by the President of the United States, with grand ceremonies and in the presence of 25,000 people. On the pedestal are the words, "To our fallen Comrades," and "These were honorable men in their generation." On the base are four figures, representing the four arms of the service, viz., Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry and Navy. These figures were carved in Italy, at great expense. The base is surrounded by tablets, on which are engraved the names of all the veterans who are buried in the cemetery. The entire cost of this beautiful monument was $16,000, each veteran voluntarily paying $1 toward its erection, which was in charge of the "Monumental and Historical Society" of the Home. Rev. William Earnshaw has been President of this society since its organization, and to his efforts much of the success attained is justly due. Several donations helped on the worthy object, but it will ever stand as the tribute of the living veterans to their deceased brothers.

DINING ROOM, KITCHEN AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

It is no small matter to bake the bread and cook and serve the food for 4,000 men, and no ordinary building will answer for all these purposes at the Central Home; but the great structure immediately west of the frame barracks was specially designed to meet these requirements. All the baking, cooking and serving is done by the veterans, and although the food is all of the best quality, comprising an abundance of the best meats, vegetables, fruits, etc., the average daily ration of each man for 1880 was only 16⅜ cents. This building is of brick, 97x131 feet, three stories high, and finished in first-class style, the top story being a mansard. The Central Home buildings comprise 140 in number, and altogether make a pleasant looking city. The most of them were designed for and are used as barracks, the older ones being of wood, largely constructed from lumber taken from "Camp Chase." They are large, three-storied structures, 30x100 feet, with mansard roofs, and are uniform in size and appearance. The new barracks are of brick, three stories high, 34x140 feet, and the interiors of all are nicely furnished and supplied with everything necessary for the health and comfort of their occupants. All these buildings have large windows on four sides, with no partitions, affording perfect ventilation and making them admirable for sitting and sleeping apartments. Between each row of barracks is a wide, well-paved avenue, or a space of from fifty to sixty feet, laid out and kept as lawns. Many other large and substantial buildings, some of fine and imposing appearance, and all tasteful and well adapted to the purposes for which they are used, are scattered over the grounds. South of the dining hall is a large brick building used exclusively for bathing, and the men are not only furnished with hot or cold baths without price, but every man in the institution is required to take one bath each week. Just west of the bath-house is another large brick building, devoted wholly to the

J. M. Kelsey

WASHINGTON, IP.

Mary Tolby

WASHINGTON, TP.

steam laundry, at which the washing of all the men is done. West of this are the carpenter and cabinet shops, and near by are the workshops for the shoemakers, tailors, tinners, saddlers, blacksmiths, broom-makers, cigar-makers, plumbers, stocking-knitters, wagon-makers, painters, etc. Then there is a large, three-storied brick building for amusements. Upon the first floor are bowling alleys; upon the second, billiard and bagatelle tables, and the third was used as the armory of the Brown Guard, a splendid volunteer military company, belonging to the Home, composed entirely of disabled veterans. We understand that this company has disbanded on account of the many restrictions thrown in its way by the present unpopular Governor of the Home, who, no doubt, disliked the honor paid to his predecessor, through this organization, after whom it was called. There are also half a dozen pretty cottages for officers' residences, and still other buildings for the school, restaurant, hotel, steam fire engine, for quartermaster and commissary stores, for post office, printing office, and for the manufacture of gas, with which all the buildings are lighted.

SCHOOLS AND LABOR.

Another excellent feature of the Institution is a school, where veterans are instructed in useful callings. Here men who lost their right arms are taught to write with the left hand, while instruction is given in book-keeping, wood-carving, telegraphy, as well as all the common school branches. Any sort of a trade may be thoroughly learned here, the object being for each veteran to acquire that calling best suited to his disability. Believing that men everywhere are more healthy, contented and happy when they have something to do, it has been the steady policy of the management to encourage labor by establishing workshops of every suitable kind, and by making the cultivation of flowers, fruits, etc., features of the institution. It is an imperative order of the Board of Managers that all labor and service in and about the Home, shall, in so far as possible, be performed by the disabled soldiers themselves, for which they receive a reasonable compensation.

NUMBER OF VETERANS CARED FOR.

The Central Home cared for 616 disabled soldiers during the year 1867; 1,320 in 1868; 1,793 in 1869; 1,954 in 1870; 2,255 in 1871; 2,426 in 1872; 2,664 in 1873; 3,255 in 1874; 3,769 in 1875; 4,184 in 1876; 4,523 in 1877; 5,098 in 1878; 4,596 in 1879; 5,304 in 1880; and 5,552 in 1881, showing a great increase yearly, thereby demonstrating that the "Nation's defenders" appreciate the Nation's efforts to provide with a worthy *Home* those gallant boys in blue who freely shed their blood that freedom and liberty might live.

COST OF RUNNING THE HOME, ETC.

We have heard it freely asserted that the Government could support the veterans of the National Homes in the first-class hotels of the country at less expense than the same cost at said Homes. This is a mistake, as a glance at the expenses of the Central Home will prove. The total current or running expenses of this institution, including subsistence, clothing, fuel, lights, medicine, officers' salaries, employes' pay roll, transportation, and all other expenses, except only those for construction and repairs, during the year 1880, was $399,791.54. The average number of men present during the year was 3,399, making the average yearly cost of keeping each man $117.32, which is actually less than at any other of the public institutions of the United States, although the veterans of the Central Home are better and more generously provided for than those of any other public institution.

Any soldier during the late war for the preservation of the Union, who

was honorably discharged and disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the service, can gain free transportation and admission to the Home. By a recent act of Congress, soldiers of the war of 1812, and Mexican war, are also included. Thus does a thankful Government provide for those war-worn veterans, filling their last days with peace, contentment and happiness.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, FLOWERS, ETC.

Besides the new brick barracks, the monument, hotel and "Memorial Hall," many other improvements have recently been made, or are in process of construction. A new lake, covering ten acres, has been built, large ice houses erected, and an extensive water-works system is now being put in at an outlay of about $30,000. The Board of Managers have appropriated $3,000 for the purpose of constructing an avenue 100 feet wide, in conjunction with certain citizens of Dayton beginning at the western terminus of Fifth street, and terminating at the new lake on the Home ground.

It would be utterly impossible to attempt in this brief article anything like a description of the magnificent beauty of the garden, conservatories and flower beds. Entering a lovely dell where the art of the florist and botanist has been brought into requisition, a landscape garden, with nature's choicest flowers of beauty and fragrance delights the eye and charm the senses, the conservatory and greenhouse, with plants from the tropics, and trees bearing their delicious fruits. Creeping vines adorn the rock work, and rustic seats are conveniently placed for rest and pleasure. Three mineral springs are converted into drinking fountains; and it is not too much to say that nature and art combined have succeeded in creating a little paradise of beauty and grace. To Mr. Frank Mundt, the florist and gardner, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rohrer, of Germantown, and to Mr. Davis, the architect, assisted by the veterans of the Home, the whole under the personal supervision of Col. E. F. Brown, is due the honor of creating this garden of Eden, which to-day is the wonder and admiration of the 100,000 persons who annually come from all over the world to feast their eyes and record their tributes of praise.

OFFICERS AND EX-OFFICERS OF THE HOME

In closing this sketch the want of space will prevent us from recording more than the names of those who have held official positions in the Central Home, leaving to some future writer the duty of giving to each a generous biography.

Governors.—Maj. E. E. Tracy was appointed Deputy Governor in March, 1867, and died in June, 1868. Gen. Timothy Ingram was appointed Governor in December, 1867, and served until January 1, 1869, on which date Col. E. F. Brown relieved him. The latter was commissioned Deputy Governor in November, 1868, confirmed in July, 1869, and was appointed Governer September 6, 1873. On September 23, 1880, Col. Brown was appointed, by the Board of Managers, Inspector General of the National Homes, and Gen. M. R. Patrick appointed Governor of the Central Home, which office he now occupies.

Treasurer.—Col. Jerome B. Thomas has served as Treasurer of the Central Home since its establishment, in 1867.

Secretaries.—In 1867, Capt. A. P. Woodruff was appointed Secretary, serving until September, 1870, when he was succeeded by Capt. William H. Lough, who served until September, 1873. Capt. R. E. Fleming then became Secretary, and occupied that position until May 14, 1880, when Maj. Lough again became Secretary, and now occupies that position.

Surgeons.—Dr. C. McDermont served as Surgeon of the Central Home from its organization until August, 1874, with the exception of fourteen months

spent as the surgeon of the Southern Home. Dr. S. K. Towle was transferred from the Northwestern Home to the Central in April, 1872, and served until July, 1873, when he resigned. In November, 1874, Dr. James M. Weaver became Surgeon, and was succeeded by Dr. A. H. Stephens October 1, 1880, who is the present Surgeon of the Home. The following physicians have served as Assistant Surgeons in the Central Home: Drs. J. W. Stewart, George G. Hopkins, T. F. Price, J. K. Evans and A. S. Dunlap.

Chaplain.—Rev. William Earnshaw, D. D., has occupied the position of Chaplain since the organization of the Central Home, and his labors have been invaluable to the institution. A brave soldier, an earnest student, and a kind-hearted, Christian gentleman, his chaplaincy has been a constant blessing to the Home.

Stewards.—Capt. A. P. Woodruff served as Steward in connection with the Secretaryship. He occupied the latter position until September, 1870, and the Stewardship until December, 4, 1872, when he resigned and was succeeded by Capt. William Thompson, who served in that capacity for nearly ten years. Capt. Thompson then resigned, and on the 1st of March, 1882, Maj. M. F Watson began his duties as Steward of the Central Home.

Matron.—Mrs. E. L. Miller has been Matron of the Home since its inception, and too much praise cannot be accorded her for the indefatigable energy she has always displayed in the performance of her arduous duties.

CHAPTER XV.

Geology of Montgomery County.

THE geological structure of Montgomery County is identical with that of several other counties in Southwestern Ohio, and the geological history, says Prof. Orton, is substantially the same. From a report made by that gentleman in 1870, and made a part of a volume on the geological survey of the State, the facts herewith presented were taken. Mr. Orton's observations were made in 1869, and appear to have been very thorough.

The surface rocks of Montgomery County present three distinct formations, viz., the Cincinnati, or blue limestone group, belonging to the Hudson River period of the Lower Silurian age; the Clinton group and the Niagara group, the latter two belonging to the upper division of the Silurian age. Above these are drift beds of varying thickness. These are given in their order, the blue limestone being the lowest. In the rocky beds here exposed are found the earliest forms of fossil organic life, of various characters, and of most interesting forms, often beautiful in the extreme. The highest land in the county is over 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, or about 600 feet above low-water mark on the Ohio River at Cincinnati, which is 432 feet above tide water. The Great Miami River and its tributaries—the Stillwater and Mad, with numerous smaller streams—furnish the drainage for this county, receiving the surplus from nearly its entire area.

Prof. Orton says in his report: "As all the strata that are met with in the county are in the main undisturbed, or very nearly horizontal, it is evident that the different levels of the county will be marked by different rock formations, or by different beds of the same formation. It is found, accordingly, that the blue limestone occupies all those portions of the county which are not more than 450 to 475 feet above low-water at Cincinnati, while the Clinton and Niagara formations are confined to those limited areas which are more than 450 to 475 feet above this level, or, in other words, to the hilltops and highest table lands of the county. In many instances, however, these formations are themselves overlaid with heavy beds of drift. Of the 350 feet extreme elevation above mentioned, it will be seen that the blue limestone series fills 225 feet, while the remaining 125 feet is divided among the Clinton, Niagara and drift in the following order: The Clinton holds an average of twenty feet, its thickness diminishing from thirty feet in the northern portions of the county to nine feet in the southernmost. The Niagara formation of the county has a maximum thickness of fifty feet, which, however, it rarely attains, and it is sometimes found in beds the aggregate of which is not more than five feet. A vertical section in the vicinity of Centerville, Washington Township, from the surface of the ground to the level of the river, would give approximately the following results: Drift, fifteen feet; Niagara, forty feet; Clinton, twenty feet; blue limestone, 225 feet; total, 300 feet. A section at Webber & Lehman's quarry, east of Dayton two miles, gives eight to twenty feet of drift sands or clays, ten feet Niagara, twenty feet Clinton and 150 feet blue limestone; total, 200 feet. A section at the Soldiers' Home, two miles west of Dayton, gives, drift, ten feet; Clinton, ten feet; blue limestone, 160 feet; total, 180 feet. The last two sections are drawn to the level of the river at Dayton."

It is customary to unite the Clinton and Niagara groups under one designation "Cliff Limestone," and about one-fourth the area of Montgomery is occupied by these formations, the other three-fourths being taken up by the blue limestone. The blue limestone, which outcrops only in Southwestern Ohio, and the adjacent portions of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, attains an aggregate thickness of more than 500 feet. "It is the geological equivalent of the shales and sandstones that are known as the Hudson River group in the State of New York. Its name indicates the color and composition of the rocks that belong to it. The blue limestone proper, however, is interstratified with beds of a blue calcareous clay or marl that constitute, in many localities, the larger portion of the system. The solid rock occurs in eleven layers that sometimes reach a thickness of ten or twelve inches, but which generally vary from three to six inches in thickness. Both limestone and marl abound in admirably preserved relics of the living forms that inhabited the ancient seas in which these beds were formed. These fossils belong exclusively to the lower divisions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. No remains of any vertebrated animal, and no traces of land vegetation have ever yet been discovered in the strata of this group. Sea weeds and sponges, beautiful star fishes and stone lilies of exquisite construction, corals in great variety and infinite number, molluscan shells of the great classes, so crowded as frequently to constitute the entire substance of the rock, and many species of trilobites, articulated animals of an order long since extinct, are found in all portions of the bedded rock and in its weathered exposures. The general character of these fossils would indicate that the beds were formed at the bottom of deep seas, and no mark of shore lines or other indications of shallow water ever occurs to contradict this inference."

Wherever the channels of the streams in the county are worn deep enough, the blue limestone is exposed, and it is evident that this formation underlies the entire county. To the northward, it extends beyond the county limits a distance of twenty miles or more, as shown in the beds of the Great Miami and Stillwater Rivers. It is inferred that the whole surface of Montgomery County was once covered with unbroken strata of this formation to the height of 450 feet or more above low-water mark at Cincinnati. The upper layers of the series, constituting from six to twenty feet, differ in mineral character from the lower beds, and are composed for the most part of red and yellow clays, and occasionally a yellowish, arenaceous limestone, which is quite often made useful as a fire stone or building rock.

The Clinton formation, lying next above the blue limestone, is identical with the same formation in the State of New York, where it was originally classified and named. It is a crinoidal limestone, some twenty feet in thickness, the upper layers showing crystalline particles when fractured, and the lower ones inclining strongly to a sandy character. On this account, it has been frequently called sandstone, and, although that name would apply very well to portions of the formation, it must be remembered that it is formed of lime sand, instead of silica sand, silica being almost entirely wanting in the Clinton rocks of this region. "In color," says the authority before quoted, "these rocks have no uniformity, varying not only in different localities but often in closely adjacent beds, passing from a marble-like whiteness through various shades of gray, pink, yellow and red. The weathered surfaces have very generally a yellowish, rusty appearance, due to the oxidation of the iron that the rocks contain. The crystalline beds take a good polish, constituting a marble of attractive appearance. The Harrisburg and Ludlow 'marbles' are examples of this quality of the formation."

The rate of growth of this rock appears to have been very slow, no sedi-

ments having contributed thereto, the strata being composed almost wholly of the broken stems and cups of crinoids or stone lilies. Sometimes, associated with them, are found representatives of animal groups named in the blue limestone series, among them being chain corals as distinct characteristics. The Clinton stone has received several local names in the county, as "fire stone," "rotten limestone," "bastard limestone" and, among quarrymen it is sometimes called "pink eye." Above it and interposing between it and the Niagara limestone, is a layer of fine-grained marl, from two to six inches in thickness, which belongs to the Clinton group. It abounds in the "free, perforated, disc-like joints of crinoidal stems of very large species, and certain shells occur here that have not been found elsewhere in the series. As a general rule, the Clinton rock is not even bedded, but where raised in the quarries comes out in irregular masses."

The Niagara formation is not as uniform in character as the lower groups. "It consists in all cases of even-bedded limestones and marls, it is true, but the limestones have very different degrees of purity, while in hardness, compactness, color and the presence or absence of fossil contents, they have a very wide range. The celebrated Dayton stone—'Dayton marble,' it is sometimes styled—may be assumed as the standard of excellence in this series; but different localities exhibit every degree of gradation, from the admirable qualities of this stone, in compactness, durability and color, to the worthless, 'yellow-back' of the quarrymen, or to the unconsolidated clays that are frequently found as its equivalent. In Montgomery County, the lower layers of the Niagara rocks are always the firmest and most valuable, the five to ten feet immediately overlying the Clinton, constituting in almost every case the sources from which the Dayton stone is derived. The varying thickness of the formation in different localities has already been noted, the limits having been given as five to fifty feet. From the fact that so great variety in composition is found in these rocks, we are warranted in concluding that the Niagara strata were not originally of uniform thickness, as the beds of the previous groups seem to have been. It may be that the higher degrees of excellence in the stone were connected with a slower rate of growth It is at all events true that the most valuable deposits of this series in the county are in every case shallow. The lower beds contain but very few fossils, some circular corals and very rarely a bivalve or chambered shell, making out the list, while in higher portions of the group the strata are frequently crowded with fossils, which differ almost entirely in species from those that are found in the lower groups. One peculiarity of these fossils is that they occur almost always as internal casts, the outer shell or investment having been dissovled and carried away during the past conditions of the rock. One of the most noticeable of all these forms of ancient life is the large bivalve shell, *Pentamerous oblongus*, known sometimes as the 'deer-foot shell' and quite frequently identified as a petrified hickory nut. The sections of a large chambered shell, of the genus *Orthoceras*, are also frequently met with, and are sometimes mistaken by the ignorant for the back bones of fishes or serpents The area occupied by the Niagara rocks is not probably more than one-half of that which the Clinton covers. There seems, however, no reason to doubt that both of these members of the cliff formation were once extended over the whole surface of the county, as their present distribution can be satisfactorily explained by reference to erosive agencies that are known to have been at work upon them agencies some of which are still continuing their destructive tasks. * * The Clinton and Niagara in the eastern portions of the county occur altogether in insulated masses or islands, on the ridge between the two Miamis, and all the water-courses that flow from these high grounds have already worn their channels deep into these rocks, not

infrequently through them, into the underlying blue limestone series. There is, however, a manifest shallowing of the cliff rocks as we go southward, the Clinton diminishing to nine feet near the southern line of the county, apparently indicating that the blue limestone regions southward were, even at this early time, raised above the surface of the seas, or in other words that they were never covered by the limestones of the succeeding cliff formation."

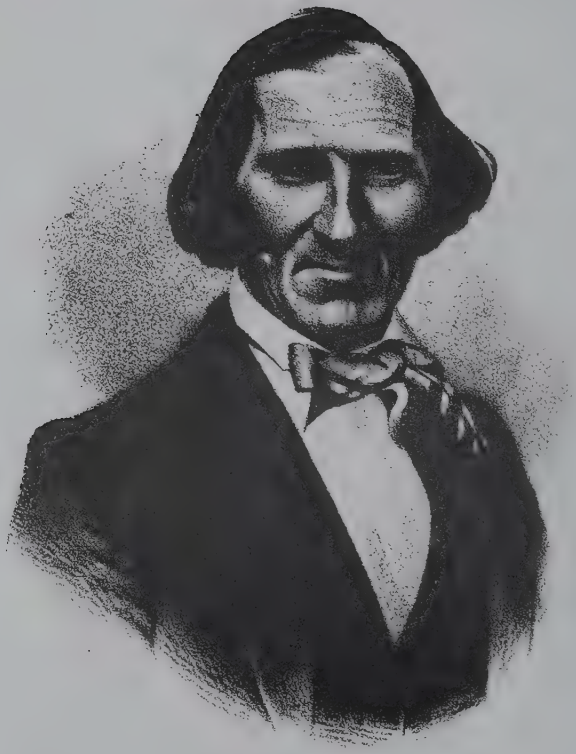
The deposits of the drift period cover all of the foregoing formations to varying depths, throughout nearly their entire extent, and in some instances miles intervene between the exposures of the rocky beds. These drift deposits vary greatly in thickness; nature of materials of which they are composed, and the order of arrangement of these materials; therefore, it is almost impossible to find two sections of drift beds that will agree in every particular. Prof. Orton speaks of the drift in the following language:

"Before describing the leading characteristics of these beds, it will be proper to call attention to an interesting fact that must be referred to the same agencies by which the drift itself is explained. Considerable portions of the rocky surface of the county have been planed, polished, striated and grooved by heavy masses of ice—inclosing sand, gravel and bowlders—moving over them. These phenomena can be best observed in the firmer beds of the Niagara limestone, occupying as they do the highest table lands of the county, but they are by no means confined to them. The great belt of quarries south east of Dayton furnish fine exhibitions of this agency. Indeed, these naturally planed surfaces are frequently turned to account for door-steps, flagging stones and other similar uses. It is altogether probable that the whole surface of the county has been exposed to the abrading agencies of the glacial sheet, as we find the marks of these agencies at every point where the rocks are firm enough to retain them. The unconsolidated beds of the Niagara rocks have been in large measure removed by the same force that has planed the harder surfaces, as is evident from an inspection of those higher portions of the system that still remain. This polished surface of the Niagara rock is generally covered with yellow clays intermingled with gravel and bowlders. Sometimes heavy granitic blocks have been left in the clay in almost immediate contact with the bedded rock, their own surfaces having been planed and scored by the service to which they have been put. We see in them the implements of abrasion—the engraving tools—left where the work was done. The thickness of these clay deposits varies from one foot to thirty feet, and the upper portions are almost always freer from gravel than the lower portions. Occasionally a limited deposit of blue clay is found on the surface of the rocks, but for the most part these beds of blue clay, when they occur, are found overlying yellow clays or beds of gravel, in pockets of small extent. Fragments of drifted coniferous wood are sometimes found buried deep in these deposits. Next in importance to the yellow clays are the beds of sand and gravel, of which the drift beds are largely composed. They sometimes overlie the clays, are sometimes interstratified with them, and sometimes they repose directly upon the surface of the rocks. The gravel contains representatives of all the formations that are found to the northward within the limits of the State, viz., blue limestone, Clinton, Niagara, water lime, coniferous and black slates, and a considerable part of it is derived from the metamorphic rocks of the Lake Superior region and from the Canadian highlands. To the same source must be referred the sand, as no silicious formation of any considerable extent occurs between these deposits and the line of the great lakes. The sand and gravel have a thickness of at least 100 feet in many instances. The deposits are always distinctly stratified, and exhibit many alternations of fine and coarse materials that betoken considerable changes in the conditions of their formation. They often

show, especially in the beds that occupy the lower levels of the county, beach structure, or marks of the action of water that could only be impressed upon them while they lay at or near the surface. The sand and gravel are sometimes cemented into massive blocks by the deposition of carbonate of lime from the spring water that flows over and through them. Recourse was formerly had to these conglomerates for building stone, but it was found that they were worthless for such purposes, as they cannot withstand the action of frost.

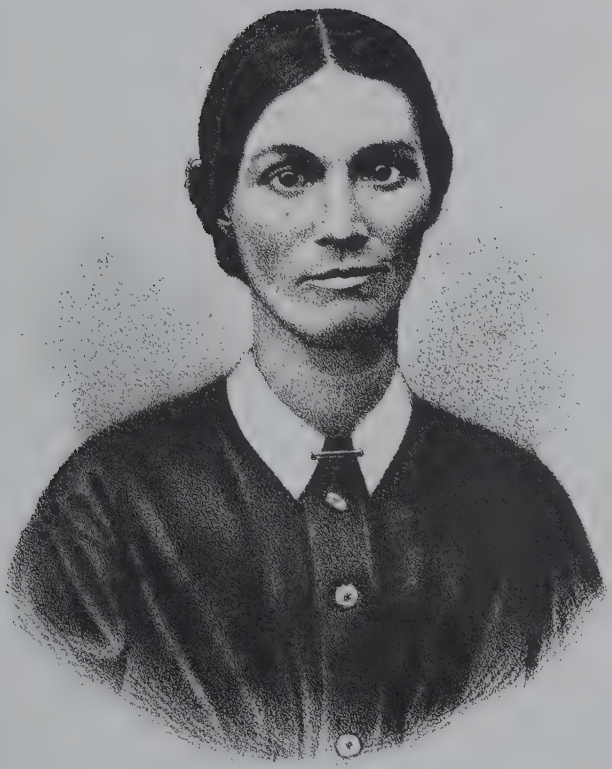
"The lost rocks —bowlders, hard-heads, gray-heads, as they are frequently designated —constitute too important a feature of the geology of the county to be omitted in this review. They are irregularly distributed over the face of the county, sometimes thickly sown in belts of several miles in length and breadth, with tolerably definite boundaries, and sometimes scattered singly at wide intervals. They occur through the whole range of the drift beds, but are far more abundant in the upper portions than in any other. As in the case of the gravel they are all of northern origin, and by far the largest number has been brought from beyond the great lakes. These bowlders weigh not less than 160 pounds to the cubic foot, and the total weight of single blocks sometimes exceeds ten tons."

Building Rock.—The three rock formations exposed in Montgomery County furnish abundant material for this use. "The blue limestone affords, in numberless exposures, a building stone that is accessible, easily quarried, even bedded, of convenient thickness and very durable. It possesses, however, but little susceptibility of ornamentation. The thinness of its beds, its hardness and brittleness, stand in the way of its improvement by dressing, and its color is too dark to please the eye when it is exposed in large surfaces of masonry. The Clinton rock, in all of its beds—but especially in its upper ones—affords a building stone that would be highly valued were it not for the close proximity, in most instances, of the quarries of the Niagara group. A similar statement can be made in regard to the products of the blue limestone quarries of the county. When the Clinton stone is first raised from the quarry, it is frequently so soft as to be easily worked; but when the water has escaped from it, it becomes a measurably firm and enduring stone. Some of its beds, indeed, are crystalline, or semi-crystalline in structure, and leave nothing to be desired as far as durability is concerned. As already remarked, the Clinton group exhibits a great variety of colors, and some of these shades are very pleasing to the eye—a fact which makes this stone susceptible of fine architectural effects. The greatest objection to this series is that it is not generally even-bedded. The lower strata are very seldom so. The Niagara group, however, furnishes the best building stone, not only of Montgomery County, but of the whole Miami Valley as well. Indeed, for many purposes it is inferior to none. Occurring as it does, in even-bedded layers of from four to twenty inches in thickness, it is adapted to the purposes of both light and heavy masonry. It is homogeneous in structure, has a beautiful color, takes ornamentation quite kindly and is durable to any required degree. The value that is attached to it can be judged from the fact that in some of the quarries nearest to Dayton, the stone sells in the ground for $17.50 per rod, or $2,800 per acre, the title to the land not being alienated. In these quarries there is less than five feet of workable stone, and this can only be reached by removing from five to twenty feet of drift clays and sands. * * The supply of the rock even in this, its best estate, is inexhaustible, but the expense of transportation shuts out at present from the general market all the quarries that are more than three or four miles distant from Dayton. The quarries that lie outside of these limits, however, are invaluable for neighborhood supplies. The quality of the stone, when perfect in every other respects, is sometimes injured by the



William M. Kelsey

WASHINGTON, TP.



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WASHINGTON. TP.

occurrence of crystals of iron pyrites, which weather into brownish stains when exposed to the air and disfigure the surface.

"In addition to the kind of rock already named, there is in the county a large supply of Niagara rock that falls short of the typical excellence in hardness and color, but which still constitutes a very serviceable and valuable deposit. These beds of inferior quality are sometimes the precise stratigraphical equivalents of the true Dayton stones; that is, they immediately overlie the Clinton formation, but generally they occur at a higher level in the series. The differences in color and hardness alluded to seem connected with differences in chemical composition, the Dayton stone being a nearly pure carbonate of lime, while the inferior grades are composed of the carbonates of lime and magnesia. The color of these last named beds is not constant, various shades of drab and yellow alternating with shades of blue, sometimes even in the same layer of rock. In durability they seem in no way inferior to the standard Dayton stone. The bowlders of the drift are also available for building purposes. They form, in some parts of the county, the main supply for foundations, and, when treated with skill, give excellent results."

Brick, Draining Tile and Pottery Clays.—Outside of the alluvial bottoms, nearly every section of the county furnishes, from its drift beds, material from which brick can be manufactured, the yellow clays overlying the Niagara rock in the higher table lands being by far the best for the purpose. In many cases, the walls of a building can be constructed of bricks of the best quality made from the clay taken from its site. "Beds of blue clay are also abundant, generally at lower levels of the county, from which draining tile and pottery can be made. For these purposes, the blue and yellow clays are generally mixed, the blue clay imparting the necessary strength and the yellow counteracting the tendency of the former to shrink and crack in the process of baking. The importance of drain tile in agriculture begins to be understood. Hundreds of thousands of tiles are now manufactured annually, with a steadily increasing demand. A third variety of clay is found within the county, in quite limited deposits compared with the preceding. It also is called blue clay, but it differs from the ordinary blue clay in containing no iron. It is converted by burning into a cream colored brick of the same general character as the Milwaukee brick. It is generally very fine grained, and has been quite largely used as mineral paint. In composition, it consists of little besides alumina, silica and lime. There is no doubt that these deposits will be regarded with increasing interest, as their advantages for architectural purposes come to be recognized. The heaviest accumulation of this clay now known in Southern Ohio occurs near Springfield, Clark County, and it has already been turned to good account in the manufacture of Milwaukee brick.

"*Firestone.*—A stone that can endure the action of heat, admits of many useful applications. Two of the bedded rocks of the county have considerable local reputation as firestones, viz., the sandy limestones that make the uppermost beds of the blue limestone series and the Clinton group. This latter rock certainly answers a tolerable purpose for chimney jambs and kindred uses. It is not easy to see what there is in its composition that enables it to resist unchanged the agency of fire, as analyses show it to be a true limestone of a good degree of purity. Experience, however, abundantly demonstrates its value in this regard. Chimney-jambs can be shown that have stood over fifty years in service. Farmers are willing to transport it for miles to lay up the arches of their sugar camps. It must be added that the different beds of the series have very different qualities in this respect, the middle and lower layers furnishing the best firestone, and there is no doubt that the quality in its highest exhibition is local.

"*Lime.*—As lime is the great cement employed alike in nature and by hu-

man art, the sources of its supply are of more economical value to any community than are the supplies of building stone and brick clay even. All the bedded rocks of the Miami Valley, and portions of the drift as well, furnish materials from which excellent lime can be made. It is needful, however, to remark that the terms *limestone* and *lime* do not convey any precise information as to the chemical composition of the substances to which they are applied. Limestones always contain carbonate of lime, it is true: but besides this they generally contain various compounds and various proportions of magnesia, alumina (clay), silica (sand) and iron. The limestones of this region that can be burned into valuable lime may be divided into two classes, according to their chemical composition. The first group comprises those rocks that consist mainly of carbonate of lime, or that contain at least 85 per cent of this substance. The second group is made up of the dolomites, or magnesian limestones, which have at least 40 per cent of carbonate of magnesia in their composition. Silica, alumina and iron are found in small and varying proportions in each division. The properties of these limes are very different. Those of the first class require to be submitted to a higher temperature in burning than the second. They slake promptly and thoroughly, and in the operation evolve a great degree of heat. From this last fact they are termed 'hot' or 'fiery' limes. They 'set' or harden so soon that but two or three bricks can be laid with one spreading of mortar, and walls that are made of them have a tendency to 'chip crack.' It is quite likely that this last-named property can be attributed in some degree to the silica and alumina which they contain. The second group contains those limes that are called 'cool.' They do not give out so much heat in slaking as the limes of the first class, nor do they 'set' as soon. From five to twenty bricks can be laid with a single spreading of mortar, and in plastering a corresponding advantage can be obtained. On purely practical grounds, the builders of Southwestern Ohio have come to recognize the greater desirability of the limes of the last-named class, and none others can now find a market in the cities and towns of this portion of the State. To the first series belong the blue limestones, the Clinton group and the Dayton beds of the Niagara group. The limes of the second series are all obtained from the upper or Niagara division of the cliff limestones, and the kinds of rocks from which they are derived constitute almost the entire mass of this formation. It thus appears that the Niagara group in Ohio is a true magnesian limestone, as all the members of this same great series throughout its wide western expansion—in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota—have uniformly been found to be. The only exception to these statements as to the composition of the Niagara series is found in some of its lowermost beds, where in limited and isolated areas the Dayton stone and its equivalents occur. This stone has already been referred to the true limestones, an analysis of it made by Dr. Locke, in 1835, showing that it contains 92 per cent of carbonate of lime. While with this exception the whole Niagara series consists of magnesian limestones, it would be wrong to conclude that every portion of this series, taken indifferently, can be burned into valuable lime. The quarries that are worked for lime burning at Cedarville, Yellow Springs, Springfield, Moore's quarries below Springfield, Wilson's quarries north of Dayton, and a few others less widely known, furnish the most valuable limes of the Miami Valleys and largely supply the markets of Cincinnati, Dayton, Hamilton, Springfield, Xenia and the remaining towns and villages of this section. These quarries all lie in the same geological horizon, viz., between 50 and 100 feet above the base of the Niagara rocks. They begin in or above the strata that contain the large shell *Pentamerous oblongus*, and generally include from ten to twenty feet that overlie the *Pentamerous* beds—a series of thin and irregularly bedded strata, valueless for building stone, largely filled with crin

oidal fragments. The strata that underlie the *Pentamerous* beds consist of blue and drab magnesian limestones, which cannot be burned into a good article of common lime, but which there is good reason to believe possess in greater or less degree the properties of hydraulic cement or water lime. A sample from the quarries of W. Sroufe, Esq., Yellow Springs, when analyzed, was found to agree very closely with a magnesian limestone of France that is cited by Vicat as an excellent hydraulic cement. The same rock, when treated in laboratory experiments, indicates an eminent degree of hydraulic energy."

An analysis of the Clinton limestone from Centerville, Montgomery County, showed that it contained the following elements:

Carbonate of lime	86.30	Silica	0.85
Carbonate of magnesia	11.34	Alumina and iron	0.40
Total			98.89

This compares well with the analyses of rocks from the blue limestone and Niagara beds in various places, being about the average of all.

"*Mineral Paints.*—The materials from which mineral paints have been manufactured in this portion of the State are all obtained from the beds of drift. The second variety of blue clay, already described, is principally used for this purpose." A company was organized at Miamisburg about 1867 or 1868, and their sales, in 1869, aggregated over 100,000 pounds, which included a considerable portion of lead. "The bed of clay which is turned to most account is situated on Hole's Creek, at no great elevation above the Miami River. The clay is identical in composition with the heavy bank near Springfield, and closely resembles the 'Milwaukee brick' clay in composition." An analysis of the Hole's Creek clay is herewith presented:

Water in sample dried at 212°	0.80	Alumina soluble	6.05
Organic matter	2.35	Sesquioxide of iron	3.00
Silica	35.56	Carbonate of lime	29.18
Alumina as silicate	13.59	Carbonate of magnesia	7.04
Total			97.57

"Many of the gravel beds of the drift contain accumulations of ocher more or less extensive, and occasionally deposits of the same substance are found unmixed with gravel. The ocher can be separated from the gravel by washing, and proves to be of fair quality. A large deposit of this ocherous gravel is to be found on the north bank of Twin Creek, one mile east of Germantown, Montgomery County. * * A bed of brown coal, that occurs in the same gravel bank, has been turned to account for the manufacture of black paint. Mastodon remains and phosphate of iron are found also in this locality. Taking all things into account, no more interesting section of the drift is to be found in this region than the 'Germantown ocher bank.'

"*Gravel.*—It is not easy to set a proper estimate upon the beds of sand and gravel of the county until a comparison is instituted between a region well supplied with such accumulations and another which is destitute of them. The gravel knolls and ridges with which, in the southern and eastern portions of the county, almost every farm abounds, afford very desirable building sites, and are generally selected for such purposes. Sand of the best quality for mortar, cement and brick making, is everywhere within easy access. An inexhaustible supply of excellent materials for road-making—what is frequently designated 'clean limestone gravel,' though in reality largely composed of granitic pebbles—is found in the drift deposits, from which hundreds of miles of turnpikes have been already constructed in the county, thus affording free communication between farm and market at all seasons of the year. The smaller bowlders, of Canadian origin, are selected from the gravel banks for paving-stones, and transported to the neighboring cities. In regions where stone suitable for macadamized pikes can be obtained, good roads can be had, even though gravel

is wanting, but at largely increased expense above that of gravel turnpikes. The districts which are supplied with neither can certainly never compete in desirability with these gravel-strewn regions.

"The agricultural relations of the different formations of Montgomery County remain to be briefly discussed. Only those points will be touched upon which are especially noticeable. From what has been already said of the distribution of the drift, it may be inferred that this formation will conceal or obscure all the rest, and, to a considerable extent, this will be found to be the case. There are large areas in which the underlying rock seems to have no direct effect upon the superficial beds, further than to control the general feature of their arrangement. In such cases the soil depends directly upon the composition of the drift beds, and will be found light, warm and dry, or heavy, cold and wet, according as sand or clay predominates in these beds. There are, however, several varieties of soil that receive their leading characteristics directly from the rock with which they are associated. The high table lands of the Niagara limestone, which are mostly confined to the northern portions of the county, furnish the first example. These limestones are often covered with but a shallow deposit of clay, yellow originally, but blackened by organic matter for a foot or two from the surface. These table lands hold so nearly a horizontal position that the streams that have their sources in them have but a sluggish flow. Indeed, these districts, until they are cleared and ditched, are almost always marshy in their conditions, and, though occupying the highest level of the county, are universally spoken of as low-lying lands. They contain abundant elements of agricultural wealth, but demand a more painstaking and scientific kind of treatment than our farmers are generally willing to bestow. In default of this, they are largely dependent on the seasons—favorable seasons bringing a large reward and unfavorable ones being marked by failures more or less complete. The water supply in these locations is generally derived from drilled wells, which it is sometimes necessary to carry to a depth of sixty feet, though one-third of this depth usually suffices. In their present condition they constitute the lowest-priced lands of the county, unless, as in a few instances, their contiguity to markets has led to their thorough improvement. In these cases, they show themselves to be possessed of admirable qualities for farming lands, and also give examples of what may be hoped for from the remainder of this formation. A belt of still more pronounced character, in which the agricultural relations are still more closely connected with the geological structure, is furnished in the line of junction of the blue limestone and Clinton formations, or, what is the same thing, in the line of junction of the Lower and Upper Silurian.

"It will be remembered that the uppermost beds of the blue limestone series consist, for the most part, of unconsolidated clays, while the lower portion of the overlying cliff formation, viz., the Clinton rock, is largely composed of beds of a porous sandstone (lime sand). The result of this order of sequence is that the clays of the blue limestone series are the water bearers of the region which they occupy, as was long ago pointed out by Dr. Locke. The strongest springs of Southwestern Ohio mark quite accurately this line of junction. The clays constitute a gradual slope—sometimes one-fourth of a mile in breadth—from the foot of the cliff. The springs that flow out along the line gave, before the country was cleared, a marshy character to this belt, as is shown in the black and fertile loam by which it is still marked. They also serve to distribute, to some degree, the waste of the cliff to the slope below.

"The early settlers located their homes in the vicinity of these perennial springs, and the prosperity which has attended the labor of husbandry upon these fruitful tracts is well attested in the comfortable and tasteful homes which mark the lowermost outcrop of the cliff limestones. Perhaps no other

geological boundary of the State is so definitely connected with human interests. The blue limestones give rise, in limited areas, to soils of great fertility. The rocks of this age, for the most part, are covered deep by beds of modified drift, lying as they do at a lower level than the other rocks of the county; but occasionally, a slope is found that is derived directly from the weathering of the blue limestone beds. The rocks of this series are rich in phosphates, a fact which accounts for their value in agriculture. An analysis by Dr. Wormley, chemist of the survey, give sixteen-hundredths of 1 per cent of phosphoric acid in the bedded clays. This proportion shows that a soil one foot in depth, formed from the weathering of these clays, would contain to the acre very nearly 7,500 pounds of phosphoric acid—a substance indispensable to the growth of the higher forms of vegetation. The celebrated blue grass country of Kentucky is derived directly from the rocks of this formation, without the addition of our drift clays and sands.

"A discussion of the drift in this connection would be, under another name, a treatise upon the general agriculture of the county, and cannot here be entered upon. Suffice it to say that the character of the drift deposits largely determines for each locality the market value of its lands, the kinds of crops that can be cultivated with profit, the nature and amount of its water supply, the quality of its highways, its degree of healthfulness, and, in short, its general desirability for human occupancy.

"Attention will be called to but one more point in this connection: The river valleys of Southwestern Ohio are known to have been deeper than they are at present. In other words, they are now partly filled with drift, and the streams no longer flow upon rocky beds. Not only is the absolute depth of the valleys diminished by these deposits, but the abruptness of the declivity is greatly modified by them. Instead of a precipitous descent over the naked edges of the rocks, a well-graded slope, consisting frequently of the best road gravel, leads from the highlands to the river bottoms. The nature and order of the succession of the formations previously described, renders it certain that were it not for the interposition of the drift, the line of junction of the blue limestone and cliff formation would be an impassable belt of miry clay for one-third of the year, unless relieved by expensive artificial roads. A similar state of things would be found throughout much of the blue limestone regions. The leading points in the geology of the line of junction of the Lower and Upper Silurian formations of Southwestern Ohio have now been briefly noticed. * * Among the points of economical interest may be mentioned the establishment of the limits within which the Dayton stone is to be found, lying as it does at the very base of the Niagara series; the recognition of the fact that the best lime of this part of the State comes from a horizon about 100 feet higher in the series than that which the Dayton stone occupies, with the consequent knowledge of the areas within which it occurs, and the discovery that certain beds of the same series afford hydraulic lime of excellent quality. The great value of the Dayton stone naturally leads to considerable interest in the discovery of new deposits of it. A safe guide for all future investigations will be found in the order of sequence of the great formations, an order which practical men, engaged for years in quarrying the stone, have generally failed to recognize."

An extensive bed of peat was discovered, some years since, one mile east of Germantown, Montgomery County, in and directly above the channel of Twin Creek, of which a very interesting account is given in the appendix to the reports of the Ohio geological survey of 1869. This volume may be found among the books of reference in the public library at Dayton, and to it we would refer all interested, as it is not thought best to extend this chapter to greater length.

CHAPTER XVI.

County Buildings—Railroads

IN July, 1845, the County Commissioners paid a premium of $500 to Howard Daniels for the best plan of a court house, to be built at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, and, in August of the same year, the contracts for building were let. The old jail and court house that occupied the ground were sold at auction October 4, 1845, and, in the spring of 1846, were torn down and removed. In the spring of 1847, the foundations for the new building were laid, and, in the spring of 1850, the building was completed, court being held in the new court-room for the first time on April 13, 1850. The building is constructed of Dayton limestone, fire-proof throughout and covered with a stone roof. From the street, eight wide stone steps lead to the terrace on which the building is erected, and another flight of steps leads from the terrace to the floor of the portico, which is on a level with the second story windows of houses on the opposite side of the street. The front of the building is ornamented with six massive stone pillars, which also support the roof of the portico. The entrance to the main hall or corridor is by two massive ornamented iron doors, each of which is of more than 2,000 pounds' weight. The hall leads to the rotunda, which is twenty feet in diameter and forty-two feet high, ornamented with a dome, the eye of which lights the hall below. Around the rotunda, a circular flight of stone steps leads to the gallery of the court-room on one side and to public offices on the other. The court-room, which opens from the rotunda is in an elliptical form, and occupies the space of both stories, being lighted by a dome, the eye of which is forty-three feet high. The court house is sixty-two feet, fronting on Main street, by 127 feet on Third street, and forty-four feet high. The estimated cost of the building was $63,000, but the actual cost greatly exceeded that amount. The house was built after the form of a Grecian temple and is to-day one of the handsomest and most classical-looking buildings in the State.

The County Commissioners authorized the purchase of the brick, etc., for a new jail, on August 5, 1844, and, on the same day, appointed Horace Pease and John Mills Special Commissioners to procure a suitable site for the building. In September following, they purchased Lot No. 276, on the northwest corner of Main and Sixth streets, of Nicholas Longworth, for $2,000. On the 3d of September, the contract for building the jail was awarded to George B. Davis and Goodloe Pendry for $8,000. Extra work on the walls, cells and other parts of the jail increased the cost of the building to $9,322. It is sixty feet wide, fronting on Main street, by 100 feet deep, and is built of hammer-dressed limestone, with walls two feet thick, and a tower at each corner of the front. The building is now used by the city for a work-house. It contains a hall and ten rooms, above and below, in the front of the building. In the rear, there are thirty-two cells arranged in tiers, one above the other, with a hall on either side, one of the latter being used as a dining-hall. On the 31st of July, 1852, the County Commissioners ordered the walls of this jail to be torn down and the building rebuilt; whether or not this was done cannot be gleaned from the records.

On the 3d of March, 1857, the County Auditor was authorized by the

Commissioners to advertise for a vote of the people on the question of building a new court house, on the north part of the court house lot; the building to be of brick and not to exceed $40,000 in cost. On the 13th of March, 1867, an act was passed by the Legislature empowering the Commissioners to build a new court house, but nothing further was done until May 5, 1869, when the Commissioners paid Kellogg & Burrows $800 for their plans of a new building, and it was agreed that they should receive $400 for superintending the construction of the same, should the Commissioners conclude to build. The question of building was again postponed and nothing done until July 14, 1879, when a call for plans was issued, and, on July 17, the plans for three floors, as submitted by Peters & Burns, were adopted. This action was afterward reconsidered, and the plans submitted by Leon Beaver were settled upon, but they were not formally approved until November 21, 1879, at which time Beaver gave a bond of $10,000 and received a premium of $300 for the best plans. The second premium for $200 was awarded to E. E. Myers, of Detroit, and the third of $100 to Thomas Boyd, Pittsburgh. Bids were advertised for, and, on February 23, 1880, contracts for the work and materials were awarded. On March 11, 1880, these contracts were all annulled on account of the estimates and bills of cost not having been sent in. On the 28th of April, 1880, the plans, specifications and estimates were again approved, and, on June 2, 1880, the contracts finally awarded as follows: Excavations, H. J. Cair, $874; foundation, Kramer & Poock, $4,925; brick work, J. Clark & Co., $13,600; fire-proofing, Johnson & Co., $13,500; concreting, Daniel Slentz, $599; floor-tiling, Carpenter & Raymond, $2,331.90; plastering, Hollinger & Bro., $2,800; painting, Thomas D. Hale, $2,864.43; glass, Lowe Bros., $6,324.85; carpenter work, B. N. Beaver, $14,960; iron work, McHose & Lyon, $30,490; plumbing, Gibbons & McCormick, $2,775; galvanized iron work, George W. & E. E. Buvinger, $6,121; cut-stone work, Leopold, Cutter & Co., $45,500. The architect's total estimate of the cost of the building was $174,945.21. The excavations for the building were commenced in the summer of 1880, and the building soon thereafter commenced; it will probably be completed in 1884. The building is to be entirely faced and ornamented with dressed stone. The ground floor only slightly elevated above the street, and easy of access, is to be occupied exclusively by those offices which are most frequented, and in which the most public business is transacted, viz., the Treasurer's, the Auditor's, the Recorder's, the Probate Judge's, the County Commissioners', Surveyor's and Prosecuting Attorney's. The next floor is to be occupied by two court-rooms, with a wide hall between, each connecting with a Judges' room, and both those, as well as the court-rooms, connecting with the law library. On the same floor and in the front of the building, are the Clerk's and the Sheriff's offices, witness-rooms and all necessary accessories—everything connected with the courts. The third floor contains offices for all other county officers, together with grand and petit jury rooms, and a room that can, if necessary, be used for the accommodation of another court.

It being decided that a new jail was needed for the county, J. Hodson, an architect of Indianapolis, Ind., was ordered, on the 18th of March, 1869, to prepare plans and specifications for the proposed edifice. After much difficulty, it was finally decided, on November 1, 1869, to locate the jail on the ground west of the court house, belonging to Boyer & Jameson. Accordingly, notice was duly given of the location as above, G. A. Grove, Commissioner, dissenting. On April 6, 1871, the Auditor was directed to advertise for bids, and, on May 29, 1871, the contract was awarded to Rouzer & Rouzer, for $78,500—"the entire building to be fire-proof, the front or residence faced with the best Buena Vista stone of uniform color, a boiler-house for the heating appa-

ratus to be built outside of the jail proper, and the prison walls to be lined with quarter-inch plate iron." This contract was afterward annulled, and, on June 25, 1872, new plans were adopted and the contract awarded. July 30, 1872, to Marcus Bossler to build the jail, Warden's residence and boiler-room, for $154,000, he to allow $306 for the work already done on the boiler-house. On the 12th of August, the contract was ratified and the contractor put under bond. The building was to have been completed by the 30th of June, 1873, but was not completed and accepted until February 8, 1874, the cost of construction having been increased to $190,553. The building is two stories high, with a mansard roof, and consists of the jailer's residence, in which there are six dwelling-rooms and two rooms used for the female department, and the prison proper, in which there are twenty-six cells, arranged in two tiers, with a hall running between and a corridor around the whole. The residence part is thirty-six feet, fronting on Third street; is faced with dressed freestone, and has a circular flight of steps leading from the street to the entrance. The cost of construction, including the price paid for the lot and the Superintendent's salary, makes the entire cost exceed $220,000.

THE RAILROADS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In 1841, there were thirty-six miles of railway in Ohio; in 1880 there were 5,654.62 miles, and still the work goes on. In 1880, Morgan was the only county in the State which had not a railway within its limits. The importance of railway communication was early seen by the inhabitants of Montgomery County, and measures were adopted for securing the benefits thereof to themselves. January 5, 1832, the Ohio Legislature passed an act incorporating the

MAD RIVER & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

This road was "vested with the right to construct a railway from Dayton *via* Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, to or near Upper Sandusky, Tiffin and Lower Sandusky, to Sandusky, Huron County."* Acts furthering the interests of the corporation, were passed March 14, 1836; December 19, 1836; March 16, 1839; February 19, 1845; February 6, 1847; February 8, 1847; the act of February 6, 1847 authorized the town of Springfield to subscribe $20,000 to the stock of the company, to be applied on the construction of the line between Springfield and Dayton. The contract for the construction of this division of the road was let in the winter of 1848–49, and the last rail between the two cities was laid January 25, 1851. Two days later, an excursion passed over the road from Springfield to Dayton, and the next day, January 28, 1851, trains began running on regular time. In the following December this road, as well as the C., H. & D., the D. & W., and the G. & M., suffered heavily by floods.

"The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company located and constructed its road from Tiffin to Sandusky, by way of Bellevue. In 1851, the Sandusky City & Indiana Railroad Company, which was chartered by act of February 28, of that year (49 Ohio L., 434), proceeded to build a road from Tiffin to Sandusky, *via* Clyde, and this route being deemed more favorable than the other, December 1, 1854, the last named company leased the road for the term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, which has since operated the same as a part of its line, ultimately abandoning the other route. The organization of the Sandusky City & Indiana Railroad Company is kept up for the purpose of perpetuating the lease, the interests of the companies being identical, and the road having been built in the interests of and with means furnished by the Mad River & Lake Erie Company, one person acting as President of both corporations." †

* Report of the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs of Ohio, June 30, 1880.
†Commissioner's report, 1880.

June 1, 1854, the company leased the road of the Springfield & Columbus Railway, for the term of fifteen years, agreeing to certain provisions. February 23, 1858, by decree of the Common Pleas Court of Erie County, the name of the company was changed to the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company. July 2, 1866, the road having been in the hands of a receiver, and a special Master Commissioner since October 13, 1865, a certificate of re-organization was filed with the Secretary of State, under the name of the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company. October 8, 1866, this company leased its road to the Cincinnati, Dayton & Eastern Railroad Company for ninety-nine years, but by mutual agreement the lease was surrendered January 9, 1868. By a decree of the Erie County Court of Common Pleas, filed with the Secretary of State, January 11, 1868, the name was changed to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company, and June 28, 1870, this company leased the road, property, and rights of the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company (successors to the Springfield & Columbus Railroad Company, previously lessors of the Mad River & Lake Erie Company), with certain provisions to be carried out by the C., S. & C. Company. A perpetual lease of that portion of the road leading from Dayton to Springfield was made to the Cincinnati & Springfield Railway Company, by whom it was transferred, together with a lease in perpetuity of its own railway rights, priveleges and franchises to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company. "March 9, 1881, this company and the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company leased their roads to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company for ninety-nine years, renewable forever."

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

On the 2d day of March, 1846, a charter was granted to the Cincinnati & Hamilton Railroad Company, its name being changed by an act of February 8, 1847, and another of March 15, 1849, the latter being "An act to amend the several acts relating to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company." The Dayton end of the road was put under contract in August, 1850, and September 13, 1851, the first excursion from Cincinnati and Hamilton, came over the road. Trains began running regularly between Cincinnati and Dayton September 22, 1851, distance, sixty miles. The Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company was incorporated by act of March 5, 1851, to extend from Dayton to Toledo, 142 miles, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company was empowered to lend it money, or otherwise aid in the construction of the road. In December, 1851, contracts for building this line were let, and on the 28th of March, 1853, an excursion train arrived over it, from Troy. Regular trains were put on April 28, 1853. May 1, 1863, the line was leased in perpetuity to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company (lease subsequently modified), and February 18, 1869, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company also leased the road of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad Company—Hamilton to the Indiana State Line, 36 miles—and the lease of the latter of the Richmond & Miami Railway extending to Richmond, Ind. November 26, 1872, the management of this company purchased the line of the Junction Railroad Company, from Hamilton to Indianapolis—98.20 miles, the purchasers soon after organizing the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad Company.

DAYTON & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A charter was granted to this company February 14, 1846, its purpose being to construct a road from Dayton to a point on the State line between Ohio and Indiana, such point to be selected by the directors. The railroad

commissioner's report for 1880 states that work was begun on this road in July, 1848,* and other authority gives April 21, 1849, as the date on which the contracts were let. From the junction west, track laying began August 6, 1852, the road being consolidated with the Indiana Central on the first of that month. The distance from Dayton to the State line is thirty-eight miles. In Indiana, the road was opened to Richmond February 19, 1853. In September of the same year, trains passed westward to Indianapolis, and October 11, 1853, the entire road was opened for regular business. January 14, 1863, the track from Dayton to Dodson, fifteen miles, was leased in common to the Dayton & Union Railroad Company. "Under date of February 4, 1865, the company leased from the Richmond & Miami Railway Company of Indiana, for ninety-nine years from January 1, 1865, renewal forever, the entire control of its road, right of way, buildings, etc., from its western terminus on the line dividing the States of Ohio and Indiana, to the point of junction or switch where its said road diverges and runs to Eaton and Hamilton; also the use of the remaining portion to its western terminus in the city of Richmond, three miles in all, for the semi-annual payment of $2,750, payable each first of January and July. February 4, 1865, the company entered into an agreement to lease to the Little Miami and Columbus & Xenia Railroad Companies, for ninety-nine years from January 1, 1865, renewable forever, its road, property and privileges, excepting certain leased premises and other property in Dayton, the shop, machinery, tools, etc., and providing that a contract between the Dayton & Western and Columbus & Xenia Companies of March 12, 1863, be surrendered and settled up to the above date. The lease was made subject to a contract lease between the Dayton & Western and Dayton & Union Railroad Companies of January 14, 1863, by which the latter have the use of the Dayton & Western track from Dayton to Dodson. Also, of a contract between the Dayton & Western and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Companies, relating to the joint use of tracks of the two said companies in Dayton and the bridge over the Great Miami River. The lease of the Richmond & Miami Railway was also transferred and assigned, the lessees assuming all the stipulations and conditions of the several named contracts of the Dayton & Western Company, and agreeing to carry out the several provisions thereof. The Dayton & Western Company agreed to procure to be transferred to the lessees a majority of its capital stock, not less than $155,000 in the aggregate. The lease was made subject to a deed of trust dated November 1, 1864, to secure the payment of $738,000, bonds of the Dayton & Western Railroad Company, due and payable January 1, 1895, the lessees assuming payment of the semi-annual interest thereon as rental for said property, and also agreeing to indorse and guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, the Dayton & Western Company agreeing, upon the full payment thereof and the interest thereon, to convey in fee simple to the said lessees the railroad and property thereby leased. The foregoing contract for lease was duly approved and ratified by a majority of the stockholders of each company party thereto. The Columbus & Xenia Company assigned its interest in the foregoing lease of the Little Miami Railroad Company, to take effect December 1, 1868, and it was transferred by that company together with its own and other leased lines, to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, to take effect December 1, 1869, and the road since that time has been operated by that company, in connection with its own and other leased lines." †

*This probably has reference to the survey.
† Commissioner's report, 1880.

DAYTON & UNION RAILWAY COMPANY.

February 26, 1846, the Greenville & Maimi Railroad Company was chartered, with authority to build a railroad from Greenville to some point on the Dayton & Western line or on the Miami on the Miami extension canal, to be determined by the directors. By an amendatory act passed March 23, 1850, authority was given the company to extend its road from Greenville west to the Indiana State line. Under the charter and amendments, the road was built from Dayton by way of Greenville to Union City, contracts having been let in May, 1849. The formal opening to Greenville was celebrated June 10, 1852, and to Union on the 22d of the following December. The Dayton & Western track was first used as far as the junction, but a parallel line was subsequently laid which was finally taken up and the Dayton & Western track again came into use. Financial troubles came upon the company, and January 5, 1863, the road was sold to certain trustees, and on the 8th of the same month the company was re-organized as the Dayton & Union Railroad Company, and a certificate filed with the Secretary of State January 19, 1863. December 23, 1871, the road was transferred to a trustee and is still held and operated under a trusteeship. Its total length of track is 48.53 miles, including 1.79 miles of siding.

THE DAYTON, XENIA & BELPRE RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was chartered February 19, 1851, with authority to construct a railroad from Dayton to Xenia, and thence intersect with the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad, in Highland County. Work was begun in 1852; contracts for building the division from Dayton to Xenia were let March 15, 1853, and May 17, 1854, the line was opened between those two points, distance sixteen miles. The company having become financially embarrassed, the road was sold, February 4, 1865, under a decree of foreclosure, to the Little Miami and Columbus & Xenia Companies, for the sum of $415,000. The road is now a part of the lines leased to and operated by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St, Louis Railway Company.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

This corporation was formed in the fall of 1865, by the consolidation under the above name, of several New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Companies. The broad-gauge track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company, from Dayton to Cincinnati, sixty miles, was leased to the Atlantic & Great Western, and afterward, with the balance of the lines, reduced to the standard gauge. Work was begun on this road at Dayton, November 7, 1853, but it was not finished, nor were trains run until after the war of the rebellion. June 25, 1874, the stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Company ratified a lease made May 1, in the same year, to the Erie Railway Company, of its own road and leased lines, not embracing the use of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. After numerous financial embarrassments the road was placed in the hands of a Receiver. January 6, 1880, the road and all other property of the company were sold on foreclosure to purchasing Trustees, on behalf of an association of mortgage bond-holders and others interested. March 15, following, the Trustees conveyed their purchase to five corporators, who organized an Ohio corporation, known as the "New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company," (of Ohio), and the company was incorporated March 17, 1880. A similar corporation had been organized at the same time, in Pennsylvania,* and the two were consolidated March 24, 1880, forming the present New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company.

* Known as the "New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company of Pennsylvania."

CINCINNATI & SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company was incorporated September 9, 1870, to build a road from Springfield to Cincinnati, through the counties of Clark, Montgomery, Greene, Warren, Butler and Hamilton. The road was intended to form, in connection with other roads already constructed, a trunk line from Cincinnati to the Eastern cities. No new road was built except 48.80 miles from Ludlow Grove to Dayton, the Dayton & Western road being used through the city of Dayton, and from Dayton to Springfield the track of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Company, leased to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company in perpetuity, the latter now operating the entire line from Cincinnati, under lease in perpetuity from the Cincinnati & Springfield Company, to Dayton, and the others as above stated. This road is the well known "short line" to Cincinnati.

DAYTON & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company filed articles of incorporation, December 16, 1871; capital stock, $1,000,000; object, to construct a road from Dayton through Xenia, Jamestown and Jackson Court House, to Gallipolis, intersecting Greene, Fayette, Ross, Vinton, Jackson and Gallia Counties; length, 144 miles; gauge, 36 inches. Very little was done on this road for several years, but by July 1, 1877, it was finished as far as Washington Court House, 48.71 miles. Up to June 30, 1880, 114 miles had been completed and were in operation, and March 18, 1881, the company was consolidated with the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad Company. The latter company was organized May 23, 1879, by the consolidation of the following companies: Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis, incorporated March 14, 1872; Toledo & Maumee Narrow Gauge, incorporated May 16, 1873; Delphos & Kokomo, incorporated July 18, 1877 (these all under laws of Ohio), and the Delphos, Bluffton & Frankfort, incorporated under the laws of Indiana, October 17, 1877. On the 17th of May, 1880, the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Company entered into a contract with the Dayton, Covington & Toledo Railroad Company for the consolidation of the two, the contract being subsequently ratified by the stockholders of both companies. The new organization was also known as the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad Company, being formed June 21, 1880, a little over a month after the contract was made for consolidation. The new company completed the projected line from Dayton to Delphos, and after the consolidation with the Dayton & Southeastern Company, the Toledo & Grand Rapids road was purchased (extending from Toledo *via* Waterville to Grand Rapids, in Wood County) and on the 15th of April, 1881, a certificate was filed for the construction of a branch line from Dayton to Lebanon,* Warren County, to form connection with the Cincinnati Northern Railway. May 19, 1881, a certificate was filed for the construction of a branch from Wellston to Ironton, the northern terminus of the Ironton & Huntington Railway. The lines, which were originally the Dayton & Southeastern, the Dayton, Cleveland and Toledo, and the Dayton, Lebanon & Cleveland, are now owned and managed by a recently organized corporation known as the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company, with principal offices at Toledo.

SOLDIERS' HOME RAILWAYS.

There are three lines of railway to the Soldiers' Home, viz.: One constructed by the Toledo, Dayton & Burlington Company, from its main line; another by the Little Miami Division of the Pan handle Company; and a third by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company, all extending from

* This branch was called the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad.

Dayton. The route over the Toledo, Dayton & Burlington is the most roundabout, and, since the construction of the other two lines, it is comparatively little used.

At the close of 1880, Montgomery County had within its limits, 75.129 miles of railway, valued at $1,183,163. Railroads have become matter-of course institutions, and the construction of a new line is not viewed with that enthusiastic interest which was manifested in the early days of the work. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road was completed to Miamisburg, August 18, 1851, and on the 20th, an excursion, filling four platform cars, went down from Dayton to help celebrate the event; tickets 25 cents for the round trip; J. Carey, conductor. Dinner was served at Zimmer's Hotel, and when it was over, speeches were made by several prominent men. On Saturday following, the party, accompanied by pieces of artillery and a band, made the round trip to Carlisle Station, stopping for breakfast at Miamisburg on the return. When the Dayton & Western Railroad was being located in Dayton it was desired to condemn an acre and a quarter of land belonging to N. Longworth, for depot purposes, and a jury was chosen consisting of S. D. Edgar, Robert Means, and J. L. Williams, men of property and good standing, who decided the value of the condemned land to be $600, and the benefits accruing to other property of Mr. Longworth were placed at $1,500, making him really indebted $900 to the company. The first railroad accident in Dayton occurred June 25, 1851, when a seven-year-old son of John Clegg fell from a car in the old Miami River & Lake Erie Railroad yard, north of First street, and had his right leg crushed below the knee by the entire train passing over it. The injured limb was amputated by Dr. Jewett.

CHAPTER XVII.

Bench and Bar of Montgomery County.

IN a nation of freemen, where the government is supposed to be an expression of the people's will, the influence of such a vast body of men as the legal profession now contains, whose study leads to a correct understanding of the nature, principles and machinery of the civil compact, cannot be overrated. The American lawyer, not content with the routine of courts and professional services, directs his efforts to a wider field, following the path to which his position, acquirements and tastes strongly tend, he eagerly enters the political arena, searching assiduously the honors of the legislative hall; with what success our history plainly testifies.

From the commencement of our Government, four-fifths of the highest offices have been filled by lawyers. The bar stands high in public estimation, and the time has never been when political office or influence was more liberally accorded to its members than at the present day. In the most important trusts they are to be found. The National legislative halls, and the executive departments, are filled with men whose claims to distinction, to a great extent, originated in legal excellence and acquirements. The several State Governments are in the same hands, while all the acknowledged party leaders, and nearly all who are thought of as candidates for high political places have been educated in the same great school. The lawyer who prides himself on his profession, cannot avoid a feeling of complacency as he surveys its present condition in the United States, always prominent and always honored; and, as we believe, more at the present time than ever before it occupies a position and wields an influence such as no other profession or calling can for a moment aspire to.

It is the nature of the profession of the law, when pursued by congenial minds, and in accordance with its inherent spirit, to elevate and liberalize the social principle. Those who attain eminence in that profession necessarily take deep and wide views of human conduct, obtained by living, practical observation of the motives of men, the objects they pursue, and the uses of those objects. Hence it is that men of that profession are ever found in the front rank of those who devote themselves to the interests of the age, evidenced by noble exertions and personal sacrifices in support of the great principles upon which the rights of liberty and property depend. The history of the times since the dawning of American liberty down to the present, constitutes one line of successive monuments of the labors, the sacrifices, and the self-devotion of the men of the legal profession to the best interests of their country.

Great as is the fame of many who, in ages past, have won themselves renown by their attainments, the power of their reason and their eloquence as advocates, we believe their equals are now living. We are not of those who are ever deifying the past and unable to recognize any merit or ability in the present age. Though none are more willing to pay tribute to the well-earned fame of those who have been the glory of the American bar in periods that are gone, yet while we give the fathers all just praise, we would not depreciate their sons; and because we honor and respect the

great lawyers of the past, we see no reason to forget those who are present with us.

Many whom the bar is still proud to number among its members, will stand none the less surely in the niche of fame than the brightest names of by gone days. Nearly every county in Ohio has had members of the legal profession who have won well deserved local honors, while many can boast of having produced lawyers of State and National reputation. To this latter honor Montgomery County can lay a just and undisputed claim.

THE BENCH.

The first Judges who sat upon the bench in Dayton were: Hon. Francis Dunlevy, of Warren County, a resident of the First Judicial District, with Isaac Spinning, John Ewing and Benjamin Archer as Associates. Court was held July 27, 1803, in the upper room of Newcom's Tavern. Benjamin Van Cleve was clerk pro tem; Daniel Symmes, of Cincinnati, Prosecutor pro tem.; and George Newcom, Sheriff. The officers of the court were instructed as to their duties by the Presiding Judge, and State's Attorney, and there being no other business to transact, court adjourned the same day. The second session was held here November 22, 1803, the Grand Jury holding their deliberations beneath the spreading branches of a large tree close at hand. The first indictment was against Peter Sunderland, for an assault and battery on Benjamin Scott, to which he pleaded guilty, and was fined $6 and costs. After trying three criminal and four civil cases, the court adjourned on the second day of its session. In 1805, the place of holding the courts was changed from Newcom's Tavern to McCollum's Tavern, and were held in the latter building until the erection of the court house, in 1806. The State, under the Constitution of 1802, had been divided into three circuits, in each of which a President of the Court of Common Pleas was appointed, while in every county were appointed not more than three and not less than two Associate Judges, who were to be residents therein during their continuance in office, and these, with the Presiding Judge, constituted the Court of Common Pleas. All the legal business of the county was transacted in this court, including all probate and testamentary matters. The Judges held their offices for the term of seven years, and were appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly. The record of proceedings in the courts of those days was very brief and concise, and the Supreme Court was held once a year in each county.

In the year 1817, Joseph H. Crane was appointed Presiding Judge to succeed Hon. Francis Dunlevy. He was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., August 31, 1872, and his father was a Major in the Revolutionary war, and lost a leg in that struggle for liberty. He was a brother of Commodore William M. Crane, and of Ichabod B. Crane, the latter a Colonel of the Regular Army. He grew to manhood in his native State, there studied law under a celebrated lawyer named Ogden, and was admitted to practice. In the spring of 1804, he came to Dayton, opened an office and began that career which culminated in placing him in the foremost rank among the members of the Ohio bar. He married Miss Julia A. Elliot, daughter of John Elliot, a Surgeon in the United States Army, then stationed at Vincennes, one of the frontier posts. Mrs. Crane was one of the organizers of the Female Bible Society, in 1815, as was also her husband of the Montgomery County Bible Society, organized in 1822. They became the parents of a large family, most of whom died young. Two sons, William and Joseph G., were members of the Montgomery County bar, and the latter served throughout the rebellion, on the staff of Gen. Robert C. Schenck. At the close of the war, he was commissioned a Captain, with the brevet of Colonel, in the regular army, and while Acting Military Governor of Jackson, Miss., was assassinated in the street by the notorious Col. Yerger,

an ex-Confederate officer. William died in Dayton, while practicing his profession. Judge Crane was nominated for a seat in the Ohio Legislature at the first political convention held in the county, September 6, 1809; was subsequently elected, and was author of what is known as the Practice Act.

He served as Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County from 1813 to 1816, and in 1817 became Presiding Judge of this district, continuing in that office until the close of 1828, having been elected to Congress in the fall of that year. For eight years he ably represented his constituents in the national legislative halls, where his profound legal abilities were soon recognized and appreciated. Upon returning from Congress in 1838, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and served one year. Some years after settling in Dayton, he formed a partnership with Col. John H. James, of Urbana, which continued until 1831, as Crane & James, when Robert C. Schenck was taken into the firm, and the name became Crane, James & Schenck. Thus it remained for one year, at the expiration of which Col. James withdrew, and the firm name was changed to Crane & Schenck. In 1834, this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Judge Crane became associated with Edward W. Davies, and afterward his son, William Crane, was taken into the firm, where he remained until his death. The law firm of Crane & Davies continued until the death of Judge Crane, in November, 1851.

Judge Crane was one of the ablest lawyers who ever lived in Ohio. Possessed of a thorough knowledge of the law by extensive reading, historical and literary, as well as professional, characterized by an even-balanced, clear-headed temperament, added to quick perception, a comprehensive mind, and an instinctive impartiality, he was at all times enabled to grasp the hidden points, and dispel the cobwebs of sophistry which crafty counsel often wove around their cases. Scrupulously honest and upright, he would not stoop to a mean or dishonest action, while his generosity and unselfishness kept him comparatively poor all his life. Of a retiring disposition, his social qualities were little known outside of his immediate circle of friends; but those knew him as a kind, genial, whole-souled, delightful companion, whose rich store of information on all subjects seemed to be inexhaustible. He was loved and venerated by the bar of Montgomery County, and his death, in the seventieth year of his age, was deeply regretted.

The next to don the judicial ermine on the Montgomery County bench was Hon. George B. Holt, a native of Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn., born in the year 1790. In early manhood he entered the law school of Judges Reeve & Gould, in Litchfield, and in 1812 was licensed to practice. In 1819, he arrived in Dayton, then a small village, and the following year opened an office as attorney at law. In 1822, Mr. Holt established, and for three years conducted the Miami *Republican*. In the fall of 1824, he was elected to the Legislature, and participated in the passage of laws which rendered that session one of the most important ever held in Ohio. Among the most important measures adopted was the *ad valorem* system of taxation. The columns of his paper had been employed by Mr. Holt in favor of a canal communication between the lakes and the Ohio River, a measure which had excited a bitter opposition. During this session the canal law was passed under which the Ohio and Miami canals were commenced, and the policy of the State in favor of internal improvements was considered settled. Mr. Holt was a member of the committee to which the subject of a school system was referred, and the bill reported by them passed into a law, which established the present common school system of Ohio. In 1825, he was re-elected to the Legislature, and in 1827 was elected to the State Senate for a term of two years, and was Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements. During the last session, in

Samuel A Weller

WASHINGTON, TP.

Mary L. Weller

WASHINGTON, TP.

1828, he was elected Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served for the constitutional term of seven years. After the expiration of his term on the bench, under appointment by the court, he served one year as Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County, one year in Mercer County, and two terms in the county of Van Wert. At the legislative session of 1842-43, he was again called to the bench, and served out the constitutional term. Part of the interval between his first and second terms on the bench was spent in agriculture and stock-growing, spending much money in improving the breed of cattle, introducing the first thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham stock into the counties of Montgomery, Mercer and Miami. He was for a time President of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, and in 1849, at the time of the cholera epidemic, was chosen as President of the Board of Health. In 1850, Judge Holt was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, was Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and took a prominent part in framing the present Constitution of Ohio. This service ended his official career, and although he partially resumed the practice of his profession, with advancing years spent much of his time in his favorite occupation of gardening. Politically, Judge Holt was for many years a Democrat; but in later life acted with the Republican party, and was firm and decided for the Union. Before leaving his native State, he had united with the Congregational Church, but for more than twenty-five years previous to his death he was a member of the Presbyterian faith. On the organization of the Montgomery County Pioneer Society, Judge Holt was chosen its President, and retained that office until his death, which occurred on the evening of October 30, 1871, in his eighty-second year. He was married in 1821 to Miss Mary Blodget, second daughter of Dr. William Blodget, who with three daughters, still survive him.

The next Presiding Judge was Hon. William L. Helfenstein, who went on the bench in 1836. Some time prior to that date, the family came to Dayton, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, where William L. had studied law and been admitted to the bar. He served his full term on the bench, and subsequently removed to New York City, remaining there several years, finally returning to the State of his nativity, where he is now residing.

He was succeeded in 1843 by Judge Holt, and he, in 1850, by Hon. John Beers. The only other Judge under the old regime was Hon. Ralph S. Hart, who was appointed in the spring of 1851. During his term the new constitution was adopted, which abolished the office of Associate Judge, and made provision for a new order of things. Judge Hart, under this law, held over, and in October, 1851, was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Associate Judges of Montgomery County, from 1803 to 1851 were Benjamin Archer, Isaac Spinning, John Ewing, Abner Garrard, William George, Philip Gunckel, James Steele, Benjamin Maltbie, Henry Hipple, John W. Turner, Thomas Winters, George Olinger, John Shelby, Charles G. Swain, Elias Mathews, Amos Irvine, Michael Cassady, Robert P. Brown and Herman Gebhart.

Under the new law the term of Common Pleas Judges was changed from seven to five years. The first occupant of the bench under the new constitution was the Hon. Ralph S. Hart, a native of New Jersey, born in the year 1810. In 1811, his family came to Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, where he was reared and educated in the common schools of that county. In 1844, he removed to Dayton, was appointed Presiding Judge in 1851, and under the new constitution, elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, serving in all six years on the bench. He afterward resumed the practice of his profession, but on account of poor health, abandoned the law, and is now residing on a farm in Butler

Township. He married a daughter of Henry Bacon, one of the prominent pioneer lawyers of Dayton.

In October, 1856, Hon. Ebenezer Parsons, of Miami County, was elected Judge of this subdivision, and re-elected in October, 1861, serving until failing health compelled him to retire from the bench. Many other Judges of this district have occupied the Montgomery County bench, from time to time, who, like Judge Parsons, were non-residents of this county, yet the latter well known gentleman served so long and occupied the bench so continuously that he deserves mention in connection with the judiciary of this county.

The next resident Judge was Hon. John C. McKemy, who, in April, 1868, was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He removed to Dayton in 1869, and served on the bench until October, 1872, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession.

The present Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. Henderson Elliott, was born in Perquimans Co., N. C., August 17, 1827. His parents, Jesse and Rachel (Jordan) Elliott, came to Butler County, Ohio, in 1831, where his father died in 1840. His mother subsequently removed to Preble County, and from there to Iowa, where she died in 1863. Henderson's youth was spent on a farm, and he learned the trade of a millwright. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school in the winter seasons, using his earnings attending school the balance of the year, and so continued for six years, three of which were passed in Farmers' College, Cincinnati. After completing his course there, he taught for three years during which time he studied law under Felix Marsh, of Eaton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, in 1851. He practiced three years in Germantown, removing to Dayton in 1855, where he has since been engaged in his profession, excepting from 1866 to 1869, when he was editor of the Dayton *Daily Ledger*. In 1859, he was a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1861, he warmly espoused the Union cause, and from 1861 to 1863 was Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County. In the fall of 1871, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and is now serving his third term in that office. In politics he has always been a Democrat, served for six years as a member of the Dayton Board of Education, and has been a member of the Methodist Church for more than thirty years. In the year 1851, he married Rebecca Snavely, of Montgomery County, who has borne him five children, two of whom are living. Judge Elliott possesses a clear, legal mind, good judgment, and sound common sense. He is cautious, prudent, firm and conscientious, a gentleman of sterling integrity and genial manners. He is a forcible, vigorous writer and a sound reasoner, and his judicial career has given much satisfaction to the Montgomery County bar.

The Superior Court of Montgomery County, although of merely local jurisdiction, has acquired and always maintained a high reputation in the history of the Judiciary of Ohio. It was established by an act of the Legislature, passed March 29, 1856, and the first election held on the first Monday of the following June, at which time Hon. Daniel A. Haynes was elected Judge of the Superior Court, his term beginning on the 1st of July, 1856. Judge Haynes was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in the town of Chatham, September 9, 1815, and was a son of Daniel and Magdalene Haynes. After obtaining an ordinary common school education, he was sent to a boarding school at Landlake, N. Y., and afterward to Lowville Academy, in the same State, and from there he entered Union College at Schenectady, graduating in the class of 1835. He soon afterward came to Dayton, and for a year was assistant teacher in the old Dayton Academy. In 1838, he entered the office of Judge Joseph H. Crane, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In January,

1840, he commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Henry Stoddard, Sr., and afterward formed a partnership with John Howard, with whom he practiced eight years or more. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County from 1843 to 1847, and in the latter year was elected to the Ohio Legislature. As a lawyer he continued in active and very successful practice until the establishment of the Superior Court, when he was elected Judge, re-elected in 1860, and again in 1865. The learning and eminently judicial qualities which Judge Haynes brought to the discharge of the duties of the bench, gave to his decisions an authority that was recognized and respected by both bench and bar throughout the State. In February, 1870, he resigned the Judgeship, and returned to the practice of law in partnership with Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, in Dayton. A rapidly growing and lucrative practice attested the strength of this firm, which was dissolved by the sudden death of Mr. Vallandigham in June, 1871. Judge Haynes then formed a partnership with John Howard & Son, under the firm name of Haynes, Howard & Howard. This continued until 1875, when he was again elected Judge of the Superior Court, in which office he served until 1881, and in which his eminent ability and unimpeachable integrity commanded the confidence of the public, is well as the unbounded respect of the bar. In early life a Whig, he subsequently became a Republican, and was an ardent supporter of the Government during the dark days of civil war. Outside of his profession, Judge Haynes was, for several years, President of the Dayton Bank, and also of the Dayton Insurance Company. On the 13th of June, 1848, he married Miss Emily Mason, daughter of Gen. Samson Mason, who was one of the leading lawyers of Springfield, Ohio. Mrs. Haynes died on the 2d of September following, since which time he has not again married.

Upon the resignation of Judge Haynes in 1870, Jackson A. Jordan was appointed to serve until the next annual election, at which Hon. Thomas O. Lowe was chosen and served until 1876. In that year, Judge Haynes, again came upon the bench, and in 1881 was succeeded by Hon. Dennis Dwyer, the present occupant. There is no more beautiful character than the courteous, patient, honorable, learned, careful, earnest, kind and venerable Judge, whose undoubted legal abilities have raised him to the bench. His integrity no one dare question; his firmness and impartiality are proverbial; his decisions are made with care, and clearness; from every sentence thoughts drop pure as gold. He feels strong because he feels that he is just, while the bar and public revere him and his works because they are known and appreciated as the best efforts of a toilsome professional life. Who would exchange such an honorable position for the gold of Ophir? To the mandates of the judiciary every other purpose submits; in the presence of that great power every other is silent. It is at once the ultimate hope and grand ally of the people and of their agents. It stands above the National Legislatures and the President; above the army and the navy; and in this sublime attitude, as representative of eternal principle in the form of law, is above reproach. The poet, in his verses defining "What Constitutes a State," says:

> "And Sovereign law, the States' collected will
> O'er thrones and globes elate,
> Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

So will it ever be under a free and enlightened government.

The Probate Court of Montgomery County was established under the Fourth Section of Act 4, of the new Constitutional Convention, and the second Tuesday of October, 1851, was fixed for the first election. The term of service was designated as three years, but some of the Probate Judges have filled the office for two or three terms. At the first election, Youngs V. Wood was chosen

as Probate Judge of Montgomery County, and began his duties in February, 1852. In 1855, he was succeeded by Joseph G. Crane, and he, in 1858, by James H. Baggott. In 1860, Samuel Boltin was elected, and re-elected in 1863, his term of office expiring in 1867. He was succeeded by Dennis Dwyer, who had been elected in the fall of 1866; was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1872, filling the office three terms. In 1875, John L. H. Frank was chosen as Probate Judge, and re-elected in 1878, and in 1882 was succeeded by W. D. McKemy.

THE BAR.

For professional courtesy, gentlemanly tone, moral rectitude and intellectual ability, the association of men known as the Dayton bar, has always been justly distinguished. It has furnished one Governor of Ohio, Hon. Charles Anderson; five members of Congress, viz.: Hons. Joseph H. Crane, Robert C. Schenck, Clement L. Vallandigham, Lewis B. Gunckel, and John A. McMahon; twenty-five members of the Ohio General Assembly; nine Judges of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts; seven Probate Judges, and eighteen Prosecuting Attorneys, all of whom have filled their positions with ability and satisfaction to the people. Of the members of the Montgomery County bar who practiced here previous to the year 1840, but four are now living, viz.: Hons. Robert C. Schenck, Peter P. Lowe, Charles Anderson and Ralph P. Lowe, the two latter of whom left the county many years ago, and by the advice of many of the leading attorneys of Dayton they alone of the surviving members of the bar, who have not been on the bench, will have special mention in this article.

There is, perhaps, no name in the annals of the Montgomery County bar more worthy of a prominent place in this history than that of the Hon. Robert C. Schenck. He was born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, October 4, 1809, and is a son of Gen. William C. Schenck, a pioneer of the Miami Valley, who died at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1821. After the death of his father, Robert was placed under the guardianship of Gen. James Findlay, of Cincinnati, and in November, 1824, when in his fifteenth year, entered the sophomore class at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He graduated in 1827, but remained at Oxford until 1830, employing his time in reading and as a tutor of French and Latin, when he received his degree of Master of Arts. In November of that year he entered the law office of Hon. Thomas Corwin, at Lebanon, and the following January was admitted to the bar. He came to Dayton with a letter of introduction from Mr. Corwin to Judge Joseph H. Crane, who immediately offered him a partnership, which he accepted. This lasted three years, and at the end of that period he formed a partnership with Peter Odlin, which continued until the commencement of his public career. From 1844 to 1850 he was associated with Wilber Conover in the practice of his profession, the firm being Schenck & Conover. In 1837, being but twenty-eight years of age, he became a candidate for State Representative on the Whig ticket, and was defeated by a small majority; but three years later he again made the race, and was elected. In May, 1843, he was chosen by his party as their candidate for Congress, and was re-elected for each succeeding term until 1850, when he declined the nomination, and at the close of 1851 was appointed by President Fillmore United States Minister to Brazil. He returned from Brazil in 1854, and for some years took no active part in politics. He was engaged occasionally in important law suits, and principally in managing, as President, a line of railroad from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the Mississippi River. In 1859, at a political meeting in Dayton, he made a stirring address on the events of the times, and was on this occasion the first to suggest the name of Abraham Lincoln for the next President. When the attack was made on Fort Sumter, Mr. Schenck at once tendered his services to the Government, and was commis-

sioned Brigadier General of Volunteers. From that time up to August, 1862, Gen. Schenck took a leading part in all the battles in which his brigade was engaged, but on the second day of the second battle of Bull Run, he was severely wounded, carried from the field, and conveyed to Washington. Gen. Pope, in his report of this battle, speaks of Gen. Schenck's conduct in terms highly commendatory. Shortly afterward he received his appointment as Major General of Volunteers, and accompanying it a letter from Secretary Stanton in which the great war Secretary wrote as follows: "No official act of mine was ever performed with more pleasure than the forwarding of the inclosed appointment." For some time Gen. Schenck's wound was critical, and he recovered very slowly, with his right arm permanently injured, and over six months elapsed before he was again fit for field duty. On the 11th of December, 1862, he was assigned as commander of the Middle Department, in command of the Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters at Baltimore, in which capacity he rendered valuable aid to the Union cause, receiving flattering testimonials from the loyal conventions and leagues, as well as the warmest praise of the War Department and President. On the 5th of December, 1863, he resigned his commission to take his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected from the Third Congressional District of Ohio, in 1862. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and a history of his course in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses would be a complete history of the military legislation of the country through the most eventful years of the war, and after its close. It is enough to say that in military matters he was laborious and vigilant. He proved himself utterly fearless as to loss of popularity, and championed measures which were generally felt to be needful, but from which many of his colleagues shrank through fear of the prejudices of their constituents. In civil as in military life, he has been the same bold and fearless fighter for what he deemed the right. As an effective orator he has had few superiors in the Nation, and as a political leader his judgment is excellent and his counsels always sagacious. During the four years from 1867 to 1871, Gen. Schenck, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, held position as the acknowledged and active leader of the House of Representatives. In this capacity, he framed and carried through to legislative enactment the system and leading provisions of the laws relating to internal revenue, and introduced and passed the first proposition made for reducing the rate of interest on the bonds of the United States. Probably at no period of his busy life did he ever devote himself more effectively and successfully to labor in the public service than in those last years of his Congressional career. In 1871, he was appointed United States Minister to Great Britain, serving in that capacity until 1876. Gen. Schenck is a man of wide culture and varied accomplishments, a brilliant lawyer, well read in literary, legal and political history, as well as a good French and Spanish scholar. He is a ready conversationalist, free, affable and courteous at all times, a gentleman in every sense of the word. Although never forfeiting his residence in Dayton, he has not lived here permanently for many years, yet is proud to claim the Gem City as his home.

Cotemporary with Gen. Schenck in the legal and political arena, and wielding a like powerful influence in State and National affairs, stood Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham. He was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 29, 1820, and received his early education from his father, a pioneer preacher who settled at that point in 1807. After a year spent in Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., he served for two years as Principal of Union Academy, Snow Hill, Maryland, and then returned to Jefferson College to complete his course of study. When within a few months of graduation, he fell into a

controversy with the President of the College on constitutional law, which resulted in young Vallandigham demanding and receiving an immediate and honorable dismissal. Some years afterward, President Brown offered him a diploma, but he declined to accept it. After leaving college, he read law, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1842, and began practice in his native town. In 1845, he was elected to the State Legislature without opposition, and re-elected in 1846. Here he soon gained a high reputation as a speaker and debater, as well as an honorable partisan. On the 27th of August, 1846, he married Louisa A. McMahon, sister of the Hon. John V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore, Md. Having imbibed his political principles from Jefferson and other fathers of the Republic, he started in life as a Democrat, although nearly all his friends were Whigs. In 1847, he located in Dayton, where he formed a law partnership with Thomas J. S. Smith, and also for two years conducted the *Western Empire* newspaper of that city. In 1852, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but failed of an election by 147 votes, and again in 1854, but the Know-Nothing fanaticism swept the field. In 1856, he was again placed on the ticket, and though defeated at the polls by nineteen majority, was upon contest admitted to his seat. This was one of the most noted cases of the kind in the annals of Congress. His opponent was the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell. He was re-elected in 1858, and again in 1860. His ability, industry and sincerity gave him great prominence in Congress. He took a leading part in opposition to the war, not because, as he claimed, that he did not love the Union, but upon constitutional grounds in its management, as well as from an honest conviction that force would lead to its destruction. For these reasons he advocated compromise as the only way to perpetuate the Union in peace, prosperity and liberty. He was arrested by the Government, tried at Cincinnati by a military commission in May, 1863, and sentenced to be banished to the South, which was carried into effect. The Confederate authorities treated him kindly, and sent him to Wilmington, N. C., from where, on the 17th of June, 1863, he ran the blockade, finally settling at Windsor, Ont, opposite Detroit. In the fall of 1863, the Democracy nominated him by acclamation for Governor of Ohio, he being then in exile. The campaign was one of the bitterest in the history of the Nation, and he was defeated by an overwhelming majority. In June, 1864, he left Windsor in disguise, and arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, on the morning of the 15th, where he addressed a Democratic convention, and was by it appointed a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for President. The Government took no public notice of his return, and in time the excitement caused by it died out and was apparently forgotten. He settled down to the practice of his profession, and in February, 1870, formed a partnership with Judge D. A. Haynes, which continued until his death. In May, 1871, he presented to a Democratic convention, held in Dayton, his "new departure" resolutions, which were unanimously accepted and adopted by the State Convention, on the 1st of June following. These resolutions did much toward reconciling the Democratic party to the new Constitutional amendments, and the evening of their adoption Mr. Vallandigham delivered one of the ablest speeches of his life, and the last political speech he ever made. On the night of June 16, 1871, in full life and vigor, while engaged for the defense in a murder trial at Lebanon, Ohio, he accidently shot himself in the demonstration of a theory as to the manner in which the alleged murder might have been committed, and died the next morning. This accidental shot proved fatal not only to Mr. Vallandigham, but to his wife also, who was at that time attending the funeral of her brother at Cumberland, Md. On receiving the sad news the shock was so great that she never recovered from it, but died a few weeks

after, leaving one son, Charles N., who is the present Representative of Montgomery County in the State Legislature. Mr. Vallandigham possessed great physical and mental vitality, a wonderful memory and a towering ambition. Nothing could move him from his honest convictions, while his energy and ability were such that he always rose with the occasion, and no degree of opposition could discourage him. Such were the resources of his mind that his speeches were always original, and this State has produced few men that could hold an audience so completely spell-bound as this great champion of constitutional Democracy.

Among the very earliest lawyers of the Dayton bar, we find the name of Henry Stoddard, a native of Woodbury, Conn., born March 18, 1788. He was a son of Asa Stoddard, a descendant of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, of London, England, who settled in Boston in 1670. Having received such education as the common schools afforded, Henry spent the last five years of his minority clerking in a store. He then read law and was admitted to the bar in 1812. Four years later he came West on horseback, and in 1817 permanently located in Dayton. Of the early lawyers of Dayton, Mr. Stoddard was one of the most prominent and successful. He threw his whole soul into his profession, and by his integrity and determined character, rapidly obtained a large and lucrative practice, and won the confidence and esteem of all acquainted with him. In all matters intrusted to his care, whether great or small, the same conscientiousness and accuracy directed his actions, and these best qualified to judge bear testimony that there was no attorney at the Dayton bar whose cases were more carefully prepared, or whose business was more accurately conducted. Nor was he less distinguished for the professional learning and ability displayed during trial. From 1840 to 1844, he was in partnership with Judge D. A. Haynes; but having by the latter year acquired a handsome competence, he retired from regular practice and devoted himself to the management of his private affairs. His mind was an encyclopedia of information relative to the events of three-quarters of a century. He was one of the constituent members of the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton, in which body he was for many years a Ruling Elder. He was in fullest sympathy with all moral and religious movements, and toward such he ever maintained very marked liberality. Mr. Stoddard was married twice, first to Miss Harriet L. Patterson, who died in 1822, leaving one son. His second wife was Miss Susan Williams, who bore him three sons and one daughter, dying in 1861. For many years previous to his death, which occurred November 1, 1869, he was a confirmed invalid. Nearly eighty-two years had passed ere death claimed him; but in dying he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was leaving behind him those who would do honor to his name.

The oldest living representative of the Dayton bar is the venerable Peter P. Lowe, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, June 11, 1801. His parents were Jacob D. and Martha (Perlee) Lowe, natives of New Jersey. Peter P. received his early education in the country schools, and studied classics under a private tutor. He studied law in the office of Hon. Thomas Corwin, and immediately after his admission to the bar in May, 1825, he came to Dayton and began practice in June of that year. In 1832, at Washington, D. C., he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, and in 1834 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County. He took a deep interest in the growth and development of Dayton, and did much toward that end. In 1849, he was chosen President of the Dayton & Western Railroad, and by his wise financial management, placed the road on a substantial footing. In 1837, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, and served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during his term of office. Originally a

Whig, he left that party and cast his first Democratic vote for President Van Buren. In 1856, he again changed his political affiliations, joining his fortunes with the Republican party, and in 1860 was chosen as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and during the war took a determined stand in support of the Union. He was married in May, 1830, to Miss Ann Bomberger, of Dayton, who bore him four children. She died in 1877, after a married life of nearly half a century. Mr. Lowe has been an adherent of the Presbyterian Church all his life, and has been very successful in the accumulation of property. He is a courtly, frank and cultivated gentleman—a member of the old regime—whose house was the resort for the great men of by gone days, such as Stanton, Chase, Tod and Brough, who were his warm personal friends. For many years he has not been engaged in active practice, but is still in possession of much of his old-timed business energy.

Next in the order of time, but in the front rank of leading lawyers, comes Edward W. Davies, a native of New York City, born January 16, 1802, and died in Dayton, Ohio, December 11, 1873. In 1804, the family came to Williamsburg, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and, in 1806, removed to Cincinnati; here Edward W. grew up, studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1826, he became a member of the Dayton bar, where, during the early days of his practice, he had all the experiences of the pioneer lawyer. In 1829, he married Miss Mary Pierce, daughter of Joseph Pierce, an early merchant of Dayton, who bore him seven children, four of whom are yet living. In 1832, he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office for a number of years. He was afterward associated with Judge Joseph H. Crane, and for many years was the attorney of the C., H. & D. R. R. Mr. Davies was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill creating the Board of Police Commissioners for Dayton; was one of the organizers of that board and President of the same for some years. Although for nearly half a century he maintained a high position at the Dayton bar, he never courted popularity. With broad and extensive views, firm convictions and purity of motives, he was unremitting in his efforts to accomplish an object which he believed to be right. He possessed a deep sympathy with the laboring classes, and was ever ready upon all occasions, and in every way in his power, to assist them in their struggles and to relieve their sufferings. The following is an extract from the testimonial of the Dayton bar, just after his death: "Mr. Edward W. Davies deserved and maintained without reproach, throughout his long, active and useful life, the character of a diligent and able lawyer: an energetic, public spirited and patriotic citizen, a sincere and upright Christian and a pure and honest man. By unswerving integrity and force of character, he commanded the confidence and respect of the entire public, but to those only who were intimately associated with him were known the purity and excellence of his social qualities and those still higher and more sacred attributes that adorn with grace and happiness the domestic circle and belong to the cultivated private Christian gentleman. With a dignity that naturally pertained alike to his personal appearance and his character, he blended a generous and genial kindness, that never failed to respond when a proper occasion called it forth; and such were the sterling qualities of his nature, that no temptation could shake his fidelity to truth, manhood and duty."

Another of the prominent lawyers who came to Dayton more than fifty years ago was Thomas J. S. Smith, a native of Cumberland, Md., born December 10, 1806, and who died at Dayton July 31, 1868. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and, in 1830, came to Dayton, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He then settled in Troy, Ohio,

began practice, and soon rose to a leading position among the members of the bar of Miami County. In 1837, he became Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and served as such for several years. He also at one time represented that county in the Ohio Legislature. In 1844, he resumed the practice of his profession in Dayton, and soon became engaged in numerous railroad projects, being made President of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad shortly after its organization, and so continued until its completion. His connection with that and other roads gave him practice in railroad cases and he became known as one of the best railroad lawyers in this part of the State. In 1856 and 1857, he represented Montgomery County in the State Legislature, and, in 1860, was the candidate of the Democratic party for Supreme Judge of Ohio, and, upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he gave his active support to the Union cause. He was always recognized as an able lawyer and speaker, a man of rare vigor of mind fully developed by large culture and discipline; of great firmness and decision of character; of excellent judgment and of the most scrupulous integrity. Politically, a Democrat, he was always distinguished for his conservativeness. Moderate in his opinions, charitable in his judgments, refined in his tastes, kind and gentle in his manners, he was greatly esteemed by men of all parties and conditions in life. A Presbyterian by education, and, for many years, a member of that religious body, his life was a fitting example of Christian piety and truth. On the 28th of May, 1833, he was married to Miss Jane Bacon, daughter of Henry Bacon, a prominent lawyer of Dayton, of which union five children were born, four now living, one of whom, Samuel B. Smith, is the present Adjutant General of Ohio.

In the same rank and cotemporary with Mr. Smith may safely be placed the name of Peter Odlin, who was born October 6, 1798, at Trenton, N. J. His parents were citizens of Philadelphia, but, at the time of his birth were temporary residents of Trenton, and Mr. Odlin always claimed Pennsylvania as the State of his nativity. The ancestors of Mr. Odlin were ministers of Exeter, N. H., where, for forty years, they occupied the pulpit. In 1802, his father died while absent on mercantile business, at Cape Francais, Island of St. Domingo. Soon afterward, the family removed to Washington, D. C., where Mr. Odlin was educated at the Washington Classical Academy, and where he studied law under John Law, Esq., a lawyer of eminence, whose name is familiar in the United States reports. Mr. Odlin was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court at Washington City, in 1819, his examiners being John Law, Elias B. Caldwell and Francis Key, the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner." For a short time, he practiced at Washington, but, in 1820, removed to Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and, for ten years, was Prosecuting Attorney of that county. He was elected to the Legislature for the session of 1830-31, during which he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and also of the Committee on Revision. In 1832, Mr. Odlin came to Dayton, and, in 1834, formed a partnership with Hon. Robert C. Schenck, and, for about nine years, the firm of Odlin & Schenck stood at the head of the Montgomery County bar. After Gen. Schenck's election to Congress, Mr. Odlin entered into partnership with Col. John G. Lowe, which existed for about six years, after which he became the partner of William H. Gilman; subsequently, of Abraham Cahill, and, in his later years, was associated with Albert Kern. In politics, he was a Whig and a Republican; was a delegate to the convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for President, and was also on the electoral ticket for Fremont. In 1845, he was elected President of the Dayton Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and was annually re-elected to the same position until the expiration of its charter, when he was elected and served for many years as President of the Dayton National Bank. At the first election, after

the adoption of the new constitution, he was the Whig candidate for Supreme Judge of Ohio. In 1829, Mr. Odlin became a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Somerset, in which he was elected an Elder, and, upon his removal to Dayton, he was elected to the same office in the First Presbyterian Church, where he remained until 1836, when he became one of the founders of the Third Street Presbyterian Church, in which he remained an Elder until his death. In 1861, he was elected to a seat in the General Assembly of Ohio, and remained there as Chairman of the Committee on Finance until the close of the rebellion, and then declined further candidacy. He was the author of the bill giving to the soldiers in the field the right to vote at the darkest period of the rebellion, when the State was defenseless. Mr. Odlin introduced a bill making an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the defense of the State, which passed and became a law. Under this bill, four parks of artillery for the State were made immediately, and, at the same session, the military committee perfected and passed the law organizing the National Guard, which placed the State in security and enabled Gov. Brough to send 40,000 men to the front. Mr. Odlin was also author of the bill, which is now a law, preventing the sale of liquor on election days, one of the best laws ever enacted. In 1869, although retired from public life, he was elected by the Republican party as Senator from the Montgomery and Preble Districts, and served his full term. As a man, Mr. Odlin's place was among that class of Christian gentlemen whose calm and vigorous intellects are governed by a Christian heart and a Christian conscience. He was tall, slim and compactly framed, bearing at all times the deportment of a dignified and earnest, but kind-hearted man, and, although a stern man when principle was involved, he was courteous to every one, and his long public life and extensive acquaintance with the men and business of the world, failed to give him that forbidding sternness so common with public men. As a Legislator, Mr. Odlin ranked among the very first of his day, and wielded a powerful influence in both branches of the State Legislature. His knowledge of law and of finance enabled him to render the State important service, and gave him an influence such as few men ever attain. In debate, he was clear, severely logical and always master of the subject in hand, revealing a cultivated taste and a mind enriched with the beauties of literature. He was married, at Somerset, Ohio, October 14, 1821, to Miss Ann M. Ross, formerly of Washington, D. C., to whom were born nine children—five daughters and four sons —two of the former being dead. Two of his sons were in the army throughout the rebellion, one of whom was a Major in an Ohio regiment. Mr. Odlin died October 18, 1877, in the eightieth year of his age, loved and respected by his professional brethren for his manly attributes and brilliant legal attainments, as well as honored and revered by the best citizens of Montgomery County, among whom he had lived nearly half a century.

Prominent in the affairs of this county, we find the name of Hon. Charles Anderson, who was born at his father's residence, called "Soldiers' Retreat," near the present city of Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1814. His father, Col. Richard C. Anderson, a native of Virginia, settled at that point in the year 1783, and was Surveyor General of the Virginia military lands. Charles received a thorough education, and, under the best of teachers, prosecuted his studies in the English branches and in the classics. In 1829, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, graduating in 1833. He soon after went on a visit to his brother, Robert, who was then in command of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, Mo., but who subsequently became the hero of Fort Sumter. He there engaged in farming, which did not prove a success, and he returned to Louisville, where he entered the law office of Pirtle & Anderson. In 1835, having completed his law studies, he came to Dayton, Ohio, and, on September 16,

was married to Miss Eliza J. Brown. He opened an office, and, for ten years, was half lawyer and half farmer, exhibiting little zeal in his profession, but ever displaying a strength of moral principles and a calm independence of character, which won for him the increasing respect of the community. He was first elected Town Clerk and Superintendent of the common schools, and, in 1842 and 1843, was Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County. In 1844, he was elected to the State Senate, where he exhibited the moral courage of being the first man in Ohio who dared to propose and vote for the repeal of the law disqualifying negroes from appearing as witnesses in legal trials, for which he was bitterly denounced. After the expiration of his Senatorial term, he went to Europe for the purpose of trying to regain his health, which was very poor. His tour of Europe completely restored his wonted vigor, and, upon his return, he removed to Cincinnati, where he entered into a law partnership with Rufus King, which lasted eleven years. His health again failing, he removed to Texas and engaged in stock-raising, which he followed until the rebellion, when he was driven from the State on account of his Union sentiments, barely escaping with his life. He then went to England for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures, and endeavored to turn the tide of English opinion in favor of the Union, but, upon reaching that land, he soon discovered that such a thing would be impossible, as nearly the whole English nation, with the exception of Ireland, were secretly assisting the rebels and rejoicing in the coming dissolution of the Union. Upon returning to America, he was appointed Colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but, after the battle of Stone River, wounds and exposure had so impaired his health that he was compelled to resign his commission. He was soon afterward elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and, by the death of Gov. Brough, became Governor of the State. At the close of the war, Gov. Anderson advocated immediate and general amnesty, but the legislation then enacted led him to pass into the Democratic party. He subsequently removed to Lyon County, Ky., and settled upon a large iron estate on the Cumberland River, where he is now living in the seclusion of private life. Gov. Anderson was distinguished as a man of broad national patriotism; a genius of brilliant parts, with a great command of language, and an intuitive power of disentangling intricacies. He was a frank, open-hearted and generous man, whom every one admired and respected.

The other living member of the Dayton bar, who practiced here previous to 1840, is Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, of Washington, D. C. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 24, 1805, and was a son of Jacob D. and Martha P. Lowe. He grew to manhood in his native county, and from there entered Miami University, where he graduated. Immediately afterward, he went to Alabama, where he followed school teaching and the study of the law; was subsequently admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. About 1834, he returned to Dayton and formed a partnership with his brother, Peter P., which lasted until his removal to Iowa, in 1839. In the year 1838, he married Miss Phœbe Carlton, of Cincinnati, who bore him nine children, all of whom are living. He practiced law in Iowa many years, and, in 1860, was elected Governor of that State, and subsequently, to a seat on the Supreme bench of the same commonwealth. About nine years ago, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he is at present engaged in the practice of his profession. Judge Lowe possesses a thorough knowledge of the law, made a good Judge and is considered a first-class lawyer.

There are many other members of the early bar who deserve special mention, but of whom we have been unable to obtain necessary data for a sketch; but of those who acquired especial distinction we find the names of Henry

Bacon, Sr., Robert A. Thruston and M. E. Curwen. The former was one of the very ablest lawyers at the bar, and, although a man not possessed of much energy, at times he would be "imbued with a spirit of eloquence, and deliver speeches, which, for logical strength and beauty of composition, were seldom equaled. He was a well-read lawyer, and, from 1817 to 1833 inclusive, was Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County and also represented the county in the State Legislature. The second gentleman, Robert A. Thruston, is claimed to have been the most eloquent member of the early bar—a man of undoubted legal ability and brilliant attainments. In 1836 and 1837, he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and was considered one of the ablest legislators in the House. Both he and Bacon died many years ago, but are still kindly remembered by many of the oldest citizens. M. E. Curwen was a man of great legal learning, and, for many years, a professor in the Cincinnati Law School. He was the compiler of Curwen's Revised Statutes and author of several books, among which was a short history of Dayton, published in 1850, which preserved many important facts about the early settlement at the mouth of Mad River.

Few men were better or more favorably known among their professional brethren since 1840 than John Howard, whose death occurred in Dayton May 8, 1878. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 5, 1813, and, in 1826, his father, Horton Howard and family, moved to Columbus, Ohio, where, in 1833, both parents and sister died of cholera. John graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1838, and, in 1839, located in Dayton. He read law in the office of Odlin & Schenck; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and was engaged in a very successful practice for nearly forty years, during eight of which he was associated with Judge D. A. Haynes. He was rather indifferent to politics, though for several years he was Mayor of Dayton and a member of the City Council. In 1876, he was made a candidate for Congress against his wishes, but was defeated by less than 100 votes. As a lawyer, he was noted for the care and thoroughness with which his cases were prepared, and also for the skill, ingenuity and ability that characterized his pleadings. Though not eloquent, the effect of his argument on courts and juries was always telling and emphatic. In religious faith, he was educated a Friend, his father being a minister of that church, but, some eight years previous to his death, he united with the Third Street Presbyterian Church of Dayton. On the 6th of April, 1841, Mr. Howard married Ann E. Loury, daughter of Fielding Loury, of Dayton, who became the mother of seven children, two of whom survive. In his latter years, his son, William C. Howard, was his partner in the law profession. It was said of him that he never made an enemy while at the Dayton bar, or that there was a living soul who entertained other than the highest respect for him. He was considered the most prompt man at the bar, a hard and cheerful worker, always ready for business.

Of the leading members of the Montgomery County bar who have passed from this scene of action in the last few years, none have been more deeply regretted than Wilbur Conover. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, May 10, 1821, and died in his native city October 3, 1881. In 1834, he began attending school at the Dayton Academy, where he spent three years, and, in 1837, entered the Sophomore class at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduating in the same class with Robert W. Steele, of Dayton, in 1840. He was distinguished among his classmates as a diligent, popular student, endowed with an unusually clear, analytical mind, which, with his love of study and industry, made him the best scholar in his class. Upon leaving college, he at once chose the profession of the law, entered the office of Odlin & Schenck, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1844, he became the law partner of Robert C.

Schenck, and so continued until 1850. The following year, he formed a partnership with Samuel Craighead, which firm was recognized as one of the most reliable and eminent in this portion of Ohio. Mr. Conover was married, September 11, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth W. Dickson, who bore him five children, three of whom are now living. His associates say of him that he possessed all the qualifications of an excellent lawyer, being diligent, painstaking and strictly conscientious, active and clear in his perceptive faculties. He never concealed his honest convictions on any subject, and never sacrificed or compromised them for the sake of popularity. His opinions as a lawyer were regarded with deserved confidence, as well by the community as by the profession; and his business life seemed to illustrate the lofty sense of duty united with a sincere devotion to his calling. Robert W. Steele, who was his classmate for six years, says of him: "Thoroughness was his distinguishing quality as a student, and he never left a subject until he reached the bottom of it. Truthfulness and purity characterized him throughout his college course, and in all my intercourse with him I never heard him utter an unworthy or impure word. His later life was a fitting fulfillment of the bright promise of his college days. He occupied no official positions, because he never sought nor would accept them. He devoted himself wholly to his profession, and worthily won the high position he attained as a lawyer. While steadily refusing all offers of political preferment, he served for many years as a member of the Board of Education. His services as a member of the Library Committee were specially valuable, and his excellent judgment of great use in the selection of books." As far back as 1870 his health began to fail—the result of a too close and diligent application to business, and from which he never fully recovered.

In closing the record of those lawyers who are recognized as fitting representatives of the Montgomery County bar since the first court was held, in 1803, the history would be incomplete without a brief sketch of Col. Hiram Strong, who was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and died at Nashville, Tenn., October 7, 1863. He was born October 28, 1825; graduated at Miami University in 1846, and was admitted to the bar in Dayton in 1849, where he continued in successful practice until August, 1862, when he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was married September 28, 1852, to Miss Harriet A. Conover, to whom were born four children, all now living. Immediately after his admission to the bar, Col. Strong formed a partnership with William C. Bartlett, which continued until 1853. In that year, he became associated with Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, and this firm, during its existence of ten years, was recognized as ranking among the leading ones of Dayton. Of the many noble men who lost their lives in the war, there was no better or nobler than Col. Strong. Quiet and retiring in his manners, of a warm, generous, impulsive nature; he never acted without deliberation, he never formed an opinion without reflection—in fact, his character was a model one. He was a just man and scrupulously honest. Frank, open and fair himself, he despised cunning, deceit and trickery. He was always genial, hopeful, companionable, possessed of the most perfect self control and temperate in all things. Never a politician, he nevertheless took a lively interest in public affairs. As a speaker, he was forcible; but strove to convince, rather than to please, while, as a lawyer, there was no safer counsel at the bar. As a soldier, he was ever at the post of duty; was exact in his discipline, and paid the strictest attention to all the minutest details. Having no military knowledge when he entered the army, he became, by rigid study, a thorough tactician, and made of the Ninety-third one of the best disciplined regiments in the field. He had no military ambition, and accepted the position of Lieutenant Colonel purely from a sense of duty and patriotism. Such was his attachment

for home and family that the highest command in the army would have been no inducement for him to leave them. Cautious, apparently timid, he shunned no danger when duty called, and was as brave as the bravest. He ever acted upon principle, and duty could command him when no personal interest could move him. A kind father, a loving husband, a patriotic citizen and a brave soldier, he gave his life in the prime of manhood, a willing sacrifice for his country.

The bar of Montgomery County furnished the Union army with the following soldiers: Gens. Robert C. Schenck, Gates P. Thruston and Moses B. Walker; Cols. Hiram Strong, Edward A. King, John W. Lowe, Michael P. Nolan, Joseph G. Crane, Edward A. Parrott, Charles Anderson, John G. Lowe and David B. Corwin; Majs. Samuel B. Smith, Daniel O Driscoll, Luther B. Bruen and William H. Sigman; Capts. E. Morgan Wood, Samuel B. Jackson and George W. Brown; Lieuts. O. M. Gottschall and William C. Howard; Sergts. Elihu Thompson and William Craighead. Of these, Cols. Strong, King, Crane, John W. Lowe and Maj. Bruen gave their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country, while many of the others bear honorable wounds.

From the organization of the county up to the year 1852, practicing attorneys had to pay an income tax, but in the latter year that law was abolished.

The following is a complete list of the Prosecuting Attorneys from 1803 to 1882—a period of seventy-nine years: Daniel Symmes, pro tem., 1803–04; Arthur St. Clair, 1805–07; Isaac G, Burnett, 1808–12; Joseph H. Crane, 1813–16; Henry Bacon, Sr., 1817–33; Peter P. Lowe, 1834–37; Joseph H. Crane, 1838–39; William H. Blodget, 1840–41; George C. Holt, 1841–42; Charles Anderson, 1842–43; Daniel A. Haynes, 1844–47; Samuel Craighead, 1848–51; James H. Baggott, 1852–55; D. A. Houk, 1856–59; Daniel P. Nead, 1860–61; Henderson Elliott, 1862–63; Youngs V. Wood, 1864–65; Warren Munger, 1866–67; George V. Nauerth, 1868–69; Elihu Thompson, 1870–73; James C. Young, 1874–75; John M. Sprigg, 1876–79; James C. Young, 1880–81; John M. Sprigg, 1882.

Deceased attorneys who have lived and practiced in Montgomery County: John J. Ackerman, *Henry Bacon, Sr., Henry Bacon, Jr., Eli Booth, Robert P. Brown, William H. Blodget, Lee Brumbaugh, George W. Bomberger, David H. Bruen, Luther B. Bruen, John C. Baggott, Joseph H. Crane, Joseph G. Crane, William H. Crane, Wilbur Conover, W. W. Chipman, M. E. Curwen, Abram Cahill, John C. Clegg, Samuel B. Darst, Edward W. Davies, John De Graff, Stephen Fales, Ira Fenn, D. G. Fitch, Eli J. Forsythe, W. H. Gilman, —— Gilbert, Joseph Graham, John Howard, *George B. Holt, Talbert Jones, Samuel B. Jackson, Edward A. King, T. C. Kidd, —— Kelsey, James Kelly, H. V. R. Lord, O. A. Lyman, Jacob D. Lowe, John W. Lowe, Josiah Lovell, Warren Munger, Sr., William Mount, Fitz Hugh Mathews, *William J. McKinney, George W. Moyer, Daniel P. Nead, William Osborn, *Peter Odlin, *Marcus J. Parrott, William H. Piper, Thomas Powell, *Thomas J. S. Smith, Lucius Q. Smith, *William M. Smith, *Henry Stoddard, Sr., James A. Shedd, Hiram Strong, John Scott, J. W. Sharts, Philip Shuey, Edwin Smith,* W. Shelhamer, William H. Sigman, *Robert A. Thruston, T. B. Tilton, C. L. Vallandigham, John W. Van Cleve, Fred L. Wood, Youngs V. Wood, Stephen Whitcher.

The following lawyers have lived and practiced in this county, but are now residing elsewhere: *Charles Anderson, William C. Bartlett, M. Q Butterfield, G. S. Byrne, Francis C. Biglow, J. M. Bond, George W. Brown, E. C. Bookwalter, William E. Brown, J. J. Clark, Frank Collins, *F. P. Cuppy, John T. Douglas, W. L. Dechant, John C. Dunlevy, Zina Doty, Edward Delaney, George W. Ells, John H. Fry, P. H. Gunckel, *Luther Giddings, John V. L. Graham, Michael Garst, William C. Howard, William L. Helfenstein, Jackson A. Jordan, N. E. Jordan, I. N. Jordan, Elza Jeffords, Isaac H. Keirstedt, Riley J. Knox, Gilbert Kennedy, Ralph P. Lowe, E. O. Lefever, J. Walker Mc-

Corkle, G. V. Nauerth, B. F. Owen, C. M. Peck. Charles Parrott, Joseph Plunkett, William Ritchie, Isaac Robertson, A. M. Scott, Frank Showers, Henry Stoddard, Jr., George W. Starr, Theodore Sullivan, E. C. Swallem, H. L. Strohm, W. C. Thompson, Reuben Tyler, Julius C. Taylor, Gates P. Thruston, George Walker, W. J. Weaver, Moses B. Walker, Col. Whitney, Israel Williams, H. H. Weakley, D. M. Zeller.

The following attorneys have retired from practice, or have abandoned the profession and engaged in other pursuits: Cornelius Boltin, J. B. Dravenstedt, Fred C. Fox, W. S Fox, Simon Gebhart, Ralph S. Hart, William P. Huffman, Aloise Huesman, S. J. Henderson, *Peter P. Lowe, John G. Lowe, John McMaster, *Edwin A. Parrott, *Robert C. Schenck, John W. Stoddard, W. H. Simms, J. *McLain Smith, G. W. Shaw, T. F. Thresher, James R. Young.

The present bar of Montgomery County contains ninety-four practicing attorneys, whose names will be found in the following list: Jacob Allspaugh, James H. Baggott, C. L. Bauman, C. H. Baldwin, J. J. Belville, *W. H. Belville, Wickliff Belville, Samuel Boltin, O. Britt Brown, John T. Brady, S. H. Carr, Adam Clay, Amos K. Clay, Frank Conover, *David B. Corwin, Quincy Corwin, Thomas Corwin, Samuel Craighead, William Craighead, C. A. Craighead, L. S. Crickmore, O. F. Davisson, C. W. Dustin, Dennis Dwyer, Henderson Elliott, Hiram Ellis, C. W. Finch, John L. H. Frank, Adam Frank, Jasper Garst, O. M. Gottschall, John E. Greer, *Lewis B. Gunckel, Leo Gates, John Hallanan, *D. A. Haynes, John Hanitch, W. C. Hartranft, Francis M. Hosier, *George W. Houk, D. A. Houk, Alfred Humphreys, D. W. Iddings, C. D. Iddings, W. B. Iddings, James O. Jefferys, Walter D. Jones, Patrick Kelly, Grafton C. Kennedy, Albert Kern, E. H. Kerr, A. W. Kumler, James Linden, Thomas O. Lowe, John A. McMahon, W. D. McKemy, C. J. McKee, George W. Malambre, John S. Manning, A. L. Marshall, R. D. Marshall, E. P. Mathews, Warren Munger, A. G. Murrey, James Mumma, R. N. Nevin, M. P. Nolan, M. Chris Nolan, E. D. Payne, L. R. Pfoutz, E. L. Rowe, A. H. Romspert, John Schuster, John A. Shauck, W. W. Shuey, Samuel B. Smith, J. Manning Smith, Sumner T. Smith, Charles E. Swadener, John M. Sprigg, Stith M. Sullivan, W. B. Sullivan, *John F. Sinks, A. A. Thomas, Elihu Thompson, *C. N. Vallandigham, W. H. Van Skaik, G. O. Warrington, T. S. Williamson, A. A. Winters, C. H. Winters, E. S. Young, J. C. Young, G. R. Young.

NOTE—Names marked with an asterisk were members of either the House or Senate of the Ohio Legislature.

The Dayton Bar Association was incorporated on the 15th of April, 1868, by E. S. Young, Thomas O. Lowe, Samuel Craighead, John A. McMahon, John Howard and Abraham Cahill. The purpose of the association was to create a law library by the subscription of stock by the members of the Montgomery County Bar. The library at the time of its incorporation consisted of about 800 volumes. On the 24th day of December, 1868, the following officers and directors were chosen for the year 1869: Daniel A. Haynes, President; Thomas O. Lowe, Treasurer; O. M. Gottschall, Secretary; D. A. Haynes, John A. McMahon, C. L. Vallandigham, J. A. Jordan, E. S. Young, Thomas O. Lowe and D. A. Houk, Directors. A constitution and by-laws were adopted March 22, 1869. During the past thirteen years, there has been made many valuable accessions to the library until it now contains 2,500 volumes, and is in a more prosperous condition that at any time since its incorporation. The County Commissioners have reserved a room in the new court house, which, when finished, will be used for the law library of the Bar Association. The present officers of the association are: Warren Munger, President; John A. McMahon, Vice President; John A. Shauck, Treasurer; Joel O. Shoup, Secretary and Librarian; Warren Munger, John A. McMahon, John A. Shauck, John M. Sprigg, A. A. Winters, Quincy Corwin and O. M. Gottschall, Directors.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THIS society was organized September 15, 1849, and is now in the thirty-second year of its existence, being one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the State.. The following were charter members: Drs. H. G. Carey, Joshua Clements, Oliver Crook, John B. Craighead, John Davis, Elias Garst, Michael Garst, Job Haines, Edmund Smith, Edwin Smith, H. K. Steele, John Steele, Julius S. Taylor, D. B. Van Tuyl and H. Van Tuyl.

Nearly all of the original members have passed away, the oldest surviving members being Dr. John Davis and Dr. J. C. Reeve.

The first officers of the society were: Dr. Edwin Smith, President; Dr. M. Garst, Vice President; Dr. Edmund Smith, Secretary; Dr. D. B. Van Tuyl, Treasurer; Drs. Elias Garst, H. K. Steele, H. G. Carey, H. Van Tuyl and O. Crook, Board of Censors. The first meetings of the society were held in the old Dayton Council chamber. Then, for a time, the doctors met at their own residences, in turn. Since then, the meetings have been held in the parlors of the various hotels of the city. At the present time, the society finds a very pleasant home in the Y. M. C. A. parlor.

As stated in the constitution of the Montgomery County Medical Society, "its objects shall be the improvement of its members in scientific and professional knowledge, the association for purposes of mutual recognition and fellowship; the promotion of the character, interests and honor of fraternity by maintaining union and harmony, and by aiming to elevate the standard of medical, education." Any regular graduate in medicine and surgery from any accredited medical college may become a member of the society after a residence of one year in this county. An exception to this rule is made in favor of the medical officers of the National Soldiers' Home, and of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane. At present, the society has a membership of thirty-four, as follows:

P. N. Adams, M. D., Dayton Asylum of the Insane, 1879; E. R. Baker, M. D., West Milton, Ohio, 1878; J. S. Beck, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1872; W. S. Bookwalter, M. D., Miamisburg, Ohio, 1875; A. Boone, M. D., Harrisburg, Ohio, 1878; J. A. Brown, M. D., Germantown, Ohio, 1880; W. J. Conklin, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1869; J. M. Carr, M. D., Dayton Asylum for the Insane, 1875; E. C. Crum, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1872; John Davis, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1850; J. D. Daugherty, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1877; J. E. Donnellan, M. D., Germantown, Ohio, ——; J. F. De Bra, M. D., Miamisburg, Ohio, 1877; A. S. Dunlap, M. D., Soldiers' Home, Ohio, 1872; George B. Evans, M. D., Dayton Asylum for the Insane, 1881; J. S. Harper, M. D., Trotwood, Ohio, 1878; C. A. Hoff, M. D., Miamisburg, Ohio, 1878; A. H. Iddings, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1872; E. Jennings, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1866; H. S. Jewett, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1871; John D. Kemp, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1857; D. C. Lichliter, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1881; Thomas L. Neal, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1866; E. Pilate, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1866; J. C. Reeve, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1854; A. H. Stevens, M. D., Soldiers' Home, 1881; A. Scheibenzuber, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1873; Samuel Souders, M. D., Beavertown, Ohio, 1873; S. G. Stewart, M. D., Centerville, Ohio, 1880; J. B. Shank, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1878; W. P. Treon, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1873; J. Thompson, M. D., Union, Ohio, 1878; H. A. Tobey, M. D., Dayton Asylum for the Insane, 1881; J. M. Weaver, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1875; I. B. Wilson, M. D., Dayton, Ohio, 1877.

David Worman

CLAY, TP.

Susannah Worman

CLAY, TP.

The meetings are held on the first Friday of every month, at 7:30 P. M., except the quarterly and annual meetings, which are held at 10 A. M.

The code of ethics of the American Medical Association govern the professional relations of members to each other and to their patients.

At regular meetings, the following is the order of business:

1. Reading and adoption of minutes.
2. Reception of new members.
3. Reading of essays, and remarks thereon.
4. Reports of cases.
5. Reports of committees, and miscellaneous business.
6. Adjournment.

At each meeting, one essayist and an alternate are appointed to entertain the society at its next meeting.

Elections are held annually, and at present the officers are as follows:

Thomas L. Neal, M. D., President; J. M. Weaver, M. D., Vice President; J. B. Shank, M. D., Secretary; J. S. Beck, M. D., Treasurer; J. C. Reeve, M. D., John Davis, M. D., W. J. Conklin, M. D., Board of Censors.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The organization of this society was effected at a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of the Miami Valley, held at Dayton on the 14th of June, 1860. The meeting was held in the parlors of Dr. W. Webster, in pursuance to a call issued by Drs. W. Webster, J. Bosler and E. W. Bosler, and was attended by the following physicians, in addition to those named: Dr. George Dick and Dr. W. A. Scott, of Eaton, Ohio, and Dr. M. Appleby, of Hamilton, Ohio. Resolutions favoring the formation of a society were passed, and the society organized, by adopting the name of the Miami Homœopathic Medical Association, after which the following officers were elected: W. A. Scott, M. D., President; M. Appleby, M. D., Vice President; George Dick, M. D., Recording and Corresponding Secretary; W. Webster, M. D., Treasurer.

On the 13th of December following, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the society permanently organized by electing J. Bosler, M. D., President; M. Appleby, M. D., Vice President; G. Dick, M. D., Secretary; W. Webster, M. D., Treasurer; W. A. Scott, M. D., of Eaton; E. W. Bosler, M. D., of Dayton; and J. J. Antrim, M. D., of Germantown, Censors.

Under the constitution, meetings were held at times and places decided upon from time to time by a majority of the members. They were usually held at Dayton, but sometimes at Hamilton, Middletown and Glendale. It is now a standing rule that all meetings shall be held at Dayton, on the first Thursday of May and November of each year.

At the meeting held in Dayton on the 5th of November, 1868, the name of the society was changed to the Montgomery County Homœopathic Medical Society. This was done to enable the society to grant diplomas to certain of its members who would have been debarred from practice by an act of the Legislature prohibiting physicians from practicing unless they had been in practice twenty years, or were regular graduates of a medical college, or members of a county medical society.

In November, 1871, the society had the necessary steps taken to enable them to become an incorporated body.

There are now about fifty members of the society, those living at a distance being entertained by the resident physicians during the sessions of the association.

The present officers (1881) are: W. Webster, M. D., President; J. W. Clemmer, M. D., Vice President; J. K. Webster, Secretary; W. W. Wolf, M. D., Treasurer; W. A. Shapple, William Egry and B. S. Hunt, Censors.

CHAPTER XIX.

Montgomery County Bible Society—Sabbath School Union.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

IN the *Ohio Republican*, published Monday, April 10, 1815, in the town of Dayton, we find the following editorial notice: "Those ladies of Dayton and vicinity who are disposed to aid in the establishment of a Bible society are requested to meet at Mrs. Brown's, on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M." In response to the notice, a few Christian women met in the bedroom of Mrs. Catherine Brown, mother of Henry L. Brown, on the 12th of April, 1815, and organized the Dayton Female Bible Society, which subsequently became an auxiliary of the present society. At the time it was formed, there were but seven Bible societies in Ohio. The first Board of Officers consisted of the following ladies:

Mrs. Col. Robert Patterson, President; Mrs. Thomas Cottom, First Vice President; Mrs. James Welsh, Second Vice President; Mrs. Eliza Phillips, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Julia A. Crane, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Henrietta Pierce, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary King, Elizabeth Reid, Martha Hannah, Hannah Spinning, Phœbe Steele, Catherine Brown, Mrs. Curtner and Miss Spinning, Managers. Two of the officers, Mrs. Steele and Crane, continued in office forty-six years, until their decease, in 1861.

On the 20th of August, 1822, the following notice was published in the Dayton *Watchman:*

"A public meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Meeting-House on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M., to form a Bible society for Montgomery County. The Rev. Richard Hall, agent of the American Bible Society, will address the meeting. All persons respectfully invited to attend." Agreeably to the above notice, the meeting was held, with Hon. Joseph H. Crane as Chairman, and George S. Houston, Secretary. The following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That this meeting form a Bible society auxiliary to the American Bible Society of New York," after which a committee was appointed for subscriptions and donations, to report at a meeting September 14, 1822. After an address by Rev. Richard Hall, the meeting adjourned, and the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Dayton *Watchman*. On the 14th of September, 1822, the following officers and Directors were chosen, to hold their offices until a general meeting, to be held in January, 1823:

Dr. Job Haines, President; William King, First Vice President; Aaron Baker, Second Vice President; Rev. Nathan Worley, Third Vice President; Luther Bruen, Treasurer; James Steele, Corresponding Secretary; George S. Houston, Recording Secretary.

Managers—John Miller, John Patterson, James Hanna, O. B. Conover, Robert Patterson, Joseph Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, David Reid, James Slaght, David Pierson, Hezikiah Robinson, John H. Williams, John B. Ayers and Robert McConnell.

A committee consisting of Col. Reid, Dr. Job Haines and Rev. Thomas Sullivan, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society. In 1873, the semi-centennial anniversary of this society was held in Raper Chapel, and we learn from the proceedings that only two de-

scendants of that first board were connected with the board of 1873. Judge James Steele was a member until his death, and was immediately succeeded by his son, Robert W., who served as a member of the board for more than thirty years. Robert Patterson was represented by his grandson, Henry L. Brown, who was first elected Manager in 1843, and served as Director, Secretary or President until his death, in 1878. William B. King, a member of the board up to the last annual election, in 1882, is a son of the first First Vice President of the society. Rev. Nathan Worley, the first Third Vice President, was represented in 1873 by William Worley, President of the Madison Township Branch Society; and Rev. Thomas Sullivan, a member of the Constitutional Committee of 1822, was represented by his nephew, S. M. Sullivan, as Secretary from December, 1871, up to the annual election of 1881. The following additional names have been prominently connected with the society for many years, and deserve honorable mention: Thomas Parrott, deceased; Dr. John Steele, deceased; J. D. Loomis, deceased; George M. Young, deceased; John Powell, deceased; Patterson Mitchell, Alexander Gebhart; T. N. Sowers, deceased; and S. C. Crumbaugh, deceased. The Presbyterian Meeting-House, where the Bible society was organized, stood on the corner of Second and Ludlow streets, the present site of the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton. The Methodist Meeting-House, in which the first anniversary was held, was located on Third street, near Main, and was known as Wesley Chapel M. E. Church; the same society is now known as Grace M. E Church. At a meeting held April 15, 1823, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That Messrs. Baker, Bruen, Steele and R. Patterson be a committee, and authorized as such to make arrangements with the different Assessors to make inquiry of the different householders and ascertain who and how many are without the sacred Scriptures." In this way, a large number of destitute families were found and furnished with Bibles. At an annual meeting held January 4, 1828, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That this society authorize the Board of Directors to employ a suitable agent to visit every family, as far as he may be able, taking the county by townships." The spirit of this resolution was carried out by the board, who appointed local agents in each township to distribute the Scriptures among those families not already supplied with a copy of the Word. On the tenth anniversary of the society, the Secretary, in his report, said: "The first great object which this society had in view on its formation, viz., the supplying of the destitute of this county with the Bible, is now, as they believe, completed." On the 29th of June, 1835, the board resolved to refurnish every destitute family with Bibles; also, every child under fifteen years of age who could read was to be supplied with a Testament at cost, part price or gratis, and for thirteen years the work was carried on in accordance with the spirit of this resolution. The board passed a resolution, January 5, 1856, to employ an agent for the purpose of organizing branch societies in every township, which was carried into effect. In 1867, the agent of the society visited 5,734 families of Dayton, and supplied 1,099 with Bibles. Since then, the female branches, one of which is the same that was organized in 1815, have annually attended to this work in the city up to within a few years ago.

At a meeting of the board, April 5, 1823, a letter was read from the Rev. Thomas Winters (father of David Winters), requesting the privilege of forming a branch society in Germantown, which request was granted, and a supply of Bibles and Testaments was furnished them to form a depository in that town. Since that date, the following branches have been formed, and are active co-workers as auxiliaries to the Montgomery County Society, as is also the Dayton Female Bible Society, which antedates it by seven years:

East Dayton Female Bible Society, German Township Bible Society, Miami Township Bible Society, Jackson Township Bible Society, Perry Township Bible Society, Clay Township Bible Society, Washington Township Bible Society, Van Buren Township Bible Society, Mad River Township Bible Society, Wayne Township Bible Society, Butler Township Bible Society, Harrison Township Bible Society, Randolph Township Bible Society, Madison Township Bible Society, Jefferson Township Bible Society.

To show the value of these societies as auxiliaries, prior to their formation only $363.77 was contributed by Montgomery County outside of Dayton, and since, up to 1873, the amount realized was $9,830.89, and in the past nine years has been steadily increasing. November 30, 1830, a Mr. Kincaid was employed and paid $12 to canvass and supply German Township with Bibles. At a meeting held April 5, 1836, two young men from Oxford College were employed at a salary of $15 per month to explore the country and furnish the destitute with the Scriptures, while others were working without compensation. In the summer of 1848, four young men were employed for the same purpose, and in March, 1856, Robert Anderson was regularly engaged as County Agent to organize branches and supply Bibles. He began the work and had organized societies in one-third of the townships, when he was taken sick, and died after a lingering illness. In the following October, Rev. Samuel Scott was appointed to finish the work, and, in the summer of 1867, Charles Roder canvassed the city very thoroughly. There are now in the sixteen branch societies about one hundred and forty local agents, mostly ladies, who are appointed annually, and are very efficient aids to the work. In addition to private families, the society has furnished a number of missions with Bibles; also the Y. M. C. A. rooms, jail, infirmary, Soldiers' Home, and the hotels of the city with a copy for each room, free of charge. During the war, thousands of Bibles were furnished to the several regiments passing through the city for the seat of war. The railways passing through Dayton have also been supplied with Bibles and Testaments. Since its organization, the Montgomery County Bible Society has distributed the following number of Bibles and Testaments:

From 1823 to 1833, 1,774 copies; from 1833 to 1843, 3,450; from 1843 to 1853, 1,965; from 1853 to 1863, 9,478; from 1863 to 1873, 38,196; from 1873 to 1876, 1,917.

For the next three years the cost of the books distributed is given, and not the number of volumes. The records of the society show that $559.53 was paid for Bibles and Testaments distributed during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879. In the latter year, the society sold its stock of books on hand to the United Brethren Publishing House, where the depository had been kept for many years, since which time they purchase whatever number of copies is wanted from time to time. In 1880, seventy-seven families were found destitute and supplied with Bibles free of charge. In his report for 1881, the Secretary says: "Bibles and Testaments costing the society $116.06 have been donated during the year, many being supplied to the soldiers at the National Home, with very satisfactory results, as attested by the Chaplain, Rev. William Earnshaw, and others by the Woman's Christian Association, which very efficiently co-operates in the work of our society, and, although not an auxiliary, as were the female Bible societies in years past, in a great measure is a worthy successor in their work." The township of Harrison was canvassed by Mrs. Mary C. King, and twenty-three copies of the Scriptures supplied to destitute families. This venerable lady is the only survivor of that band of Christian women who organized the first Bible society in Montgomery County. Since its organization, this society has contributed to the American Bible Society the sum of $15,131.31. Every church in Montgomery County in harmony with this society takes up an annual collection, which goes to support the work in hand.

From this source the society derives its principal assistance, although many private donations are received yearly. Judging from the Secretary's last report, there seems to be a lack of interest in the cause throughout the county at the present time, and little is being done by the township societies to forward the work. No doubt this apathy will soon give place to vigorous measures, and the good work prosecuted with its old-time energy. The female branches have not been actively engaged for the past few years, and, although not literally disbanded, have to a certain extent ceased to have life, their work now being efficiently carried on by the Woman's Christian Association.

The present officers are as follows: Patterson Mitchell, President; D. L. Rike, First Vice President; Henderson Elliott, Second Vice President; A. M. Powell, Secretary; J. C. Reber, Treasurer; Eugene Wuichet, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. W. J. Shuey, Depositary.

Directors—Alexander Gebhart, First Lutheran Church; Henry Dornbusch, German M. E. Church; L. D. Reynolds, Grace M. E. Church; Edward Brenneman, Fourth Presbyterian Church; C. V. Osborn, Park Presbyterian Church; L. Woodhull, Memorial Presbyterian Church; D. E. McSherry, Raper M. E. Church; Frank Mulford, First Presbyterian Church; E. A. Daniels, Third Street Presbyterian Church; Joseph Bigger, United Presbyterian Church; John Schoenherr, Evangelical Church; E. A. Parrott, First Presbyterian Church; John H. Weller, Park Presbyterian Church; Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, United Brethren Church; Rev. W. T. Maxwell, African M. E. Church.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

While 1882 is the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Montgomery County Sabbath School Union, the good work had really begun nearly twenty years before the society was organized.

April 10, 1815, the Female Bible and Charitable Society of Dayton was formed. The good works and influence of that band of women, among whom were Presbyterians, Methodists and New-Lights, led to the establishment of the Presbyterian Sabbath school in 1817, and the next year that of the Methodist Sabbath school that held its sessions in the old academy on St. Clair street, opposite the park. Shortly after that, union meetings of the two Sabbath schools were regularly held. In 1822, the County Bible Society was organized. The Montgomery County Sabbath School Union was organized at a meeting held at the Presbyterian Meeting-House, at the corner of Second and Ludlow streets, Dayton, on Wednesday, February 15, 1832.

Dr. John Steele was Chairman of the meeting, and E. M. Burr, Secretary, and upon motion of the Rev. Ethan Allen, of the Episcopal Church, it was determined to organize the society.

The following officers were chosen for the year:

President, George B. Holt; Vice Presidents, Hon. Joseph H. Crane, Dr. John Steele, William L. Helfenstein; Secretary, James Young; Treasurer, William Davie; Executive Committee, Rev. E. Allen, Rev. F. Putnam, Rev. William Yonge, Ira I. Fenn.

Board of Directors—Rev. L. H. Belville, Benjamin Maltbie, John Woodman, W. Munger, C. Taylor, John McClure, James Guthrie, John Protzman, Samuel Kelly, Samuel King, John H. Williams, Moses Greer, Philip Bilbee, George Spinning, Joseph Kennedy, George Drill, Luke Fish, Norman Fenn, William Sawyer, Elias Matthews, Moses Shearer, William Mason, James Ensley, James Steele, G. T. Bostwick.

Now, in the year 1882, there are about one hundred Sabbath schools in the county; seventy-three of them report regularly to the County Sabbath School Union; twenty-seven of them do not.

CHAPTER XX.

AGRICULTURE—HORTICULTURE—PIONEER ASSOCIATION—FARMERS CLUB.

SOUTHERN OHIO FAIR ASSOCIATION, SUCCESSORS TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. ITS MANAGERS, ETC.

ON February 28, 1846, the Legislature by law created the "Ohio State Board of Agriculture," a body corporate of fifty-four members, representing the several counties of the State, with perpetual succession, agreeable to laws and rules expressed in the act creating the Board. Henry Protzman, a prominent citizen of this county, was selected as the representative of the county. As to the time of service of each member, it was provided that one-half of the terms were to expire annually, and the members to determine their terms by lot. The Board were to meet each year at Columbus. The President of each county agricultural association was ex-officio a member of the Board.

At the meeting of the Board, the several reports of the county societies were read, vacancies filled, and a general deliberation and discussion held as to the wants and necessities of the agricultural interests of the State.

The act passed creating this Board also provided "that when thirty or more persons organized themselves into a society for the improvement of agriculture, and having adopted rules and by-laws agreeable to the Ohio State Board, and when there had been raised by initiation fees subscription or donation of a sum of money not less than $50, then upon a presentation of a certificate of the fact by the President of the Association to the Auditor of the county, then the county was required to donate an equal amount, provided the same did not exceed $200." This was the first step on the part of the State of Ohio offering encouragement to the formation of county agricultural societies.

In 1853 these associations were declared "bodies corporate," with the "authority and power of holding real estate in fee simple." Counties were also further authorized to contribute to these respective organizations. From that date and following that act the various agricultural associations began the purchase of grounds and the building of permanent improvements thereon.

The first attempts at the formation of agricultural societies were in 1845. The prominent persons in the undertaking, and those who gave it character and devoted their time and energies in their efforts to promote its usefulness and success, were Col. H. Protzman, Col. Partridge, Col. Jeff Patterson, Judge Holt, Charles Anderson, afterwards Governor of Kentucky, Daniel Kiser, Henry M. Brown, Isaac Inskip and Robert W. Steele.

Col. Henry Protzman had the honor of being selected as the President of the first Agricultural Association of Montgomery County.

The first fairs were held in the wagon yard in the rear of and belonging to Swaynie's Hotel, East First Street. The stabling and sheds furnished ample accommodations for the cattle and other stock on exhibition. Fairs were held here for two or three years.

The receipts were not large. When they did not equal and balance the expenditures, the difference was usually made up by donations from enterprising and public-spirited citizens.

The principal purpose in view on the part of the managers was the education of the people into an appreciation of the benefits of these associations and exhibitions.

With probably two exceptions, Robert W. Steele and Gov. Anderson, these men are all dead. They were representative men of their day. The records of the labors and efforts of these men in this field of education and advancement of agricultural and industrial knowledge, will last as a noble and imperishable monument to their memories.

The officers of the Association in 1846 were Col. H. Protzman, President; D. Kiser, Vice-President; Robert W. Steele, Secretary.

Three acres of ground were leased of Daniel Kiser, north of Dayton, where the fair was held for three or four years, when from lack of public patronage it was discontinued, and no fairs were held in this county until the fall of 1852. In August of that year a number of gentlemen met at City Hall for the purpose of reviving the Association. An organization was effected with William Brown as President; Daniel Thatcher, Vice-President; Robert W. Steele, Treasurer; and Oliver Kitteridge, Secretary.

This was the first organization of the Montgomery County Agricultural Association under the laws and rules of the Ohio State Board. On October 21 of that year a fair was held on the original "stamping grounds," Swaynie's wagon yard.

A reference to the financial success of the exhibition may not prove uninteresting as an indication of the amount of funds necessary to conduct a fair in those days, and also as suggestive of the very generous patronage of the public in an entertainment for its benefit only.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Membership Fees	$271 00	Paid Premiums	$232 50
Entrance Fees	80 00	Expenses	89 04
Donations	5 11		
Total	$356 11	Total	$321 54
		Balance in Treasury	$34 57

In 1853 the State Fair was held in the bottoms south of Washington Street. The County Fair held at the same place in October.

At the close of the fair in 1854 the Association found themselves $900 in debt.

In 1855 the membership increased to 1000, the fair a success, and debt of $900 cancelled. In that year ten acres of the present grounds were purchased, and in 1856 the fair was first held on the site of the present grounds.

We will now briefly review the management of the Association up to its succession in 1874 by the Southern Ohio Fair Association.

In 1852 its managers were James Hall, John Calhoun, William Gunckle, Henry Shideler and J. C. Vorhees.

In 1853 Joseph Cline, John Calhoun, Samuel Rohrer, John Yount and William Gunckle.

In 1854 S. Rohrer, D. Kiser, J. Chambers, D. Prugh and G. Evans.

At their fall meeting the total receipts from all sources were $849. Total expenditures $849.

In 1856 Robert W. Steele, President; S. Rohrer, Vice-President; C. Kitteridge, Secretary; H. M. Brown, Treasurer. Directors—D. Kiser, J. Bull, J. T. Pugleey, H. D. Wagoner and A. Sunderland. Total receipts 1856, $3,843.66. Total expenditures $3,843.66.

In 1857 Robert W. Steele, President; W. C. Davis, Vice-President; O. Kitteridge, Secretary; D. H. Dryden, Treasurer. Total receipts $1,582.93. Total expenditures $1,455.83. Balance in Treasury $127.10.

In 1858 W. C. Davis, President; Jeff Patterson, Vice-President; D. H. Dryden, Treasurer; O. Kitteridge, Secretary. Managers—S. Rohrer, D. Kiser, Brice Dille, Dr. D. Lyons and Wm. Pease.

In 1859 W. C. Davis, President; Jeff Patterson, Vice-President; D. H. Dryden, Treasurer; A. W. Rice, Secretary. At the close of the fair the society found itself in debt $8,199.06, owing to the purchase of additional grounds, bad weather and non-attendance of citizens.

In 1860 Thomas Brown, President; Jeff Patterson, Vice-President; D. H. Dryden, Treasurer; Thomas Shaffer, Secretary. The fair a failure and the Association $389.20 ahead in expenditures above receipts.

In 1860 and 1861 the State Fair was held in Dayton.

In 1861 the number of voting members of the Association were 35.

1862, 1863 and 1864 were unprofitable years, the Association constantly growing deeper in debt. Such was its financial condition with no encouragement of its liquidation through future patronage on the part of the community, that the county came to its rescue, and purchased of the Association its 22.18 acres of ground for $5,000. In 1866 it also purchased the remaining tract of 7.72 acres for $6,500, making 29.90 acres in all, for the total consideration of $11,500.

In 1865 the fair a financial failure.

In 1866 the total receipts did not meet the expenditures.

In 1867 the State Fair was held here. No County Fair that year.

In 1868 the fair a financial failure, and the society in debt, although the weather was very bad, which was accepted as the reason.

In 1869 the receipts did not equal the expenditures, and consequently the fair was a financial failure. What reasons were offered we do not know. It seems that the weather was extremely fine, but the attendance remarkably small.

In 1870 the Association met with the same results.

In 1871 the fair a financial failure. On this occasion the association boldly complained to the State Board that it was wholly due to a lack of patronage of the citizens.

In 1872 the association had not a dollar in the treasury, but favoring weather and a liberal patronage proved the fair a success.

In 1873 the 20th and last annual fair was held by the Montgomery County Association. The fair proved a success. Such is a chronological history of the Montgomery County Agricultural Association.

In the meanwhile the growing city, the competition among the increasing numbers of agricultural implements, improvements in farming and in the quality of its grains and other products, the culture and wealth of the valley, all seemed to warrant a permanent exposition, commensurate in all its appointments, premiums and exhibitions, to the pretensions of the people of the city and surrounding country.

To keep pace with and meet the new order of things, a number of those who had been identified with the agricultural and productive interests of the city and county, and who were representative and enterprising men of the times, associated themselves into an "Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial Association for the purposes of encouraging those branches of industry, improving agriculture, mechanism and all kinds of live stock."

The names of these gentlemen were Gabriel B. Harman, Marcus Eells, John Stroup, Charles Harries, John V. Nauerth, Richard C. Anderson and Nicholas Ohmer.

A certificate of incorporation was filed February 23, 1874. The capital stock of the company was $100,000. Number of shares 2,000 at $50 per share.

The name of the organization to be "The Southern Ohio Fair Association."

March 28, 1874, books were opened in the rooms of the Dayton Exchange for receiving subscriptions to stock.

Ten per cent of the capital stock was readily subscribed, and thereupon, agreeable to a resolution of the Association, thirteen members were selected to act as Directors, as follows: Charles Harries, John Stroup, Marcus Eells, Alexander McConnell, Fielding Loury, Nicholas Ohmer, G. B. Harman, Geo. Ohmer, Adam Schantz, P. P. Mesler, John W. Butt, D. H. Dryden and C. C. Moses.

In the following May the Directors met and selected officers: Charles Harries, President; N. Ohmer, Vice-President; G. B. Harman, Treasurer. In accord-

ance with the constitution, the Directors drew lots to determine the length of time each was to serve, resulting as follows: A. McConnell, N. Ohmer, C. C. Moses, Adam Schantz and F. Loury, three years each; G. B. Harman, D. H. Dryden, P. P. Mesler and J. W. Butt, two years each; Chas. Harries, John Stroup and Marcus Eells, one year each.

Then commenced a series of weekly and nightly meetings, the formation and work of committees, and preliminary negotiations with reference to the selection of grounds and preparations for a fall meeting of the fair.

The Association leased the fair grounds of the county for fifteen years, agreeing at the end of their lease "to return it to the company in as good a condition as they received it, wear and tear excepted."

At a meeting of the Directors May 23, 1874, on motion of Mr. Harman, it was decided to hold the first annual meeting on the 29th and 30th of September, and 1st, 2d and 3d days of October.

In the meantime the grounds had to be put in order, new buildings erected, an increased number of stalls constructed to better accommodate horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. During that summer and on the approach of fall, the fair grounds was a scene of busy activity, and when the fair opened in the fall of 1874, to a generous audience of the citizens of this vicinity and distant points, the people realized the vastness of the work done and the improvement and advancement of the new over the old. A magnificent exposition hall had been constructed, the race track enlarged, new machinery halls, new amphitheatre and other modern improvements suggesting the progress and enterprise of the managers of the Association.

The fair was a success and met the anticipations of its managers, and augured well for the future. The immense concourse of people who were in attendance on the memorable Friday when Gold Smith Maid trotted, was the largest assemblage ever in attendance upon the fair grounds.

The amount of premiums offered, exclusive of the speed ring, was $11,806. The receipts from admission amounted to $23,608.47.

However, a large indebtedness necessarily resulted from the heavy expenditures in improvements, premiums and incidental expenses growing out of this great public enterprise. This debt the Directors had to personally assume without any immediate recourse upon the Association, or any available property to recover from. They simply confided in the belief that the patronage of the enterprising and public spirited community would sustain them in their efforts to build up a magnificent exposition which ultimately would prove a financial success and reflect its benefits upon the community and at the same time enable them thereby to cancel this debt and release them from their personal liability. This has never as yet occurred, the indebtedness being assumed by each succeeding Board of Directors, the Directors recognizing the fact that when a man ceased to be a Director, his personal liability for the debts of the Association should also cease.

All this time Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and neighboring and rival cities were competing for patronage, and using every means to enlist the attention of the people abroad, and invite them to a visitation of their respective cities. This then required greater exertions on the part of the Directors of the Association, and preparations were at once made for a spring meeting in 1875.

But we will not follow the Association in its efforts and failures since 1874 to the present time. We have simply this to say, that under the most adverse circumstances they gradually reduced the debt. In 1876 it had reached its maximum amount of $16,987.33. In 1881 it had been reduced to $4,500.

In 1875 the retiring members of the Board and the same presiding officers were re-elected with G. B. Harman as Treasurer, and John A. Miller as Secretary.

In 1876 Messrs. Harman, Butt, Zilzel and M. Richmond were elected for three years, with the same officers.

In 1877 N. Ohmer, Lewis Cassel, Alex. McConnell, C. C. Moses and F. Rei-

bold were elected for three years; S. M. Sullivan and Elias Heathman for one year. N. Ohmer, President; John Stroup, Vice-President; G. B. Harman, Treasurer; J. A. Miller, Secretary.

In 1878 T. C. Dobbins, A. C. Marshall, Philip Haas, W. A. Mays were elected for three years. M. Ohmer, President; J. W. Butt, Vice-President; G. B. Harman, Treasurer; J. A. Miller, Secretary.

In 1879 G. B. Harman, J. W. Butt, W. Silzel, J. Weinrich were elected for three years. N. Ohmer, President; J. W. Butt, Vice-President; G. B. Harman, Treasurer; J. A. Miller, Secretary.

In 1880 A. McConnell, C. C. Moses, A. Sharpe, M. A. Nipgen were elected for three years. J. W. Butt, President; A. C. Marshall, Vice-President; G. B. Harman, Treasurer; Nicholas Metz, Secretary.

On December 4, 1880, at a regular meeting, the following resolution was submitted and adopted, namely:

"That we, the Directors of the Southern Ohio Fair Association, recommend that the number of Directors be reduced to seven, such recommendation to be submitted to the stockholders at the next meeting."

On January 1, 1881, the foregoing resolution as presented December 4, 1880, was submitted to a vote of the stockholders. 520 votes were cast, of which 503 were for and 17 against reduction.

On January 1, 1881, the expiration of terms of Messrs. Dobbins, Haas, Marshall, Mays, and the acceptance of resignations of Messrs. Sharpe, Moses and Nipgen and the election of Eli Fasold to fill vacancy, left the Board composed of seven members, as follows: J. W. Butt, F. Reibold, G. B. Harman, Alexander McConnell, W. Silzel, Isaac Weinrich and Eli Fasold. The Board then organized by the election of J. W. Butt, President; F. Reibold, Vice-President; G. B. Harman, Treasurer; N. Metz, Secretary.

There was no fair held in the year 1881, although the same was advertised, as is also the case for 1882, the charter of the Association making it necessary, to comply with the State law in that respect. The Association have had a bill passed by the State Legislature, giving it authority to sell the grounds and improvements.

We find that with all the labors and efforts of the managers for thirty years, these annual exhibitions have as a rule proved financial failures, and the various associations under different administrations constantly in debt.

A number of those constituting the present Board have been its managers continuously since the organization of the Association, and were from time to time active members of the Montgomery County Association. They have devoted in the aggregate years of labor, given it for the benefit of the public, and have never received a dollar of compensation for their services. On the contrary, the motives that prompted them are of the noblest type, namely, the education and promotion of a higher appreciation of the handiwork of man in the mechanical, industrial and agricultural arts and sciences. We must conclude, then, that the blame and fault lies with the community—with the merchant and manufacturer of the city and the farmers of the county, who were each benefited by these exhibitions.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST SOCIETY.

On the 31st day of July, 1846, a meeting was called at the office of R. P. Brown for the purpose of forming a horticultural society. A. M. Clark was Chairman and R. P. Brown Secretary, Robert W. Steele, Augustus Newell and R. P. Brown were authorized to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society and directed to report at an adjourned meeting on the 3d of August, at which time the Dayton Horticultural Society was organized, full of life and energy, judging from the records. The permanent officers were, Dr. Job Haines, President; Robert W. Steele, Milo G. Williams and R. P. Brown, Vice-

Presidents; John W. Van Cleve, Secretary, and H. L. Brown, Treasurer, with a council consisting of Messrs. A. M. Clark, Augustus Newell, William Jennison, H. Best, and W. C. Gibson. Committee on Library, Milo G. Williams and George Green; on fruits, Job Haines, A. M. Clark, A. W. Stub and Henry Best; on flowers, William Jennison, W. C. Gibson, J. Coblentz and J. Smith; on vegetables, L. T. Harker, A. Newell and R. P. Brown.

The year 1846 must have been a great fruit year in Montgomery County and the quality fine, judging from the records of this old society. For example, H. L. Brown exhibited plums, "Duane's Purple," "some measuring $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in circumference;" W. F. Comly, a "Crawford" late peach, which measured $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference and weighed 11 ounces; a Smock was shown by C. W. Church, which measured 12 inches in circumference and weighed 15 ounces. The newspaper offices of that day, it seems, vied with the citizens in contributing their mite towards making the society attractive, for we find the *Journal* office credited with exhibiting some very fine apples, one a "Tulpehocken," from the orchard of John Holderman, measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighing 23 ounces; another "Monstrous Pippin," from the orchard of George Mathews, Wayne Township, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighing 26 ounces. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, nectarines, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, figs, flowers and vegetables seem to have been shown in the greatest abundance. In the fruit and flower department the principal exhibiters were Dr. Job Haines, Robert W. Steele, W. F. Comly, Milo G. Williams, J. Wonderly, C. W. Church, Augustus Newell, R. C. Schenck, Dr. Langstedt, William Jennison, S. T. Harker, H. S. Williams, M. B. Varian, E. Dutoit, and many others. The last meeting of this society, which was certainly a model one, seems to have been held April 14, 1848, for underneath the recorded proceedings, and without date, is the following memorandum, which tells the date of its demise: "After the spring exhibition of 1848 no further proceedings were held and the meetings were discontinued. The society having lost its organization died a natural death."

SECOND SOCIETY.

After the lapse of nearly nine years, a meeting was held at the agricultural warehouse of Oliver Kitteridge, Saturday, March 28, 1857, and organized by the election of Robert W. Steele, President, and R. P. Brown, Secretary. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted, permanent officers elected and the new Dayton Horticultural Society duly organized. The officers were J. H. Pierce, President; J. W. Van Cleve, Secretary; Oliver Kitteridge, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Robert W. Steele, R. P. Brown and Dr. J. C. Fisher. The names on record of this society are as follows: R. P. Brown, J. H. Pierce, W. Clark, A. Crawford, J. P. Sacksteder, J. G. Breene, J. Crawford, Robert W. Steele, Oliver Kitteridge, John W. Van Cleve, J. P. Ohmer, —— Gebhart, John Mills, William Jennison, Mrs. J. F. Schenck, John Howard, J. Wolf, J. Powell, Mrs. Jackson, Evan Davis, Casper Beck, Susan Bakeman, J. B. Mumma, John Ingram, Philip Helriggle, James Perrine, H. Farrer, M. L. Green, J. C. Fisher, T. A. Wise, Dr. E. Smith, J. A. W. Mumma, W. P. Huffman, J. R. Mumma, H. Wigand, R. A. Kerfoot, M. Garst, George B. Holt, R. N. Comly, B. F. Eaker, W. F. Comly, J. C. Stutsman, James G. Crane, and T. Benjamin—in all forty-four —the majority of whom are now dead, leaving a record of the good works they did behind them. No meeting of the society took place until the 20th of June, when "an exhibition was held in Beckel's new hotel building, corner of Jefferson and Third streets." The only other regular meeting this society seems to have had was at the same place on the 11th of July, when another exhibition was held. It then appears to have lost its organization and become extinct.

THIRD SOCIETY.

After an interval of more than ten years, a meeting of public-spirited citizens was held at the Phillips House on the 7th day of December, 1867. Nicholas

Ohmer acted as Chairman, and Dr. R. Gundry as Secretary. The purpose of the meeting was to form a County Horticultural Society. After appointing a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the Council Chamber December 14, at which time the present Montgomery County Horticultural Society was organized, with Nicholas Ohmer, President; William M. Gunckel, Vice-President; Dr. Richard Gundry, Secretary; and Robert W. Steele, Treasurer. Messrs. Ohmer and Steele have been re-elected to the same positions for fifteen consecutive years. The following gentlemen were present at this meeting and consequently were the organizers of the present society: Robert W. Steele, Nicholas Ohmer, Richard Gundry, J. Z. Reeder, J. H. Pierce, Jacob Zimmer, W. Gunckel, Henderson Elliott, H. H. Tillotson, Jacob Bower, W. H. Heikes, E. W. Davis, J. Heikes, Fred Horn, J. H. W. Mumma and Marcus Eells. This society has held its meetings continuously to the present time, and was never in a more flourishing condition than now. It no doubt owes its long life and great success to the introduction of the social feature, which has given great satisfaction to the members and has been extensively copied by other societies in all parts of the country. On the first Wednesday of each month the society meets at the residence of a member, where the essay and reports are supplemented by an excellent dinner provided from the well-filled baskets brought for that purpose. The essays and discussions of the society are published each month in pamphlet form, and coming mainly from practical horticulturists, are of great value. They are widely copied by agricultural and horticultural papers and magazines in all parts of the United States. Mr. Nicholas Ohmer has been President of the society from the beginning, and to his constant and energetic supervision may be attributed much of the interest and success which has attended the meetings. The officers for the year 1882 are: President, Nicholas Ohmer; Vice-President, John Ewing; Secretary, William Ramsey; Treasurer, Robert W. Steele; Executive Committee, William Kramer, J. S. Broadwell and S. M. Sullivan.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the pioneers of Montgomery County assembled at the Council Chamber in Dayton, on Saturday, November, 30, 1867. On motion, Samuel D. Edgar was chosen President, and E. Lindsley, Secretary, and the following persons reported their age, etc.:

Henry Waymire, born in Butler Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, July 16, 1816; Gorton Arnold came to Dayton in November, 1817; Simon J. Broadwell, born in Morris Co., N. J., September 1813, came to Dayton in 1816; George W. Kemp, born in what is now Mad River Township, in 1811; Theodore L. Smith, born in Dayton in 1808; George Swartzell, born in Warren Co., Ohio, October 6, 1806, came to Montgomery County the same year; William Stansel, born in Kentucky, came to this county in 1802; Robert W. Steele, born in Dayton, July 3, 1819; Elias Favorite, born in Bedford Co., Pa., February 7, 1808, came to this county October 30, 1818; Josiah S. Broadwell, born in Morristown, N. J., April 4, 1816, came to Dayton September 16, 1816; Abraham Weaver, born in Jefferson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 8, 1808; Dennis Ensey, born in Dayton, March 21, 1808; Michael Byerly, born in North Carolina, November 10, 1806, came to this county in 1808; William Gunckel, born in Germantown, Ohio, May 9, 1809; Eddy Fairchild, born in Morristown, N. J., February 19, 1810, came to Dayton in 1815; Moses Simpson, born in Essex Co., N. J., September 5, 1793, came to Ohio in 1813; David Osborn, born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 22, 1797, settled in Dayton in 1805; Culbertson Patterson, born in Fayette Co., Ky., August 27, 1797, came to this county in 1800; Solomon Butt, born in Rockingham Co., Va., May 3, 1803, came to this county in October, 1809; Charles H. Spinning, born in Essex Co., N. J., February 5, 1793, came to Montgomery County in 1801; Henry L. Brown, born in Dayton, December, 3, 1814; R. P. Brown, born in

Dayton, December 6, 1811; Beriah Tharp, born in North Carolina, September 15, 1798, came to this county in 1802; Peter Lehman, born in Frederick Co., Md., January 2, 1798, came to Dayton in 1805; Samuel D. Edgar, born in what is now Mad River Township, March 25, 1806; Ephraim Lindsley, born in Morristown, N. J., January 28, 1803, came to Dayton in 1811; George Olinger, born in Bedford Co., Pa., February 18, 1793, came to this county in 1811; Daniel Wertz, born in Franklin Co., Pa., December, 1781, came to Montgomery County in 1818; Joseph B. H. Dodson, born in Dayton, September 10, 1817; John Waymire, born in Butler Township, August 30, 1808; John Clark, born in this county, February 12, 1813; William Neibel, born in Rockingham Co., Va., May 17, 1805, settled in Miami Township in October, 1810; J. D. Phillips, born in Dayton, December 30, 1812; Alfred Hoover, born in Randolph Township, August 10, 1809; H. D. Stout, born in Somerset Co., N. J., came to Ohio in June, 1811; John Wiggim, born in Ireland, October 30, 1810, came to Dayton in 1818; Hugh Wiggim, born in Ireland in 1814, settled in Dayton in 1818; Levi Wollaston came to Dayton, August 6, 1816.

Under the first constitution any person who came to the county previous to 1820, was eligible to membership, but in 1872 the constitution was so amended as to admit any person who was fifty years in the county. The objects of the Association are the collection and preservation of the records, experiences, incidents and traditions of the early settlement of Montgomery County, in connection with the history of events, times and people of later days; also to encourage pioneer simplicity of life, character and intercourse among members, as well as to foster habits of industry, integrity, sobriety, economy, goodness of heart, and friendly intercourse in the walk, conversation and character of persons in younger life. The first of May was chosen as the day upon which the annual meetings would be held, in honor of the date of the county's organization. The following persons were the first officers of the society:

George B. Holt, President; Henry L. Brown, 1st Vice-President; William Stansel, 2nd Vice-President; William Neibel, 3rd Vice-President; Samuel D. Edgar, 4th Vice-President; Henry Waymire, 5th Vice-President; Ephraim Lindsley, Secretary; Robert W. Steele, Treasurer; Rev. David Winters, Chaplain.

Mr. Holt served as President of the Association until May, 1872, at which time Henry L. Brown was elected, and officiated in that capacity three years. In May, 1875, J. Thompson was chosen as President, serving one year, and in May, 1876, was succeeded by Robert W. Steele, who also served but a year. In May, 1877, Elias Favorite was elected President, and re-elected annually up to the present. More than one hundred of Montgomery County's pioneers have signed the Constitution since the organization of the Society. Many have died, removed, or ceased to attend, and unless the Constitution is again changed, so as to admit a later generation, but a few short years will elapse until the Montgomery County Pioneer Association will be a thing of the past, and those now composing it laid to rest with their fathers. The officers for 1882, are:

Elias Favorite, President; James F. Thompson, 1st Vice-President; George W. Kemp, 2nd Vice-President; Henry Waymire, 3rd Vice-President; George Woggoman, 4th Vice-President; William Wagner, 5th Vice-President; J. S. Broadwell, Treasurer; S. M. Sullivan, Secretary; Rev. David Winters, Chaplain.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

On the 20th of April, 1872, a number of the citizens of Montgomery County met at the residence of John Kennedy, Harrison Township, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Club, whose object would be to bring together the leading agriculturists of the county, at stated times, for the purpose of discussing subjects of material interest to the farming community. A constitution and by-laws governing the club were presented and adopted, and the following offi-

cers chosen: Nicholas Ohmer, President; John Kennedy, Vice-President; M. N. Kimmel, Secretary; James Appelgate, Treasurer.

The constitution and by-laws provided that "any person may become a member of this society by the payment of $1 annually to the treasurer—wives of members without additional fee," also that the officers be elected annually and that regular meetings be held on the third Saturday of each of the following months, viz., April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November.

Those meetings are held at the residence or grounds of members, and an excellent dinner, paid for out of the funds of the club, is a part of the day's programme. An annual address is delivered by the President, and at every meeting a member, selected for the occasion, delivers a well prepared essay on some subject connected with agriculture. In April, 1873, the following officers were elected: John Kennedy, President; Nicholas Ohmer, Vice-President; M. N. Kimmel, Secretary; James Appelgate, Treasurer.

Many interesting essays and discussions have been the result of those monthly meetings, and incalculable good rendered to intelligent farming.

In April, 1878, Mr. Ohmer was again elected President, and he has been re-elected annually up to the present. M. N. Kimmel was re-elected annually as Secretary from the organization of the club up to 1879, when Henry Waymire succeeded him, at the annual election of that year. Mr. Waymire served until the annual election of 1881, when J. A. Bigger was elected Secretary, which position he now occupies.

In April, 1874, John Stroup was elected Vice-President and re-elected annually up to the present. At the same meeting A. D. Wilt was elected Treasurer of the club and served until April 20, 1878, having been re-elected every year. On the latter mentioned date Robert Bradford was chosen as Treasurer and re-elected annually since. Every officer of the club has been energetic and efficient, and all the members have contributed something towards elevating and enlightening the views of farmers on many subjects.

The club is now in a flourishing condition, and beside the practical knowledge obtained by the exchange of views and earnest, intelligent discussion among the members, those meetings are conducive of much social pleasure and happiness. They bring the farming community closer together, thereby encouraging habits of social intercourse among farmers. No doubt many lasting friendships have begun at these gatherings and many warm attachments cemented more firmly. In connection with the Horticultural Society the club have purchased china ware and have had it decorated with the names of both societies, thus leaving to members a souvenir, which, with the passing years, will be a reminder of many by-gone happy hours. A number of Dayton's best citizens are members of this club and have always given it their support and encouragement.

CHAPTER XXI.

INSANE ASYLUM—INFIRMARY—CHILDREN'S HOME—WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—GERMAN BAPTISTS—GYPSIES.

SOUTHERN OHIO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

OHIO has reason to be proud of her institutions, for no State has grander, none better furnished and in none are better accommodations provided. In the Ohio State Institutions, not only the erection of buildings, fitting up, and furnishing of them is done by the State, but every dollar of expenses is drawn from the State Treasury. No one, rich or poor, pays for treatment or board, and where patients, from any cause, are not clothed, the State clothes them. She houses, feeds, clothes, and furnishes medical attendance. The poor have to be cared for by the public under any system, the rich pay the taxes for them, and, when insane, should be entitled to the same advantages; hence, both alike enjoy the advantages of treatment and care free of expense.

In 1851, the asylum at Columbus was the only one in the State, and was known as the "Ohio Lunatic Asylum." Its capacity was 300 patients. To-day there are in Ohio asylums about 3,600 patients. Prof. S. M. Smith, who was Superintendent of the "Ohio Lunatic Asylum" in 1851, estimated the insane of the State that year at 2,000, of which only 300 were provided for, while more than 200 of God's afflicted were refused admission during the year. He says: "By the latest accounts I have received, 120 were in the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, housed in narrow and wretched quarters, that, with all the exertions of the excellent officers of the hospital, their condition is lamentable in the extreme, and has been again and again pronounced by the grand jury of Hamilton County to be disgraceful to the age. Some counties, however, have made, or are making, very good provision for such of their insane as cannot be admitted here. The jails in such counties as have no infirmaries, are crowded with poor, fettered lunatics. Hundreds remain to be accounted for whose lot is too horrible to be believed, confined in cellars and out-houses, or in log pens; suffering the extremity of cold in winter, exposed to a burning sun in summer; pelted with sticks and stones, as an amusement, by unthinking school-boys; a scanty meal tossed in through a narrow aperture, as to a wild beast; their dens—for that is the only appropriate term I can apply to them—cleaned out of the accumulated filth at distant intervals. Is this romance? No! indeed, no! it is sad and sober truth." Truly, a dark cloud obscured the future of the insane.

The State was steadily progressing in other directions, population increasing, and with it the number of insane. As a result of the recommendations of Dr. Smith and others, the following winter the Legislature passed an act, dated April 30, 1852, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of two additional lunatic asylums." Prof. H. A. Ackley, E. B. Fee, D. B. Woods, Charles Cist, and Edwin Smith composed the Board appointed under the act. An appropriation of $140,000 was made by the Legislature for the purpose of building two asylums, and the Board met at Cleveland, May 18, 1852, and upon the following day agreed to visit different Eastern asylums, and take with them an architect who was to prepare plans for the new buildings. The Board visited Philadelphia, Trenton and Harrisburg, but Mr. Rush, of Dayton, the architect employed, failing to meet the Board at Philadelphia, Samuel Sloan, of the latter city, was engaged to draw up plans

for the two asylums. Mr. Bush subsequently made drawings of the asylums at Trenton and Harrisburg. On the 7th of July the Board met at Cincinnati, and on the 8th at Dayton, and resolved not to locate either of the two asylums at any point, unless 50 acres of land were donated for the purpose. On the 9th a vote was taken to locate the northern asylum at Canton, which was defeated, the Board deciding to locate it in the vicinity of Cleveland. An effort was made to secure the location of the southern at Cincinnati, which failed, and on the 10th of July Dayton was selected as the site. On the 1st of September the selection of the ground was made, the same being in the northeast corner of Section 32, Van Buren Township, and September 6th the County Commissioners appropriated $500 toward paying for the land, the balance of the purchase money being donated by the citizens.

The site is one of the most beautiful in Ohio, and seems to have been specially designed by nature for such an institution. It overlooks the city of Dayton, and the Miami Valley spreads out in a magnificent panoramic view, delighting the eye and filling the heart of the beholder with awe and reverence. The original contract for building the Dayton Asylum was let to Daniel Richmond & Co., for $67,350.50, beside the money expended in payment of architects, superintendent, traveling expenses, etc. June 22, 1854, Joseph Clements, M. D., was appointed by the Board Superintendent of the Dayton Asylum, and the same year Dr. C. M. Godfrey, of Ottawa, was appointed a member of the Board, and has since served many terms in that capacity. In his first report the Superintendent says: "Very little has been done towards grading the grounds; no library, eight iron bedsteads, no smoke-house or ice-house." The current expenses were $4,900.52, and the number of patients 59. In April, 1856, the institution was reorganized, an entire new Board of Trustees appointed, and on April 23rd, Dr. J. J. McIlhenny was elected Superintendent. The number of patients 133, current expenses $13,233.14. For 1857, the same administration continues, except Dr. Richard Gundry is appointed assistant instead of Dr. Poague, resigned. S. Strauch and J. W. Van Cleve furnished plans for improving the grounds. The number of patients 161, current expenses $28,781.65. For 1858, the report shows 161 patients, and the current expenses $26,309.70. October 2, 1858, the roofing of the southwest wing blew off. Some improvements were made in out buildings and grading the grounds. In 1859, a workshop, two stories high, 36x22 feet, was erected and a lake made; 156 patients reported and $25,180.13 current expenses. In 1860, there were 157 patients cared for, and the current expenses were $28,142.75. A severe storm this year blew off forty squares of roofing. The grounds were much improved during the past season, trees were planted, considerable grading and sodding done, and the roads within the enclosure were nearly all completed. In 1861, 159 patients were reported and $32,630.59 current expenses, also the grading was reported finished, which cost altogether, upon the front of the building up to that date, nearly $6,000. April 15, 1862, Dr. Richard Gundry was appointed Superintendent. The number of patients at the end of the year was 161, and current expenses $24,043.13. There were 24 acres of land purchased costing $3,750. In 1863, the current expenses were $31,254.06, and the number of patients 163. In 1864, current expenses $41,584.93, and 162 patients. In 1865, patients 171, current expenses $48,623.17. In 1866 a kitchen was build, a rear corridor rebuilt, and $40,000 appropriated for building new wings.

The Board contracted with James W. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, as architect, to prepare necessary plans and specifications for the proposed addition to the building. The number of patients reported this year was 170, and $46,362.55 current expenses. In 1867, work upon the new wings was rapidly pushed forward and another appropriation made of $62,500. Daily average of patients 172, current expenses, $45,452.88. The report of 1868 shows that Dr. Gundry had so far succeeded in his indefatigable efforts to secure the new wings, that the Trustees report that they hope to occupy the new wards by February, 1869. The total ex-

Robert Sloan

WAYNE TP

Mary A Sloan

WAYNE, TP.

penditure upon these wings up to date of the report was $187,146.13, and the Trustees reported the financial condition of the institution good. A wind storm blew down the cow-shed, upper story of the stable, and carriage house; also seriously damaged the gas-house. The sum of $6,000 was appropriated to repair this damage and the Board reported that five times in twelve years, extensive portions of the roofing have been carried off by storms. Number of patients, 174, current expenses, $46,130.25. In the year 1869 the new wards were occupied by patients, and Drs. W. J. Conklin and H. B. Nunemaker were appointed assistant physicians, Dr. Bell resigning. The total expenses of the new wings, up to this time was $290,000. The daily average ofpatients was 255, and the current expenses $61,471.99. The daily average of patients for 1870 was 481, and the current expenses $99,285.73. In 1871 the daily average of patients was 531, and the current expenses $103,273.82. This year a large portion of the roofing was again blown off, thus causing much labor and expense. Dr. Rutter was appointed assistant, in place of Dr. Nunemaker, resigned. The report for 1872 shows the daily average of patients to have been 609, and the current expenses $98,310.58.

In this year the Superintendent, Dr. Richard Gundry, was selected by the Legislature to complete, furnish and open the Athens Asylum, where he remained four years, and was then selected to do a like work at the Columbus Asylum. It was mainly through Dr. Gundry's indefatigable exertions, that the Dayton Asylum was so rapidly brought to its present high standard among the institutions of the Union. Without casting any reflection upon those worthy Superintendents who preceded and followed him, it is but justice to say that none did so much towards building up this institution, and making it one of the foremost Asylums in the land, as Dr. Grundy. All honor to those men who have labored so assiduously and faithfully in alleviating the sufferings of poor, afflicted humanity. May their names never be forgotten, but be inscribed indelibly, on the pages of history.

Dr. S. I. F. Miller succeeded Dr. Gundry as Superintendent of the Dayton Asylum, and Dr. Conklin resigned his place as assistant, having served two and one-half years in that capacity. In 1873 the daily average of patients was 569, and the current expenses $87,000. Dr. Miller resigned in June, 1873, and Dr. Rutter was acting Superintendent until one was appointed. Dr. McLain resigned his position as assistant, and Dr. John M. Carr was appointed. In this year small-pox broke out in the Asylum and was not eradicated until the large brick house, known as the Dr. William Egry property, was secured for a pest-house. In 1874 the number of patients was 526, and the current expenses $90,367.36. This year the benevolent institutions of the State were re-organized. Dr. Clark had previously succeeded Dr. Miller as Superintendent of the Dayton Asylum, and after serving about two years resigned, and was followed by Dr. L. R. Landfear, who was appointed in 1875. This latter year the daily average of patients was 578, and current expenses $86,213.29. In 1876 the institutions were again re-organized, but Dr. Landfear, who had previously been re-appointed, was allowed to remain. The daily average of patients was 596, and the current expenses $91,173.85. In 1877 the current expenses were $88,000 and the daily average of patients 571. In 1878 another re-organization took place, and Dr. D. A. Morse was elected Superintendent. The daily average of patients for this year was 492, and the current expenses $87,255.01. Dr. P. N. Adams was appointed an assistant this year, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. C. A. Hoff. In 1879 the report gives the daily average of patients as 578, and the current expenses $82,167.55. The report for 1880 shows that in May of that year Dr. H. A. Tobey was elected Superintendent, to succeed Dr. Morse, who resigned. Dr. Tobey took charge July 15, of that year; Drs. John M. Carr and P. N. Adams were continued as assistants, and Dr. George B. Evans added to the corps of assistants. The daily average of patients was 594, and the current expenses $101,035.33, yet it is but fair to say that more than $10,000 of this amount was used in paying debts con-

tracted previous to this year. During the year 1881, telephones were put in the building, new gas works built, costing about $10,000, an adequate and extensive water system completed at a cost of $5,000; a new lake made, and a deer-park constructed, where formerly stood a hog-lot.

Many other improvements have been made and still others contemplated, which in the near future will be finished. Among the latter is an addition on the rear of the main building, which will give eighteen additional rooms for employees, of whom there are ninety-seven, and six rooms to the administration buildings, beside giving a chapel back of amusement hall and increasing by one-fourth the size of the latter. An appropriation of $17,500 is now on hand to pay for those needed improvements. In 1881 six fire plugs were put in along the front of the building, which, with the seven plugs in the rear, afford first-class protection against fire. Two one-inch streams of water can be thrown over any part of the building, thus demonstrating the perfection of the water system recently built. The daily average number of patients during 1881 was 591, and the current expenses $98,530.67. For 1882, $8,000 has been appropriated for boilers, beside the $17,500 already spoken of.

The Asylum now contains 190 acres in all, though the land is somewhat scattered. The building is 800 feet long upon the front, has ten female and nine male wards, and the total cost of lands and buildings upon them, up to November 15, 1878, was $520,000, and no doubt ere this has reached $600,000, as many necessary improvements have been made during the past three years. The grounds surrounding the Asylum are beautifully laid out, and on the front and east sides are inclosed by a substantial iron fence. In front of the building is a circular drive, enclosing a smooth, grassy lawn, dotted with ornamental trees, while to the right and left handsome drives branch off from the central one, which are fringed with beautiful shade trees, thus cutting the landscape into artistic designs, pleasing to the eye. Flower beds here and there break the monotony of the green sward and lend themselves to beautify the scene. In the rear of the buildings are two pretty lakes, sodded to the water's edge and enclosed by a substantial gravel drive. On their banks grow stately trees, while artificial cascades and miniature islands lend to art an appearance of nature. These lakes are principally the creation of the present genial and efficient Superintendent, who has always done everything in his power, inside and outside of the Asylum, to add to the comfort and well-being of those unfortunates over whom he has been placed. The grounds and buildings are kept scrupulously neat and clean, while systematic order pervades throughout the whole institution. The following are the names of the present Board of Trustees and resident officers:

Board of Trustees.—S. A. Baxter, M. D., President; C. M. Godfrey, M. D.; J. D. Kemp, M. D.; Joseph Clegg; John M. Milligan. Superintendent acting as Secretary.

Resident Officers.—H. A. Tobey, M. D., Superintendent; John M. Carr, M. D., P. N. Adams, M. D., and George B. Evans, M. D., Assistant Physicians; John L. Hughes, Steward; Mrs. Minnie C. Tobey, Matron.

INFIRMARY.

The Montgomery County Infirmary is a plain, substantial brick building, situated a few miles southwest of Dayton, in Jefferson Township, and located on a farm of 166 acres. The present building dates back to 1852, and is the first substantial building for an infirmary that was ever erected. As has been stated in a previous chapter, the Poor Farm was purchased more than fifty years ago, and has always been the same in extent. We find from the records that in the June session of 1826 the County Commissioners nominated and appointed the following-named persons to take charge of and manage the affairs of the poor, viz.: Abraham Darst, John Folkerth, John C. Negly, Abraham Troxell, Henry Oldfather, Edmund Munger and John Ehrstim. They were ordered to meet on the third

Monday in June on the Poor Farm. These men met as directed and organized by electing Gen. Edmund Munger President, and John Folkerth Secretary. James B. Oliver was given charge of the Poor House and farm until the following March, and John Folkerth was ordered to draw up rules prescribing the duties of the President and Secretary and present them for the consideration of the board at their next meeting. William Darst and William Oldfather were appointed visiting committee to meet at the Poor House the following July. This first meeting took place June 19, 1826. After this date the Board met regularly to audit bills and receive the report of the examiners on the condition of the poor and arrangements for their comfort. The constantly increasing population of the county, as a matter of course, increased the number of paupers from year to year, until the first building was found inadequate to the demands, and as early as 1831 the directors, with the consent of the County Commissioners, ordered the Superintendent to erect a building of hewn logs 40x16 feet, which was done. Thus buildings were erected from time to time for the growing wants of the poor, but were mostly of a temporary character and put up at a comparatively small expense, until 1852, when the County Commissioners, recognizing the growing necessities, concluded to have erected a substantial building of brick. At their meeting, held June 26, 1852, the Board ordered that D. Waymier be required to construct the drawings and make specifications for material and workmanship required for said building, and that it be advertised that sealed proposals would be received for construction of the building up to July 10. This time was afterwards extended to July 17, when the Board accepted a proposition from Seybold & Baggett, they contracting to construct the same, according to the specifications, for $8,240, and to have the walls erected by December 1, following. The final cost of the building, including everything, exceeded, by a considerable sum, the amount named, and, it is stated by good authority, was nearly $12,000.

The building, as erected by them, is substantially the infirmary of to-day, though there have been several additions, a house for the insane and numerous out-buildings being among the number.

The cost of keeping the poor has increased in proportion to the increase of population and wealth of the county. Thus we find in 1835 that the expenses were $1,219.10; in 1850, $1,972.66; in 1860, $10,000, and tax levied in 1880 amounted to $22,847.13. At present there are 216 inmates, of which number 68 are insane. The present Superintendent is Isaac Haynes, who has held the position some three years, and who keeps the institution in excellent and cleanly condition.

The building is heated by steam and has hot and cold water throughout. The inmates have a regular physician who attends to their wants and dispenses medicine from a drug store which is connected with the building. The health of the infirmary at present is excellent, and speaks well for the care that is taken of the inmates. The only thing apparently needed at the present time is some additional room to meet the increasing demands. It is believed something towards the enlargement of the infirmary will be done an early day.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

In 1844 the following ladies petitioned the Legislature to pass a bill incorporating the "Dayton Female Association for the benefit of orphans:" Catherine Phillips, Sarah Parrott, Mary D. Este, Margaret Haines, Sarah M. Fry, Susan M. Jones, Catherine Clark, Jane W. Ells, Sarah King, Julia Barney, Hannah Richards, Mary Brown, Mrs. R. Green, Mrs. T. Blair, Mrs. E. A. Shed, Mary Bartlett, Mrs. Major Wheelock and their associates. The act of incorporation was passed in February, 1844, and empowered the association, as a body corporate, with perpetual succession, to provide by all suitable means for the comfort, maintenance and proper education of destitute orphans and other destitute children. The society was authorized to purchase, receive, hold and convey such personal and real estate and

property as was necessary in carrying on the institution, provided the same did not exceed $20,000. The payment of $1 annually was the membership fee, and the payment of $5 at one time constituted a life membership. The laws, rules and regulations governing the society were such as are commonly used by like associations.

The citizens of the county contributed means to buy the land and erect a small brick building for an asylum, on Magnolia street, in Dayton, which was used for an orphans' home until the erection of the new home across the Miami River. Dr. Job Haines was an active worker in the establishment of the first children's home, which was carried on in a small way until about 1860, when new life seems to have been infused into it by the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Richard Bates, who came to Dayton in 1858. This noble woman, imbued with a spirit of love and charity for suffering humanity, began at once to infuse into the association that energy and desire for doing good that characterized her own life. She soon took a leading position in every worthy and charitable work, became President of the Dayton Orphan Association, and commenced gathering in Christ's little ones, and relieving suffering, sorrow and distress, which holy work she continued until October 22, 1870, when she peacefully passed away to a blissful immortality. Many other noble women have labored zealously in the cause and passed their years in ministering to and caring for those little ones, of whom Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

It cannot be questioned that untold good was done by this old association, which came to an end by the Commissioners taking the institution under their care. The Legislature passed a law March 20, 1866, authorizing the establishment of children's homes, and under that act the County Commissioners resolved to take charge of the children in the Dayton Orphan Asylum and occupy their building until a more commodious home could be erected. On February 23, 1867, C. Herchelrode, Robert W. Steele and Dr. C. McDermont were invited to take the supervision of the institution until an act pending in the Legislature amending the former one, should be decided. The managers of the old home having made an agreement with Mrs. Sarah Snodgrass to board the children at the rate of $2.50 each per week, the same arrangement was continued by the new Board. On the 16th of April, 1867, the Commissioners under the act passed April 10, 1867, appointed the same gentlemen Trustees, Robert W. Steele for three years, C. Herchelrode for two years and Dr. C. McDermont for one year. Mr. Steele was elected President and Mr. Herchelrode Secretary of the Board. At the same meeting Miss Rebecca R. Comly was appointed to teach a school at the Home, and this lady served continuously in that capacity until June, 1881, when she resigned and the school was discontinued, the children now attending the public schools. In May, 1867, Mrs. Snodgrass having given notice of her intention to leave the institution on the first Monday in June, the Trustees resolved to employ a matron and furnish supplies. Mrs. Laura A. Hersey was appointed matron at a salary of $400 per year. On the 3d of June, 1867, James Anderson was appointed Secretary of the Board at a salary of $100 per annum, and Dr. H. K. Steele became attending physician. April 13, 1867, five acres of land in Harrison Township were purchased of B. F. Kuhns at $1,000 per acre, upon which to erect a children's home. June 15, 1867, the contract for the building was awarded to Daniel Waymire & Co. for $32,800, and M. Rumbaugh appointed superintendent of the building.

In July, 1867, four lots adjoining the Home grounds were purchased of J. M. Paul, for $500, and the Children's Home was finished and opened this year. In April, 1868, Jesse Dennint succeeded Dr. C. McDermont as a member of the Board of Trustees, and September 12, 1868, the matron resigned and Mrs. M. A. Broadbent was appointed to fill the vacancy. April 6, 1869, the Secretary having resigned, Perry Marker was appointed to fill the position, he having been previously elected a member of the Board to succeed C. Herchelrode. June 7, 1869, the Commissioners ap

pointed Jos. R. Wagoner a member of the Board in place of Perry Marker, deceased, whose unexpired term he was to fill. William R. Tomlinson was appointed at this meeting as Secretary and bookkeeper of the Board at a salary of $100 per year, and was annually re-elected until he resigned June 3, 1876. June 12, 1869, Mrs. Sarah K. Snodgrass was appointed matron instead of Mrs. M. A. Broadbent, resigned, and at a special session June 12, 1869, she was re-appointed. On the 7th of January, 1870, Dr. J. C. Reeve was appointed attending physician to the Home. March 7, 1870, Marcus Eells was appointed a member of the Board in place of Robert W. Steele, whose term expired. April 2, 1870, Mrs. Lavine Baker was appointed matron instead of Mrs. Snodgrass, resigned. February 6, 1871, Dr. Reeve was re-appointed physicianof the Home, and in March of that year Jesse Demint was re-appointed as a member of the Board. June 5, 1871, Mrs. Anna Grady was appointed matron in place of Mrs. Baker, resigned. February, 5, 1872, Dr. Reeve was re-appointed physician of the Home, and March 4, 1872, J. B. Wagoner was re-appointed as his own successor on the Board; also Mrs. Grady as matron of the Home. At the meeting March 3, 1873, Mrs. Grady was again re-appointed. Dr. Reeve was re-appointed in 1873 as attending physician. In February, 1874, John W. Turner was appointed a member of the Board *vice* Joseph R. Wagoner, deceased. March 2, 1874, Jesse Demint was re-appointed as his own successor, Mrs. Grady as matron and Dr. Reeve as attending physician.

In September, 1874, a contract was let for a new slate roof to the building at a cost of $510, Wm. H. Scott, of Dayton, doing the work. During the same year an iron fence was built in front of the Home by Herhold & Hunter, at a cost of $2 per foot, lineal measure. March 1, 1875, Mrs. Grady was re-appointed matron, and March the 3d the Commissioners re-appointed John W. Turner on the Board of Trustees. In May, 1875, the building was re-furnished with lightning rods and the old ones taken in part pay for the same, Henry Webber doing the job. March 6, 1876, the Board re-appointed Dr. Reeve as physician and Mrs. Grady as matron of the Home. In March, 1876, the Commissioners appointed Robt. W. Steele as a member of the Board of Trustees *vice* Marcus Eells, whose term expired. On the 5th of June, 1876, Hiram Lewis was appointed Secretary in place of William R. Tomlinson, resigned. On March, 1877, Oliver Zell was appointed a Trustee of the Home, succeeding Jesse Demint, and, on March 31st, the Board re-appointed Mrs. Grady as matron of the Home, also appointing Dr. W. J. Conklin as attending physician. In March, 1878, John W. Turner was re-appointed as his own successor and Dr. Conklin as physician. On the 6th of May, 1878, Mrs. Mary E. Mants was appointed to succeed Mrs. Grady as matron of the Home, beginning her duties on May 13th. This lady has been appointed annually up to the present and has been one of the most efficient matrons the Home has ever had, having served in the Dayton Asylum, Zenia Home, Iowa Home and Michigan State Public School, previous to taking charge of this institution. In March, 1879, Jesse Demint was appointed a member of the Board, succeeding Robert W. Steele. March 22, 1879, Dr. J. C. Reeves succeeded Dr. Conklin as attending physician of the Home. In April, 1880, Thomas A. Legler succeeded Oliver Zell as a member of the Board of Trustees; Dr. Reeves was re-appointed attending physician and C. J. Knecht Secretary of the Board to succeed Hiram Lewis, who had served four years as Secretary. In March, 1881, H. H. Laubach succeeded John W. Turner as a member of the Board of Trustees, and April 16, 1881, Dr. Reeves was again re-appointed attending physician. In March, 1882, James Turner was appointed a member of the Board *vice* Jesse Demint, whose time had expired, and March 20, 1882, C. J. Knecht was appointed Superintendent and Clerk. An inventory of the personal property belonging to the Home, February 24, 1882, values it at $7,152 and the current expenses and repairs for the past year were $13,094.60. Average number of children supported, 107, viz., 75 boys and 32 girls; cost per capita, $114.25.

Since this Home was built there have been 968 children cared for and 162 of the number indentured. There are now 123 in the Home, 83 boys and 40 girls,

and 75 of the whole number are attending school. The rules of the Home are that when a child arrives at the age of sixteen it can no longer remain, but must go out into the world for itself. The majority have been returned to their parents or friends, some have run off, while eighty have died since the Home was started in 1867. The Home has yearly received a certain fund from the State for the support of soldier's children. This fund has been collected by Col. M. P. Nolan, and in some years has cut down the expenses of the Home to a very small margin.

The Home is a large three-storied brick building, with cupola and basement, and contains forty two rooms, heated by steam and lighted with gasoline. In front is a nice lawn, dotted with ornamental and shade trees, while the main entrance from Summit street is approached by a neat walk, giving to the whole a home-like appearance. In the rear is a brick building wherein is located the heating apparatus, and which is also used for a laundry, while conveniently situated is the fuel house, a two-storied brick structure. The whole rear part of the Home grounds is used for gardening purposes, where useful lessons of industry are sought to be inculcated into the hearts of the children. The building is supplied with plenty of light and ventilation, and throughout is convenient, clean and comfortable, approaching as near a home as is possible for such an institution.

No doubt many of those little ones have better attendance and more of the physical comforts of life, than they could get with their parents, yet the strict routine of duty, expected and enforced, cannot be conducive to the intelligent development of the child, and has a tendence to dwarf many of its finer instincts. The present officers are: Thomas A. Legler, H. H. Laubach, James Turner, Trustees; C. J. Knecht, Superintendent and Clerk; Mrs. Mary E. Mants, Matron; Geo. Caswell, Steward and Fireman.

THE WOMANS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF WIDOWS AND DESTITUTE WOMEN.

As is generally known, it was mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Richard Bates, President of the Orphans' Home, that an act of the Legislature was passed to transfer the property of the old Orphans' Home to "an association for the support of destitute widows and other women." To have such a home in Dayton was the cherished pleasure in the heart of this noble woman, foremost in every good work. On the 6th day of May, 1868, Mrs. Bates wrote her last letter relative to this transfer, and on the 6th day of May, 1871, the association, with Mrs. Jno. H. Winters as President, took the last legal steps towards receiving the property. Thus was the daughter enlisted in consummating the mother's cherished work. The legislative act allowing such associations to be incorporated was enacted March 30, 1864, but the Dayton society was not formally organized until Nov. 26, 1870. In answer to a call made by a few Christian women of Dayton, a goodly number of ladies met in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. hall, thus manifesting sufficient interest to justify a regular organization.

The following officers were chosen for 1870-71: President, Mrs. J. H. Winters; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. B. King, Mrs. W. Herr, Mrs. H. N. Stephens; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. Harry Thomas; Recording Secretary, Miss Maggie Cox; Treasurer, Mrs. H. D. Carnell. Fiscal Trustees, Mr. John H. Winters, Mr. R. W. Steele, Mr. C. H. Crawford.

In order to extend the work, the association became an incorporate body by adopting the name of "The Womans' Christian Association, of Dayton, Ohio, for the Support of Widows and Destitute Women." Thus were they enabled to receive the property and endowment fund of the Dayton Female Orphan Asylum, which transfer was ultimately completed in the latter part of 1872. The building was out of repair and unsuitable for a dwelling, but much was done in needed improvements towards making it more comfortable and home-like. The home was opened for the reception of inmates Feb. 8, 1875, and publicly dedicated on the

11th day of May. Mrs. A. L. Connelly was its first matron and was succeeded by Mrs. Addie Broadrup, who took charge in September, 1875. The objects of the association are the spiritual, moral, mental, social and physical welfare of woman. Any widow of good moral character over sixty years of age, belonging to Dayton, can be admitted to this home upon the payment of $100 to the endowment fund, furnishing her own room, clothing and paying funeral expenses, but females destitute of funds, friends and home will also be admitted temporarily. Every inmate is required to pay for her board, either in money or work, and those who have employment outside of the home may enjoy its benefits by paying $2 per week. Family worship is observed morning and evening, all inmates being required to conform strictly to the rules of the institution, while the order and decorum of a well-regulated Christian family is carefully adhered to. It is not the intention in the management of this home to sustain suffering humanity in idleness, but to arouse, if possible, energy and ambition, and to help others to help themselves.

Besides operating this home, the association has an Industrial School, where more than 1,000 girls have been taught many useful branches of industry and learning, thus fitting them for a moral and intelligent sphere in life's battle. This school, now numbering over 200 little girls, meets Saturday afternoons and for the past eight years has done untold good. The association have a committee who regularly visit the county jail, infirmary, workhouse and city prison; an employment committee untiring in their efforts to find work for willing hands; a devoted band of women, in charge of the fallen and tempted ones, a visiting committee of volunteers in every ward who stand always ready to answer to calls of distress and sorrow, whether it be found in the homes of the rich or the poor, and a committee who hold regular services in the wards of the Soldiers' Home Hospital. The association has struggled along for years, nobly doing its work, yet on account of the small size of the old "Widows' Home," which, at best, could shelter but seven persons at one time; much was left undone that with better accommodations might have been accomplished. The entire work of the society is voluntary, even the matron working without remuneration. The institution is supported by private donations, the offerings of charitable and benevolent people. It is true that they derive means from the endowment fund of $5,000, which came into their possession when the transfer was made. In 1881 $10,733 was raised by subscription for the purpose of erecting a new and more commodious Widows' Home. Wm. P. Huffman gave two acres of ground for a site, and the work of erection immediately began. They hope to have the home ready for occupants in the fall of 1882, and when completed it will cost about $20,000, which, with trusting, Christian assurance, they feel will be dedicated free of debt.

Officers and managers for 1881-82: President, Mrs. John H. Winters; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. C. E. Corp, Mrs. Ann L. Martin, Mrs. W. D. Bickham; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Geo. Keister; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Geo. W. Hoglen; Treasurer, Miss Mary Mitchell; Copyist, Mrs. Walter Smith; Matron of the Home, Mrs. Ellen Siddell; Fiscal Trustees, Mr. John H. Winters, Mr. R. W. Steele, Mr. C. H. Crawford; Managers, Mrs. James R. Young, Mrs. David Gebhart, Mrs. D. L. McSherry, Mrs. L. B. Allen, Mrs. Abia Zeller, Mrs. John V. Dicks, Mrs. M. B. Parmely, Mrs. J. C. Kiefaber, Mrs. A. W. Beall, Mrs. Mary H. Ramsey, Miss Jennie Whitmore, Mrs. Leonard Moore.

THE GERMAN BAPTISTS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Being of German descent and Baptist in principle, we are properly termed German Baptists. But we are known also as "Tunkers" or "Dunkers." The principal name assumed by ourselves is simply Brethren. "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." Matt. xxiii, 8.

In giving the following brief history of our people for this county, I assume

no responsibilities. I give simply a few of the main points pertaining to our early history, or re-organization of the church as commenced in Germany and completed in America, as I chance at present to have them at hand.

Our early history can perhaps be more accurately given than can our success, increase, etc. This is owing to the fact that the meek and humble profession of our people has hitherto forbid them saying much about themselves that would betray any desire whatever for boasting, vain glory or display. But, when asked for particulars, as we have been by the publishers of this work, for the better acquaintance of ourselves to their readers and the community generally, we hesitate not to give them a few particulars so far as our knowledge enables us so to do.

Away beyond the great waters, in about the year 1700, at the time when there existed in Germany a state of religious apostacy which seemed to some as a manifest evidence of a great decay in the vital principles and true devotedness to the Holy ordinances and Divine commandments as set forth in the Divine Law of the Lord, there were those there whose convictions were more refined, and whose candor as to the true services of the Lord forbid their longer union or adherence with such an apostate state of things: and, being possessed, or largely imbued, as it seems, by Divine instinct, with the Waldenses' faith and principles, they halted to enquire for a pure Christianity that they might re-establish the holy services of the Lord in their primitive purity and simplicity.

That there remained here and there traces of the ancient and much persecuted Waldenses is reasonable to conclude from the following few quotations which I take from Brown's Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, pages 1147, 1148, 1149 and 1150.

"The Waldenses themselves, in a conference with the Bohemians, declared that they had been dispersed through Lombardy, Calabria, Germany, Bohemia and other regions ever since the year 1160." *Venama's Church History, Mosheim, Milner, Jones, Benedict.*

"It is now generally acknowledged that the Waldenses were the witnesses for the truth in the Dark Ages, and that they gave the first impulse to a reform of the whole Christian Church, so called."

"Waldenses, Valdenses, Vaudeis, or 'people of the valleys:' the most celebrated body of Protestant dissenters during the Middle Ages. The history of these churches of persecuted saints, these meek confessers, this noble army of martyrs, this most ancient stock of religion. * * * The evidence is now ample, that so far from being a new sect at that period (1170) they had existed under various names as a distinct class of dissenters from the established churches of Greece and Rome in the earliest ages."

"The Cathari, or Puritan churches of the Novatians, also, had at that period (about A. D. 325) been flourishing as a distinct communion for more than seventy years all over the empire (see Novatians). These Puritans, being exposed to severe and sanguinary persecutions for dissent, from age to age, were compelled to shelter themselves from the desolating storm in retirement; and when at intervals they reappear on the page of contemporary history, and their principles are propagated with new boldness and success, they are styled a new sect, and receive a new name, though in reality they are the same people. * * * They reappear in the Paulicians, who have been falsely accused of Manichaeism, but who from the middle of the seventh to the end of the ninth century worthily sustained by their preaching, their lives and their martyrdoms, their claim of being the genuine descendants of the primitive churches." (See Paulicians.)

"If we will believe the testimony of the suffering Waldenses themselves, their doctrine and discipline had been preserved in all its purity and efficacy, from the days of the primitive martyrs in Spain, France, Germany, Italy and especially in the valleys of Piedmont."

I have made the above historical quotations to show, in part, that in the various ages there has existed a people —though in different parts and under different

names—in whom God was careful to preserve the true worship. He has always had a people, though small the number at times, who would not and could not be overcome by their enemies. Though oppressions and persecution dispersed them and drove them from place to place and from land to land, smothering the true worship of God to such an extent that it was with great difficulty under such trying times that it would rise again. Such was the true state of things in Germany early in the seventeenth century, when the Lord, in the hearts of a few, again revived His work, and at Swartzenau, in the land of Witgenstein, so overruled that His few could have a present place of refuge in that poor and rugged country until His holy worship could, in part, again be reinstated.

With regard to the persecutions of these newly enlightened persons and their conceptions and views of the true faith, I will here submit a few facts from the writings of Alexander Mack, who was one among the number whose heart was influenced by divine impulse to re-establish the Lord's worship.

"Here and there private meetings were established beside the public church organization, in which newly-awakened souls sought their edification. Upon this the hearts of the rulers were embittered by an envious priesthood, and persecutions were commenced in various places, as in Switzerland, Wurtemberg, the Palatinate, Hesse and other places.

"To those persecuted and exiled persons the Lord pointed out a place of refuge, or a little "Pella," in the land of Witgenstein, where at that time ruled a mild count, and where some pious countess dwelt. Here liberty of conscience was granted at Shcwartzenau, which is within a few miles of Berlenberg. And from this cause, though Witgenstein is a poor and rough country, many people and those of various kinds collected at Schwartzenau, and this place, which had been but little esteemed, became so much changed, that in a few years it became extensively known.

"Those who were brought together there from the persecutions, though they were distinguished by different opinions and also differed in manners and customs, were still, at first, all called Pietists, and they among themselves called each other brother. But very soon it appeared that the words of Christ, Matt. xviii, where he says, 'If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone,' etc., could not be reduced to a proper Christian practice because there was no regular order yet established in the church. Therefore, some returned again to the religious denominations from which they had come out, because they would not be subjected to a more strict Christian discipline.

"Under these circumstances some felt themselves drawn powerfully to seek the footsteps of the primitive Christians, and desired earnestly to receive in faith the ordained testimonies of Jesus Christ according to their true value. At the same time they were internally and strongly impressed with the necessity of the obedience of faith to a soul that desires to be saved. And this impression also led them at the time to the mystery of water baptism, which appeared unto them as a door into the Church, which was what they so earnestly sought.

"Finally, in the year 1708, eight persons consented together to enter into a covenant of a good conscience with God, to take all the commandments of Jesus Christ as an easy yoke, and thus to follow the Lord Jesus, their good and faithful shepherd, in joy and sorrow, as his true sheep, even unto a blessed end.

"These eight persons (five brethren and three sisters) covenanted and united together as brethren and sisters into the covenant of the cross of Jesus Christ to form a church of Christian believers. And when they had found in authentic histories that the primitive Christians in the first and second centuries, uniformly, according to the command of Christ, were planted into the death of Jesus Christ by a threefold immersion into the water-bath of holy baptism, they examined diligently the New Testament, and finding all perfectly harmonizing therewith, they were anxiously desirous to use the means appointed and practiced by Christ him-

self, and thus according to his salutary counsel, go forward to the fulfillment of all righteousness.

"After this the said eight persons were more and more powerfully strengthened in their obedience to the faith they had adopted, and were enabled to testify publicly in their meetings to the truth; and the Lord granted them his special grace so that still more became obedient to the faith, and thus, within seven years time, namely, to the year 1715, there was not only in Schwartzenau a large church, but here and there in the Palatinate there were lovers of the truth, and especially was this the case in Marienborn, where a church was gathered; for the church in the Palatinate was persecuted, and its members then came to Marienborn. And when the church here became large it was also persecuted. Then those that were persecuted collected in Creyfeld, where they found liberty under the King of Prussia.

"Since the persecutions in the form of poverty, tribulation and imprisonment, by which they were oppressed, made them only the more joyful, they were tried in another manner by men of learning, seeking to confound them with sharp disputations and subtle questions of which the forty searching questions of Eberhard Ludwig Gruber will sufficiently inform the reader."

About this time the church at Schwartzenau issued a publication containing the questions which I have above referred to, with their answers annexed, containing also a discourse between a "father and son," in which is set forth the humble doctrine of primitive Christianity. The publication was especially designed "for the instruction of those pure-minded persons who are seeking after truth." After the removal of the church to America (of which I shall next speak), and some of the fathers having fallen asleep, it was thought good, for the benefit of those who should rise up to conduct the affairs of the church in their stead, that this same testimony should be republished, which was done and is still preserved amongst us, and known as the "Writings of Alexander Mack," from which I have made several quotations.

But the church in Germany being sorely oppressed by the hand of persecution, in the year 1719 twenty families crossed the great deep and landed at Philadelphia, seeking an asylum in the bosom of this new country and blessed land of religious liberty. And in the year 1729, ten years later, about thirty-nine persecuted families came over to join the little band already here.

Among this last number was Alexander Mack, who was the first minister and teacher chosen by the church. "He, however, did not live long to enjoy the quietude of a home under the mild government of Pennsylvania. In 1735, six years after he came to America, he closed his labors on earth. He was buried in the Brethren's public burying ground in Germantown, and the following inscription in the German language marks the place: "Here rest the remains of A. M., born 1679, and died 1735, aged 56 years."

The brethren first settled at Germantown, Philadelphia, and in various other surrounding localities. Among some of the earlier noted ones in the ministry were Alexander Mack, Sr., Peter Becker, Christopher Saur, Johan Naas, George Adam Martin, Abraham Duboy, Michael Pfauts, Martin Urner, Sr., George Klein, Martin Urner, Jr., Michael Frantz, Christian Lanecker, Peter Eigenberger, Jacob Stull, Johannas Zug, Jacob Beshore, Peter Keyser, Jr., and others. This Peter Keyser was much noted for his wonderful knowledge of the scriptures. He had the entire New Testament and part of the old by heart. After he became blind, in his more advanced years, he would point out his text and read it off as well as when he had his vision.

For the names of these ancient worthies and early fathers of the church in America, I am somewhat indebted to the information afforded me by the biographical sketches of most of these brethren as heretofore written out and published by our brother, A. H. Cassell, of Harleysville, Pa.

Through the untiring efforts of the above named brethren and others the

membership increased pretty rapidly, and the church soon spread from Germantown and Philadelphia into various other parts of the State and into New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. From thence, by the arduous labors of our fathers, the borders of Zion were enlarged more and more. The old brethren, on horse-back, made their way across the mountains and valleys into the dense forests of Ohio and Indiana, organizing churches and establishing the faith.

Union and harmony seemed to prevail in the churches to a great extent, and the membership increased and spread still farther west—over the broad prairies of the far western as well as into some of the southern States—and at the present date, April, 1881, we have churches in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, and in some of the Territories, Texas and California, with a ministry of fifteen to twenty thousand, and a membership of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand.

The church in this county is divided into six districts or churches: The Dayton Church, Lower Miami Church, Bear Creek Church, Still Water Church, near Dayton, Wolf Creek Church and the Salem Church. These six churches have at this time ten meeting-houses or places of worship, twenty-two ministers and about twelve hundred members.

I am not able to give any definite date when these several churches were organized, but the first and oldest of the six is the Lower Miami Church. Elder Jacob Miller, who was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1735, was the first brother that settled here. He moved to Ohio in the year 1800, and settled about four miles southwest of Dayton on the west side of the great Miami River, where he lived about fifteen years, and died in 1815 at the advanced age of four score years. The county, at this time, was yet a dense forest inhabited by the Indians. Through the kind treatment which these Indians received at the hands of Brother Miller, they very much respected him, calling him "the good man whom the great Spirit sent from the east."

This church was organized between 1800 and 1808. Brother Miller served here as Elder for many years; then Brethren Benjamin Bowman, Abraham Miller, Frederick Holler, Michael Moyer, Daniel Noffsinger and now George Holler, who has Jacob Holler, his son, and James A. Ridonour to his assistance in the ministry. This church has a neat frame house about six miles southwest of Dayton, on the Germantown Pike, where the congregation meets for worship every two weeks.

Daniel Miller, who settled on Wolf Creek in 1804, and George Shoup, who settled on Beaver Creek in 1805, were the first brethren, and their wives the first sisters that lived in the vicinity of Dayton.

The members of the Dayton Church meet for worship on the corner of Jackson and Van Buren streets, in a brick house, built for that purpose a number of years ago by M. Shoup, D. Kneisley and Bro. Oughenbaugh, Trustees. The first Elder here was Daniel Miller; and then Eld. Holler, Michael Moyer, Moses Shoup, and at this time George Holler has the care and oversight of the church here.

The Bear Creek Church was organized perhaps seventy-five years ago, and had at times as many as 300 members. They meet every two weeks for worship in their large brick house, on the Eaton Pike, six miles west of Dayton.

The oldest Elder in this church, of which I have any knowledge, was Father Bowman—David Bowman, Sen.; then his son David—David Bowman, Jun., and then David Brumbaugh and Isaac Bright, with J. W. Fitzgerald, George Miller and John Bowman as their assistants in the ministry.

The Still Water Church (near Dayton) was organized perhaps pretty soon after the Bear Creek Church. My recollections of this church carry me back to some thirty-five or forty years ago, when old Joseph Garber had the charge here. After

that Father Nead (Peter Nead) served as the Elder, and then Abraham Flory and Phillip Wampler, and at this time Abraham Flory with John Smith and Samuel Kinsey and George Garver as their fellow laborers in the ministry. This church has at this time perhaps 250 members, with two houses for worship—a brick, the "Lower House," on the Free Pike, four miles west of Dayton, and a large frame house, the "Upper House," on the Salem Pike, nine miles west of Dayton and three miles east of Salem.

The Wolf Creek Church has perhaps 350 members at this time, and has also two houses for regular meetings—a frame house of medium size near the Eaton Pike, about ten or twelve miles west of Dayton, and a large brick on the Wolf Creek Pike, near Brookville. Here the council meetings and their love feasts are usually held. Elder Pfoutz had the charge of this church years ago, then Christian Arnold, Abraham Erbaugh, Joel Wogaman, and at this time Samuel Garber is the Elder, with Conrad Brumbaugh and Jacob Garber to assist, and John Kimmel, Simon Mixell and Henry Garber fellow laborers.

The Salem Church has perhaps 250 members, who meet for worship every other Sunday or oftener in their large frame house on the Pike, two miles east of Phillipsburg. They have also an interest in a house about four or five miles north, at Georgetown, where they also have regular meetings. Forty years ago this church had Elder Jacob Karn for their Bishop and Elder. Since then John Studebaker, John Bower and at this time David Murray, with Abraham Detrick, S. Shellaberger, J. Solenberger and Jesse Kinsey as co-laborers in the ministry.

Now, for the further information of the readers of this work, I wish to set forth, briefly, a few of the outlines of our faith and practice:

We believe that in all God's creation MAN was the chief object; that God created him for his own glory, and that He will reward him for obedience as well as punish him for disobedience.

We believe that though God suffered the transgression, in Eden, He made provision by which the sin could and would be removed in due time. The great and wise plan of salvation will only be fully comprehended by those who will take special pains to study the *character* of God and to acquaint themselves with His vast purposes.

We believe that after the patriarchal and Mosaic dispensations had served their purposes, and the "time being fulfilled," the great provision for the salvation of the human family was manifested in the person of the LORD JESUS CHRIST, whom God had foreseen and provided for this special purpose before the creation.

We believe that Christ, by the shedding of his blood on Calvary, canceled the Adamic son, and made good what was lost in Eden; and that hence man is accountable to God for *his own sins* only; and further, that God, through Christ, did deliver to us His plan of salvation, which is based upon *conditions*.

We believe that Christ organized and set up his kingdom in the hearts of all true believers, and that this is the only kingdom or organization needed by man and recognized by the Father.

We believe that Repentance, Faith and Baptism are essential to church fellowship and constitute the *conditions* upon which the remission of sins and the gift of the HOLY GHOST is promised agreeable to Mark. i, 15–16: and Acts, ii, 38.

We believe that applicants for membership should be carefully examined to know that they have been properly moved, that their motives are pure and that they "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." Hence we pay them a private visit and get an expression from them as regards repentance and faith; when also we learn their willingness to comply with the doctrine of nonconformity to the vain fashions of the world, not to "swear" before a court of justice, not to sue at law, and not to go to war to kill their fellow-man. A portion of the 18th chapter of Matthew is read to them with appropriate instructions and questions as to their willingness to so conduct themselves towards their fellow members as is therein demanded for the sake of reconciliation and peace in case of offenses. And, further,

while upon their knees in the water, we demand of them a public confession of the Lord Jesus Christ, a renunciation of sin and a covenant of obedience to God in Christ Jesus unto their lives' end. Upon this good and faithful confession we baptize them by a threefold immersion, agreeable to the great commission: "In the *name* of the Father, *and* of the Son, *and* of the Holy Ghost." We baptize face forward because a backward work is not in harmony with the general progress of Christianity, and all figurative baptisms do teach a *forward* action. Hands are laid on the head of the one so baptized and a blessing is invoked upon the newly-born in Christ, who now rises up to walk in newness of life—a full member of the body of Christ.

We hold baptism as the rite of initiation into the church and the act in which the pardon of sins is promised as taught in Mark: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved;" and Acts. ii, 38. Repent and be baptized every one of you *for the remission of sins*, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." And according to the instructions given to Saul, "And now why tarriest thou? Arise and be baptized, washing away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord."

At our Communion seasons we wash one another's feet according to the lesson and pattern taught us by Christ in John, 13th chapter.

We eat the Lord's Supper, a common and full meal, expressive of the term, and in the *evening*, when a supper is proper. After which we enjoy the Communion—the bread and wine—as emblems of the broken body, and shed blood of a crucified redeemer.

We salute one another with an "Holy Kiss," according to the teachings of Paul and Peter.

We anoint the sick with oil "in the name of the Lord," according to James v, 14.

Our principles of nonconformity to the worldly fashions in dress and that of noncombativeness, we gather from the meek, humble and self-denying character of Christ and his apostles, as well as from the plain teachings of the Scriptures and the general spirit of the Gospel throughout.

We believe in the spread of the Gospel by a live and active ministry and the upright walk and conduct of all the members. "Let your light so shine that others may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven."

We preach the gospel "without money and without price." "Freely ye have received, freely give." But we think it right and do consider it our duty to assist the poor and relieve the wants of the needy, whether private members in the church or those who labor in the ministry.

In fine, we believe in a plain, humble, devoted life of faith, prayer and good work throughout, bringing into subjection both soul and body to the glory and honor of God, that we may finally obtain an inheritance in the unsullied climes of angelic felicity.

APPENDIX.

Since writing out the above brief history of the church, a separation or division, I am sorry to say, has taken place amongst our people, and in order that the readers of this work may have an idea of the *cause* of this division, I will resume my pen and explain.

For a number of years after the planting of the church in America, she enjoyed much peace and quietness. Her harmony was not generally disturbed more than is common to all churches. But in later years, as the membership became more numerous, there was urged upon her, through the district meetings to the annual meetings, deviations, new measures and changes from the old and former usages and order; and as these were asked for and urged again and again, the annual conference began to give way, and as the advocates of these measures became more numerous and stronger, the annual conference continued to yield more and more.

These deviations and departures from the old "land marks" of the church had quite a grievous effect, and the old Brethren, or those who favored the old order and old usages of the church, began to protest against the things which seemed to make void the early principles of the church and to mar her peace and make trouble in the body. Hereupon, the old Brethren, or *old order* of Brethren, as they were now termed, began to send petitions to the conference, praying that body that these objectionable measures, to which she had in a measure consented, might be removed and that she fall back to her former decisions and former usages. But as these points could no more be fully reached, the advocates thereof being in the minority, and a strong foothold having been gained in the church by them, their various efforts seemed to be rather unfruitful, they called a special conference, which was held near Arcanum, Ohio, on the 24th day of August, 1881.

To this meeting were invited all the officers of the church who were favorably disposed to the old order. Here, after the condition of things in the church were set forth, a paper was produced and read in which were set forth the causes of the existing troubles, with resolutions to withdraw from the fast movements and deviations, sanctioned by the annual conference. The paper was passed and the result was a division in the church.

The separation was then soon made in all the churches of this county as well as in many others in the brotherhood. A large number in the several churches of this county stand with the old Brethren or old German Baptist Church, but the majority go with the annual council and her decisions.

Those who still hold to the rulings of the conference have so far claimed the right to the meeting houses, and have therefore bolted the doors against the old order worshipers in nearly all the houses. The old order Brethren have therefore so far worshiped in private houses, barns and school-houses. But they expect to build themselves houses for worship soon. The district meetings and the annual conference will be held by the old order worshipers at the usual time, but more after the former manner. Very truly, SAMUEL KINSEY.

GYPSIES.

The settlement of gypsies in this county had its origin in the year 1856, when in the fall of that year came the "pioneer" families, chief among whom were Owen Stanley and Harriet Worden, his wife, Levi Stanley and his wife, Matilda Joles, with their families. Others accompanied them, most of whom had done some extended travel before striking this camping-place, which was for a time not far from Fairfield, on what was known as the Jack "Frick" farm, then on the "Davis" farm in Montgomery County. The Stanleys soon became property holders, Owen purchasing the "Black" farm, situated about eight miles north of Dayton, and now owned by Levi Stanley. In the course of years the families of Stanleys and Jeffreys have accumulated considerable of property, located principally in Harrison Township, with some in Wayne, Mad River and Butler. These families with their numerous descendants comprise the Dayton class of gypsies; however, there are many other families and some differing in nationality, who often frequent, in their wanderings, this vicinity, but are not considered local. Of these are the families of Wells, Harrisons and Coopers, the former being quite numerous and are a big, hardy class of people, coming from a settlement near Detroit, Michigan. The Harrison's are from the vicinity of Washington City. There is also a tribe darker in complexion than any yet mentioned, and of a rough, ugly nature. The Dayton settlement is made up of an English class. The Stanleys were quite numerous in England, and there boasted as being a better class of the traveling tribes, which we believe to be true, as will appear in the progress of this sketch.

Owen Stanley, styled by the Dayton gypsies "king," was born in Reading, Bershire, England, and died February 21, 1860, in the sixty-seventh year of his

age. His wife, the queen, departed this life August 30, 1857, aged sixty-three years. They were succeeded to the throne (permitting us to call it such,) by their son Levi and his wife, Matilda, (now deceased). This kingdom and queenship is but a popular notion; there is no investiture, no authority or state. Listen to the words of the venerable "Uncle Levi," who says, "Why, there is nothing in it more than a good man, a good woman. Our people trust me and love me as they did my father and mother before me, that is all. They do pretty much as I tell them, and we all work together, and that is all there is in it." King Owen and Harriet died as they had lived, "roof-dwellers." When Matilda died, although in the blithe sunshine of Mississippi, in January, 1878, in the camp, she was the owner of farms and town lots, having reached the point of independence. Said the bereaved husband, "We have seven children, and their children are learning very fast, and it won't be long before we'll go no more a roaming." The race of gypsies differ as do other classes of men, in their religious views; some are Orthodox while others are Catholic in their opinion. "I once saw, "says a writer on the subject of gypsies," a woman in a gypsy tent reading the Bible to a circle of nine children, all her own, and though on coming near, her blue eyes and light hair showed her to be English woman, the daughter, as I found, of a game-keeper who had married one of the Boswell gang, yet the interest which she assured me the whole camp took in it, was sufficient evidence that it is only for want of being taught, that they still remain in ignorance of the best knowledge. They have been so long treated with contempt and severity, that they naturally look on all men as their enemies. For my part, when I see a herd of them coming some solitary way, with their dark Indian faces, their scarlet cloaked women, their troops of little vivacious savages, their horses laden with tents, beds, etc., I cannot help looking on them as an eastern tribe, as fugitives of a most ancient family, as a living enigma in human history—and feeling, with all their Arab-like propensities, they have great claims on our sympathies and on the splendid privileges of a Christian land."

The following invocations are part and parcel of the devotions of gypsies: "Our father who dwellest there in the heaven, may Gentile and Gypsy love thy name. Thy kingdom come. May they do thy word here on earth as it is done there in the heaven. Give us to-day our daily bread, and forgive us indebted to thee as we forgive them indebted to us. Suffer not that we fall into *no* temptation, take us out from all evil. Thine is the kingdom, my God, thine the strong hand, thine all goodness in all time, Aye, Amen."

"Sweet Goddess, give me health, Holy Goddess, give me luck and grace, wherever I go, and help me, Goddess powerful and immaculate, from ugly men, that I may go in the road to the place I purpose; help me Goddess, forsake me not, Goddess, for I pray for God's sake."

It is said by one, to whom, in conversation with the late Matilda and family around their camp-fire, the following remarks were addressed: "Here is our book of prayers. Although we do not read it glibly as do some others, we know it when we hear it, and we love it as all our people have done." She went on to speak of the churches in Bristol by the sea, giving a fair account of the north porch of St. Mary, Radcliff, and the Norman gate-way of the Abbey, and last she said, "We are law-minding, God-fearing," and then gravely added king Levi, "and tax-paying, too, and we are glad to pay these taxes in this country, where we enjoy our living and have our fair chances alike." There spoke out the true Briton; such, then, is Stanley's gratefulness and piety, well calculated to enliven those to the name born. These different families of Stanleys and Jeffreys are looked upon by the people of Montgomery County as a good and honest class of people, and the universal response of all who have had business transactions with them, is that they were very honorable. Their word is considered as good as their note, and, in short, they are as "old wheat in the mill." This tribe, while the possessors of considerable

property, as heretofore described, are nevertheless as nomadic in their habits as the race at large. They generally rent their lands and property, and roam, as it were, over the country, the men following, trading, principally, and the women fortune-telling; however, there are times when they live "under roof," and farm their lands for a period of years, as was the case in the years 1877 and 1878, when for two years they had kept in this county, contrary to their ancient custom of migration. This was, probably, owing first to the illness of lady Stanley herself, and then the ominous signs of civil war, which then shook not only the minds of these simple-minded keen judges of the weathers and waves of human passions, but also of the wisest of our statesmen. The winters are spent through the south, and it was there, as aforesaid, that queen Matilda died in the vicinity of Vicksburg, aged fifty years. She was enclosed in a superb casket and brought to Woodland Cemetery, by her affectionate husband, as well as her son Levi, Jr. The great Palm Sunday funeral of 1877, which was nine miles north of Dayton, with its long procession through the rain, was even more impressive than usual. Indeed, stout men expressed their grief over the death of Amelia Stanley Jeffrey, and Thomas Jeffrey, her husband, much more demonstrative than the youth or the women. If it had not been unquestionably earnest it would have appeared even ludicrous; but at the grave in Woodland, all expressions were evidently overawed by reason of the oppressiveness of being the object of intense scrutiny. The rather bright colors of apparel and the expressive features of these people, standing in the rain without umbrellas, and vacantly wandering around the grounds under restraint were noticed. When Dr. Berger stood at the head of the wide grave, the only umbrella upraised was over his head. The good queen Matilda was a mother of her people, with rare nobility of nature. This title of queen, as far as it embodies the love and trust of countrymen and countrywomen, is beautifully appropriate.

The gypsies' burial place in Woodland is believed to be the only "Campo Santo" of gypsydom in the United States. It occupies ground near the central part of the cemetery, about one hundred yards south of the lake. The following are some of the interments made there:

"REFIANCE"

Wife of Richard Harrison, died May 3, 1873, aged 45 years.

"JOSHUA,"

Their son, died May 1, 1873, aged 10 months. A husband and six children left to mourn their loss.

This tomb is a graceful one of marble. It fronts to the west. Above the relief (a lamb) is "mother", and below "babe." This is very tastefully adorned with plants. In 1867 Frank A. Harrison was buried, aged 11 months, born in Urbana, Ohio. Due east from the Harrison lot is the first Scotch granite tombstone erected to a gypsy, the Jeffrey monument, to Amelia and Thomas Jeffrey, who died within a few days of each other in March, 1877. The Owen-Stanley lot, south of Harrison, contains twelve graves. On the outer line, the south, are these tombstones: "E. Young, died July 17, 1873, aged fifty years;" east of this is a tombstone bearing on its summit a lamb in full relief, for two sisters, "Macy, died October 5, 1871, aged fourteen months; Harriet, died December 25, 1865, aged sixteen months, children of Dangerfield and Richanda Stanley." Then eight graves are on the north side of this. Coming back to the west front to the north of the Young tombstone stands that of Priscilla Stanley. This stone bears a hand, painted upward on its face, "There is rest in Heaven." Priscilla, wife of Owen Stanley, died March 19, 1866, aged forty-nine years, five months and five days, born Woodbury, England. This stone bears many verses. Emanuel, son of John and Isabella Broadway, born January 20, 1852, in Somersetshire, England, died June 20, 1869, aged seventeen years and six months; buried August 29, 1869. Little Charlotte

Stanley, (a lamb,) died December 13, 1864, aged two years and two months. She was buried in 1867; born in Urbana; grand-daughter of the late queen. Passing north from the Owen Stanley lot—crossing the queen's place—we come to the very graceful marble, erected by Paul Stanley to his young wife. It bears close resemblance to that of Mrs. Richard Harrison: a grave lies along side of hers.

"Mazella, wife of Paul Stanley, died April 9, 1871, aged twenty years.

"Ye that mourn a mother's loss,
Ye that weep a wife no more,
Call to mind the Christian cross,
Which a wife and mother bore."

Probably the most touching instance of grief which ever occurred in Woodland Cemetery, was that of the husband and father, Ephraim Joles. Within fourteen months he buried his wife and all his children, six in all. The central tomb, standing near which is a hickory and dog-wood tree, where the vault will be opened to contain the queen and her little daughter, and a place is allotted to king Levi, and for Michael, the youngest heir of the house of Stanley. It is seven feet long, six feet wide, three and one-half feet deep in the clear. Here, resting within a case, the queen's casket has remained. The plate bears the name Mrs. Matilda Stanley, aged fifty years, with the date of her death. In the casket was placed her worn Bible with her. The railed enclosure which contains the graves of the first king and queen lies farther west, lower down the hill. The tombstones are plain slabs, the man's on the right, the woman's on the left, and appear like the pages of a tall ledger. That of the queen was the first gypsy grave in Dayton. On the tombstones the following quaint verses appear:

"Our father has gone to a mansion of rest
From a region of sorrow and pain
To the glorious land of the blest,
Where he will never suffer again.

"Whilst in this tomb our father lies,
His spirit rests above,
In realms of bliss it never dies,
But knows a Savior's love.

"Sleep on, father, the work is done,
The mortal pang is past,
Jesus has come and borne thee home
Beyond the stormy blast.

"Owen Stanley was his name,
England was his nation,
Any wood was his dwelling place,
And Christ his salvation."

"Alas! I have left you, my spirit has fled,
My body now slumbers along with the dead,
My Savior has called me, to him I have gone,
Then farewell my husband and children all.
From you a mother's Christ doth call,
Mourn not for me, dear wanderers, 'tis vain
To call me to your sight again.

"Farewell, dear wife, a short farewell,
We at your loss do mourn.
Oh, may we meet in heaven to dwell,
With our wandering children now forlorn.

"OUR MOTHER.

"Harriet Stanley was her name,
England was her nation;
In any wood her dwelling place,
In God was her salvation.

CHAPTER XXII.

County Officers.—Statistics.

Clerks:—1803—20, Benjamin VanCleve; 1821, George Newcom; 1822—32, C. R. Greene; 1833—39, Edward W. Davies; 1840—46, Edwin Smith; 1847—53, William J. McKinney; 1854, George W. Brown (*pro tem*); 1855—57, Adam Miller; 1858—63, David K. Boyer; 1864—69, Fred C. Fox; 1870—75, John F. Sinks; 1876—81, John S. Robertson; 1882, Oren Britt Brown.

Recorders:—1805—12, David Reid; 1813—30, Warren Munger, Sr.; 1831—34, Wm. L. Helfenstein; 1835—37, David S. Davis; 1838—40, Wm. Potter; 1841—43, William Gunckel; 1844—49, J. W. Griswold; 1850—55, Joseph Hughs; 1856—58, Daniel G. Fitch; 1859—61, David Ecker; 1862—67, George Owen; 1868—73, Johnson Snyder; 1874—79, James H. Hall; 1880—82, Thomas M. Miskelly.

Sheriffs:—1803—07, George Newcom; 1808—11, Jerome Holt; 1812—13, Samuel Archer; 1814, David Squier; 1815—16, John King; 1817—20, Samuel Archer; 1821—24, James Henderson; 1825—28, George C. Davis; 1829—32, Ebenezer Stibbins; 1833—36, James Brown; 1837—38, Jacob Davis; 1839—42, Benjamin Hall; 1843—46, Robert Brown; 1847—50, David Clark; 1851—54, Ebenezer Henderson; 1855—58, Samuel C. Emly; 1859—60, John Mills; 1861—64, George Wogaman; 1865—68, O. G. H. Davidson; 1869—72, Michael J. Swadener; 1873—76, William Patton; 1877—78, Albert Beebe; 1879—80, Andrew C. Nixon; 1881—82, Charles T. Freeman.

Treasurers:—1803—04, James Patterson; 1805—06, John Folkerth; 1807—17, Chris. Curtner; 1818—19, William George; 1820—33, William Bomberger; 1834—37, James Slaght; 1838—39, Peter Baer; 1840—43, Nathaniel Wilson; 1844—48, Joseph Davison; 1849—52, Smith Davison; 1853—55, David Clark; 1856—59, Jonathan Kenney; 1860—61, David C. Reuch; 1862—64, Jonathan Kenney; 1865—66, Daniel Staley; 1867—70, John W. Turner; 1871—74, Daniel H. Dryden; 1875—78, Henry H. Laubach; 1879, Jonathan Kenney; 1880—82, Stephen J. Allen.

Auditors:—Prior to 1821 the Commissioner's Clerk acted as auditor; 1821—26, Alexander Grimes; 1827—30, Joseph H. Conover; 1831—34, David C. Baker; 1835—36, James Douglass; 1837—38, William J. McKinney; 1839—40, Isaac Douglass; 1841—52, John Mills; 1853—54, Jacob Zimmer; 1855—60, Daniel H. Dryden; 1861—64, Benjamin M. Ayres; 1865—68, Jacob M. Dietrich; 1869—73, George P. Boyer; 1874—77, William A. Mays; 1878—82, Frederick Schutte.

Surveyors:—1832—34, Joseph Ewing; 1835—37, Fielding Loury; 1838—49, William G. George; 1850—55, John Beaver; 1856—61, Joseph B. Johns; 1862—67, Jacob S. Binkerd; 1868—73, Joseph B. Johns; 1874—79, Frank Snyder; 1880—82, John Hiller.

Coroners:—1803—07, James Miller; 1808—09, Henry Curtner; 1810—11, David Squier; 1812—13, James Wilson; 1814—17, Aaron Baker; 1818—31, John Dodson; 1832—34, Phillip Keller; 1835—36, Jacob Davis; 1837, John McClure Jr.; 1838, David Reid; 1839—40, Adam Houk; 1841—44, Ebenezer Henderson; 1845, Theodore Barlow; 1846—51, Ebenezer Henderson; 1852—55, Samuel Richards; 1856—57, David S. Craig; 1858—59, George Nauerth; 1860—

61, Alber G. Walden; 1862—63, William Egry; 1864—67, William H. Rouzer; 1868—69, Ephraim Snyder; 1870—72, William R. Bennett; 1873—76, Jacob Kuhns; 1877—78, John P. Kline; 1879—82, James D. Dougherty.

Commissioners:—1804, William Brown, Edmund Munger, John Devor; 1805—06, Munger, Devor, Samuel Hawkins; 1807—08 Munger, Devoe, John Folkerth; 1809—10, Folkerth, Devor, Daniel Hoover; 1811, Folkerth, Hoover, John H. Williams; 1812—13, Folkerth, Williams, Abraham Brower; 1814, Folkerth, Williams, David McClure; 1815, Folkerth, Isaac G. Burnett, John Miller; 1816—19, Folkerth, Benj. Maltbie, Daniel Yount; 1820—21, Folkerth, Maltbie, Henry Brown; 1822, Maltbie, Brown, John H. Williams; 1823, Williams, Maltbie, Chris. Taylor; 1824, Williams, Taylor, Moses Greer; 1825—28, Greer, Taylor, Aaron Baker; 1829, Baker, Greer, Jacob B. John; 1830, John, Baker, James Russell; 1831, Russell, John, George Olinger; 1832—34, Olinger, Russell, Aaron Baker; 1835, Olinger, Russell, Alexander Grimes; 1836, Olinger, Grimes, Chris. Emerick; 1837, Emerick, Grimes, John Furnas; 1838, Furnas, David Lamme, Chris. Taylor, 1839, Furnas, Taylor, James A. Riley; 1840, Riley, Taylor, Emanuel Gebhart; 1841, Gebhart, Riley, William Worley; 1842, Gebhart, Worley, Chris. Taylor; 1843—44, Taylor, Worley, Davis Waymire; 1845—46, Waymire, Worley, David Lamme; 1847—50, Waymire, Lamme, John C. Negley; 1851, Waymire, Negley, John Yount; 1852, Yount, Negley, Ezra T. Leggett; 1853, Leggett, Yount, Frederick Gebhart; 1854, Gebhart, Samuel Marshall, John W. Turner; 1855, Turner, Gebhart, John Yount; 1856, Yount, Turner, Joseph H. Dryden; 1857 Yount, Dryden, James Turner; 1858, Turner, Dryden, Henry Shidler; 1859, Shidler, Turner, Emanuel Schultz; 1860, Shidler, Schultz, Daniel Kiser; 1861, Kiser, Schultz, John Wheeland; 1862, Wheeland, Kiser, John Harshman; 1863, Wheeland, Harshman, Alfred Iams; 1864, Iams, Harshman, James Appelgate; 1865, Appelgate, Iams, Samuel Rohrer; 1866—67, Appelgate, Rohrer, George A. Grove; 1868—69, Applegate, Grove, Jesse D. Harry; 1870—71, Grove, Harry, Madison Munday; 1872—73, Munday, Harry, Samuel Martindale; 1874, Munday, Martindale, John G. Getter; 1875, Munday, Getter, Charles Crook; 1876—77, Getter, Crook, John R. Brownell; 1878, Getter, Brownell, Isaac J. Bassett; 1879, Getter, Bassett, George W. Purcell; 1880—82, Bassett, Purcell, Lewis C. Kimmel.

NOTE.—A full list of the Prosecuting Attorneys, and Probate Judges will be found in the history of the Bench and Bar.

STATISTICAL.

On the 9th of August, 1804, the commissioners of the newly organized county of Montgomery, ordered that a tax of $450.48 be raised on all items of taxation in Dayton, Washington and German Townships, and $48.82 (and 4 mills) in Elizabeth Township. From the first three $150.80 was appropriated for building a jail. The net amount of taxes collected in the county for the year ending June 3, 1806, was as follows: Elizabeth Township, $97.26.7; Randolph Township, $37.03.6; Dayton Township, $241.07; Washington To'nship, $132.25.8; German To'nship, $187.18.3, and sundry other items, making a total of $1,248.15.1. The expenditures for the same year were $1,127.03.9, therefore a small balance was left in the treasury. The valuation of the property in the county at that day was exceedingly small as compared with the present time, and for the sake of comparison, the following figures are given representing the valuation of real property for taxation in the county at several different periods, as equalized by the State Boards of equalization in the respective years:

	1846	1853	1859	1870	1880
Total value of lands and bldgs.	$6,782,134	$9,886,630	$12,424,183	16,273,376	$15,393,696.
" " cities, villages, towns	2,815,701	5,797,251	5,957,706	11,607,288	16,026,029
" " of all real property	$9,597,835	$15,683,881	$18,381,889	$27,880,664	$31,419,725

The valuation of all property exempt from taxation in the county in 1880 was as follows, including the city of Dayton:

	Value of lands.	Value of buildings.
Colleges and academies	$15,000	$85,000
Public common school property	88,036	362,215
Churches	150,388	689,990
Public charitable institutions	150,542	1,953,975
All other buildings	327,441	297,150
Cemeteries, public parks, etc	101,494	

Aggregate valuation, $4,221,231.*

*The figures of the State Board are footed at $4,220,181.

The following table shows the equalized valuation of the county in 1880, by townships:

Townships.	No. of acres.	Av. value per acre including structures.	Aggregate value.
Butler	23,111	49.30	$1,139,376
Clay	23,468	46.49	1,114,524
German	24,133	47.55	1,149,264
Harrison	17,262	74.82	1,291,509
Jackson	23,114	43.11	996,352
Jefferson	19,474	53.81	1,047,979
Madison	22,657	54.14	1,226,692
Mad River	13,485	79.75	1,075,480
Miami	25,760	58.03	1,494,732
Perry	23,400	44.54	1,042,276
Randolph	17,898	53.79	962,753
Van Buren	16,017	66.51	1,065,321
Washington	19,689	54.35	1,069,943
Wayne	14,242	50.38	717,495
Totals	283,710	$54.26	$15,393,696

The equalized valuation of the towns and city of Montgomery County, is shown in the following:

Names of Towns and Villages.	In what Township Situated.	As equalized by the State Boards.
Alexandersville	Miami	$7,891
Amity	Madison	1,410
Arlington	Clay	6,515
Bachman	Clay	2,401
Beavertown	Van Buren	11,903
Bridgeport	Miami	1,214
Brookville	Clay	77,215
Carrollton	Miami	55,794
Centerville	Washington	20,437
Chambersburg	Butler	8,327
Dodson	Clay	3,035
Farmersville	Jackson	38,480
Germantown	German	215,675
Harrisburg	Randolph	16,057
Johnsville	Jackson	7,269
Liberty	Jefferson	10,387
Little York	Butler	6,546
Kingsborough	Harrison	4,979
Miami City	Harrison	19,204
Miamisburg	Miami	470,160
New Lebanon	Jackson	9,749
New Lebanon	Perry	4,224
North Dayton	Mad River	6,310
Oakwood	Van Buren	43,709
Phillipsburg	Clay	18,097
Pyrmont	Perry	11,689
Salem	Randolph	16,306
Sunsbury	German	8,467
Texas	Mad River	772
Tiptop	Mad River	5,178
Union	Randolph	17,985
Vandalia	Butler	16,525
West Baltimore	Clay	3,279
West Miami City	Harrison	27,440
Woodburn	Washington	2,685
Totals in towns		$1,177,314
Add for farm lands		15,393,696
		$16,571,010
City of Dayton		14,848,715
Total real property in county		$31,419,725

The amount of taxes assessed in each sub-division of Montgomery County for 1881, with value of property taxed, is shown in the following table:

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, ETC.	Value of lands.	Value of real est. in cities, towns and villages.	Value of chattel property.	Total value.	Total taxes levied in 1881 for all purposes.
Madison	$1,219,150	$1,420	$515,630	$1,736,200	$27,952.82
Jefferson	1,056,260	11,570	398,260	1,466,090	20,903 93
Jackson	959,310	56,710	486,720	1,502,740	24,119.78
Perry	995,370	15,480	376,510	1,387,360	18,415.44
Clay	1,118,970	111,220	466,000	1,696,280	27,219.45
Randolph	972,810	50,610	402,210	1,425,630	21.241 88
Wayne	720,240	.....	264,230	984,470	11,518 29
Butler	1,134,780	31,470	521,310	1,687,560	21,280.86
German	1,050,310	212,850	909,080	2,172,240	30,012 62
Washington	1,110,960	21,590	461,130	1,593,680	18,597.84
Miami	1,502,940	496,840	1,096,820	3,096,600	47,637.00
Harrison	1,329,240	56,790	811,950	2,197,980	26,755.88
Mad River	1,188,920	13,840	819,150	2,021,910	24,060 72
Van Buren	1,075,740	56,880	395,660	1,528,260	25,674.76
City of Dayton	791,860	14,304,900	7,023,070	22,119,830	502,923.46
Totals	$16,226.860	$15,442,150	$14,947,820	$46,616,830	$847,314.81

The farm products of the county in 1840 were 814,707 bushels of corn, 374,481 of oats, 365,938 of wheat, 54,227 of rye, 34,098 of potatoes, 4,727 of barley, 3,359 of buckwheat, 15,734 tons of hay, 57 tons of hemp and flax, 122,394 pounds of sugar, 53,867 pounds of wool, 472,406 gallons of whisky were manufactured, and 261,190 gallons of malt liquors; beer, ale and whisky all sold for about the same price, 15 cents a gallon; 70,622 barrels of flour were manufactured. There were in operation in the county 34 flouring mills, 11 grist mills, 56 saw mills and 2 oil mills.

The county receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 12, 1841, were as follows: Cash on hand and receipts from all sources, $56,010.59; disbursements, $50,971.56½; cash remaining in the treasury, $5,039.02½.

Tobacco had been grown by the farmers in small quantities, for their own use, from the time of the first settlement of the county, but little, if any, had been raised for sale until in 1838. Thomas Pomeroy, of Miami Township, sold a small crop that he had raised on rented ground. There was great prejudice against the cultivation of tobacco from a belief that it injured the land. A few small crops of "Spanish seed leaf" were grown in Miami and Butler Townships in 1842, and sold at 5 and 7 cents a pound; of that crop a Dayton merchant in the spring of 1843, packed and shipped 40 hhds. About 1,000 hhds of the crop of 1842 were shipped from Ohio.

From the report of the Secretary of State, of Ohio, for 1880, are gathered figures showing the products of Montgomery County for 1879, with numerous other items, which are here presented:

	ACRES.
Cultivated land	159,204
Pasture land	25,793
Total acres owned	

	ACRES.	BUSHELS.
Wheat raised, 1879	37,654	837,398
Rye "	223	3.324
Buckwheat "	56	786
Oats "	13,476	448,642
Barley "	3,322	111,088
Corn "	47,893	1,621,763
Potatoes "	1,643	107,287
Sweet potatoes "	153	9,335
Timothy "	9,122	
" tons hay, 11,138		
Clover 1879	16,087	3,961
" tons hay.. 9,296		
" seed pl'd under	4,632	

Flax, 3,711 acres, 24,130 bu. seed, 805,319 lbs. fiber.

Tobacco, 7,010 acres, 7,670,766 lbs. produced.

	ACRES
Wood land	42,176
Uncultivated waste	8,394
	235,567

Sorghum, 147 acres, 186 lbs. sugar, 14,030 gals. syrup.

Maple sugar, 1880, 2,761 lbs. 5,356 gals. syrup.

Bees, 1,395 hives, 15,398 lbs. honey.

	POUNDS.
Butter produced, 1879	690,014
Cheese "	500
Wool shorn "	15,684
Acres in orchards	4,497
Bushels apples raised	114,500
" peaches "	10
" pears "	5,245
Acres in vineyards	29
Grapes gathered, pounds	22,220
Gallons wine pressed	1,220
Tons castings made	1,333

	POUNDS.
Steam engines	349
Steam boilers made	316
Reaping machines made	465
Threshing " "	54
Value of cabinet ware made	$ 16,000
" carriages, buggies, etc	100,500
" all other manufactures of wood	79,000
" soaps, candles and oils	274,500
" cut meats, beef or pork, packed	400,000
" Cigars and tobacco manufactured	26,500

Value of all manufactures not otherwise reported			399,500
Number horses	14,193	Value	$808,251
" cattle	20,315	"	310,848
" mules	284	"	24,060
Number sheep	5,210	Value	$16,198
" hogs	32,941	"	95,669
" dogs	248	"	6,147*
Number dwellings erected during year ending July 12, 1880			450
Value of same			$296,274

*Estimated by owners.

Population.—In 1810 the total population of Montgomery County, as shown by the United States census reports, was 7,722 "free white persons." In 1820 the population had a little more than doubled, the census of that year showing 15,999, of which number 73 were free colored persons. In 1830 the colored inhabitants numbered 140; total population 24,252,* distributed as follows:

Dayton, in Dayton Township	2,965	Jefferson Township	1,737
Dayton Township (balance of)	3,778	Wayne "	911
Germantown, in German Township	498	Butler "	1,596
German Township (balance of)	2,408	Madison "	1,245
Miamisburg, in Miami Township	382	Clay "	1,011
Miami Township (balance of)	1,423	Randolph "	1,455
Centerville, in Washington Township	326	Perry "	1,301
Washington Township (balance of)	1,845	Jackson "	1,377

In the next table is exhibited the census of the county, by sub-divisions, for the years 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870, the figures being taken from the United States census reports for those years, respectively:

TOWNSHIPS, VILLAGES AND CITY OF DAYTON.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Butler	1896	1613	2280	2153
Chambersburg	.....	134	.....	165
Little York	.....	.....	.....	111
Vandalia	.....	228	.....	313
Clay	1633	1905	2257	2541
Bachman	.....	.....	.....	67
Dodson	.....	.....	.....	47
Philipsburg	.....	.....	.....	187
South Arlington	.....	.....	.....	124
West Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	69
Dayton City	6067	10997	20081	30473
Dayton Township	4268	.....	.....	.....
German	2728	2789	3104	3197
Germantown	.....	.....	.....	1440
Harrison	.....	2059	3274	2116
Miami City	.....	.....	797	.....
Jackson	1688	2012	1813	2170
Farmersville	.....	.....	.....	312
Jefferson	1895	1808	1991	3350
Madison	1594	1668	1842	2097
Amity	.....	.....	.....	29
Post Town	.....	.....	.....	37
Trotwood	.....	.....	.....	42
Mad River	.....	1464	2000	1867
Miami	3259	1890	4509	4418
Alexandersville	.....	246	.....	180
Carrollton	.....	226	.....	350
Miamisberg	.....	1095	.....	1425
Perry	1881	1906	2046	2029
Randolph	1774	1883	2076	2077
Salem	.....	.....	.....	312
Union	.....	.....	.....	212
Van Buren	.....	1343	1722	2600
Shakerstown	.....	57	.....	54
Washington	2210	1825	2060	1758
Wayne	1045	1090	1169	1160
Total	31398	38218	52230	64006

*Corrected returns increased this number to 24,362.

The following, giving the census of the county for 1880, is taken from the report of the Secretary of State of Ohio for 1881:

Butler Township (including Chambersburg and Vandalia villages)	2,196
Clay Township (including Brookville and Philipsburg)	3,063
Dayton City, eleven wards	38,678
German Township (including Germantown)	3,451
Harrison Township	2,667
Jackson Township (including Farmersville village)	2,451
Jefferson Township	6,096
Madison Township	2,306
Mad River Township	2,091
Miami Township (including Miamisburg)	5,024
Perry Township (including New Lebanon Village)	2,272
Randolph Township	2,327
Van Buren Township	2,953
Washington Township (including Centerville village)	1,784
Wayne Township	1,191
Total population of county	78,550

The population of the numerous villages, all included in the above, was as follows:

Chambersburg, 115; Vandalia, 315; Brookville, 574; Philipsburg, 215; Germantown, 1,618; Farmersville, 794; Miamisburg, 1,936; New Lebanon, 207; Centerville, 274.

As showing the present financial standing of the county of Montgomery, the following tables are inserted, kindly furnished by Frederick Schutte, Esq., Auditor of said county.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Montgomery County, Ohio, September 6, 1880.

BONDED DEBT—	
Building bonds	$35,000.00
Bridge bonds	3,000.00
Total	38,000.00
VALUATION OF 1879—	
Value of lands	$17,647,000.00
Value of lots	13,132,300.00
Value of personal property	13,613,570.00
Total	44,392,870.00
TAXES LEVIED THEREON FOR 1879: RECEIVABLE IN DECEMBER AND JUNE—	
Sinking fund	$22,196.44
General revenue fund	62,150.02
Common school fund	44,392.87
Total State tax	128,739.32
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, TOWNSHIP AND DOG TAX—	
County	$57,710.73
Poor	22,196.44
Bridge	25,504.60
Building	44,392.87
Children's Home	8,878.57
Township	17,082.27
Township road	24,652.42
School	179,926.18
Special	27,360.35
Corporation	205,210.89
Dog tax	6,359.91
Total	619,275.23
Total for all purposes for 1879	$748,014.55
Delinquent tax of 1878	16,342.93
Grand Total	764,357.48
Total collection of taxes on 1879 duplicate (at December collection, 1879,) including delinquencies and additions	$415,084.09
Total collection of taxes on 1879 duplicate (at June collection, 1880,) including delinquencies and additions	335,475.57
Total collection	750,559.66
Amount of taxes received from duplicate	$750,559.66
Amount received from State, February and August	43,545.68
Amount received on warrants	33,391.86
Amount of transfers	46,954.85
Total	874,452.05
Balance in Treasury, September 1, 1879	84,730.88
Total amount received in the treasury for the fiscal year ending September 6, 1880, including balances September 1, 1879, and transfers	$959,182.93

The balance in the county treasury, September 1, 1879, to the credit of the various funds, was as follows:

County	$ 2,428.38	Ditch	247.80
Poor	11,350.12	Dog tax	1,000.00
Bridge	15,598.63	Children's home	8,169.79
Building	28,092.65	Township	2,102.41
Teachers' Institute	109.98	School	14,610.66
Township road	311.87	Free pike	241.78
Corporation	466.81		
Total			84,730.88
The receipts in the county treasury during the past year amount to			$874,452.05
Total			959,182.93
Total receipts in the county treasury for the year, including balances of September 1, 1879, and transfers			$959,182.93
Disbursed for year ending September 6, 1880			922,305.32
Balance in treasury for year ending September 6, 1880			36,877.61

Distributed to the funds as follows:

County	$ 2,156.29	Township road	69.44
Poor	3,538.80	Free pike	513.26
Bridge	1.94	Ditch	242.01
Building	13,808.78	Dog tax	1,000.00
Special building	6,628.22	Show licenses	36.00
Children's home	2,859.53	State of Ohio	45.00
Corporation	110.82	Peddlers' licenses	2.70
School	4,665.14		
Township	1,199.68	Total	36,877.61

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO, September 4, 1881.

BONDED DEBT. The bonded debt of the county is:

Building bonds, (Court House)	$84,500.00
Bridge bonds	30,000.00
Special pike bonds	66,000.00
Total	180,500.00

VALUATION OF THE TAX DUPLICATE OF 1880 WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Value of lands	$17,731,520.00
Value of lots	13,503,760.00
Value of personal property	14,454,980.00
Total	45,694,260.00

THE TAXES LEVIED THEREON FOR THE YEAR 1880, RECEIVABLE IN DECEMBER AND JUNE, WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Sinking fund	22,847.13
General revenue fund	63,971.97
Common school fund	45,694.26
Total State tax	132,513.36

COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, TOWNSHIP AND DOG TAX:

County	$ 54,833.11	Township road	24,758.95
Poor	22,847.13	School	191,169.76
Bridge	28,465.38	Special	19,630.52
Building	45,694.26	Corporation	22 2,033.87
Children's home	9,138.85	Dog tax	5,662.00
Township	20,504.99		
Total			644,738.82
Total for all purposes 1880			$777,252.18
Delinquent taxes of 1879			14,283.62
Grand total			791,535.80
Total collection of taxes on 1880 duplicate (at December collection, 1880,) including delinquencies and additions			$419,746.23
Total collection of taxes on 1880 duplicate (at June collection, 1881,) including delinquencies and additions			364,262.76
Total collection			784,008.99
Amount of taxes received from duplicate			$784,008.99
Amount received from State February and August			42,098.42
Amount received on warrants			107,660.32
Amount of transfers			80,654.66
Total			1,014,422.39
Balance in the treasury September 6, 1880			$36,877.61
Total amount received in the treasury for the fiscal year ending September 4, 1881, including balances September 6, 1880, and transfers			1,051,300.00

The balance in the County Treasury September 6, 1880, to the credit of the various funds was as follows:

County	$2,156.29	Township road	69.44
Poor	3,538.80	Free Pike	513.26
Bridge	1.94	Ditch	242.01
Building	13,808.78	Dog tax	1,000.00
Special building	6,628.22	Show licenses	36.00
Children's Home	2,859.53	State of Ohio	45.00
Corporation	110.82	Peddlers' Licenses	2.70
School	4,665.14		
Township	1,199.68	Total	36,877.61

The receipts in the County Treasury during the year, including transfers, amounts to	$1,014,422.39
Total	1,051,300.00
Total receipts in the County Treasury for the year, including balances of September 6, 1880 and transfers	$1,051,300.00
Disbursed for the year ending September 5, 1881	1,027,845.78
Balance in the treasury for the year ending September 5, 1881	23,454.22

Disbursed to the funds as follows:

County	$ 4,256.36	Corporation	93.95
Poor	770.25	School	7,661.75
Bridge	1,972.72	Township	792.48
Special bridge	1,200.00	Township road	118.73
Special building	1,951.86	Free turnpike	178.90
Building	2,241.58	Dog tax	1,000.00
Children's Home	1,216.13		

Total	23,454.71
Ditch fund overpaid	49
Total balance in the treasury	23,454.22

The receipts and disbursements of the city of Dayton for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1882, are here shown:

Title of fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on hand.
Bridge	$ 25,305.53	$ 17,687.30	$ 7,618.23
City building	29,523.90	22,448.39	7,075.51
Contingent	2,434.00	2,402.27	31.73
Fire department	39,732.11	34,400.80	5,331.31
General expense	115,132.37	111,947.88	3,184.49
Gas	44,401.71	24,923.63	19,478.08
Interest	109,448.74	70,970.33	38,478.41
Infirmary	5,255.07	4,490.41	764.66
Levee	4,638.75	844.21	3,794.54
Public square	1,072.85	670.63	402.22
Renumbering	1,132.50	843.03	289.47
Street improvement	23,843.95	22,618.15	1,225.80
Street cleaning	23,814.71	23,238.61	576.10
Sanitary	9,579.02	9,373.22	205.80
Sewer	4,829.22	1,797.01	3,032.21
Sinking	19,081.05	8,808.62	10,279.43
Salary	11,707.60	11,558.33	144.27
Special assessment	12,254.50	2,280.04	9,972.46
Turnpike	3,087.32	2,569.82	517.50
Water-works improvement	47,833.83	43,667.85	4,165.98
Total	534,108.73	417,540.53	116,568.20

Bonded indebtedness, March 1, 1882	$1,139,500.00
Floating indebtedness, March 1, 1882	17,359.61

PART SECOND.

CITY OF DAYTON.

E. E. Barney

CITY OF DAYTON.*

CHAPTER I.

SELECTING THE SITE—PURCHASE OF 1789—THE PROPRIETORS 1795—THE PLAT—ARRIVAL OF FIRST SETTLERS—DAYTON PIONEERS—THREE FIRST CABINS—TOPOGRAPHICAL—DISCOURAGEMENTS—IMPROVEMENTS—THE HAMLET—BLOCK-HOUSE AND SCHOOL—FIRST DAYTON BABY—CABIN MEETING HOUSE AND BURYING-GROUND—FLAT BOATING TRADE—SKIN CURRENCY—INDIAN TRADING—TITLES AND CHANGE OF PLAT—THE OLD TAVERN—POPULATION REDUCED.

THE DAYTON SETTLEMENT.

THE skirmish between the Kentuckians and Indians, at the mouth of Mad River, November 9, 1782, and the bivouac of the Kentuckians here November 20, on their return march, was the first opportunity the whites had to examine this portion of the splendid Miami Valley; and at that time their attention was drawn to the location, as a good point for settlement.

Some of this same party camped here again for two or three days in 1786, on their return from a successful expedition against the Machachoek towns.

Maj. Benjamin Stites, who in 1788 was the first to explore the valley, immediately after his return to the Ohio River, began negotiations with Judge Symmes for the purchase of the entire seventh range of townships, from one Miami to the other. The deed was executed June 11, 1789, and was recorded soon afterward; the price was 83 cents an acre, but as has already been stated, the enterprise was delayed, and finally defeated, by the long-continued Indian wars.

The purchase of the seventh and eighth ranges of townships, between Mad River and the Little Miami, by Gov. Arthur St. Clair, Jonathan Dayton, Gen. James Wilkinson and Col. Israel Ludlow, seemed a fair chance for emigrants, who had been waiting to settle in the Miami Valley.

November 4, 1795, the town was laid out; and here on the ground, those present for themselves, and as representatives for others, who proposed to join the colony—in all forty-six people—drew donation lots, and the surveyors with the whole party, returned to Cincinnati for the winter.

Two small camps of Indians were here when the settlers arrived in the pirogue April 1, 1796.

"As daylight broke,
A strange sound waked the void—the measured stroke
Of splashing oars—and round the graceful bend
A boat her steady course was seen to wend;
Slowly she comes, and to the woody beach
She nearer draws, until at last they reach
The destined shore, and quick the anxious group
Spring from her deck, a strong and hardy troop!
Then through the wild the startled echoes leap
As first the ax is rained, and buried deep
In the gnarled trunk of an ancestral oak!
The sound was new, * * * * * *
* * * ——— the ground was quickly cleared
And sheltering cabins from the ruin reared."

The boat was landed at the head of St. Clair street, and Mrs. Catherine Thompson was the first lady to step ashore.

*Chapters I to V, inclusive, on "City of Dayton," are written by ASHLEY BROWN.

The Indians were easily made friendly, and left within a day or two without trouble.

The men at once arranged temporary shelter for the two families, then cleared off a small space for the cabins and began getting out the logs, and when the overland parties arrived, all were busy at the work.

DAYTON PIONEERS.

Samuel Thompson, his wife Catharine and their two children, Sarah and Matthew; Benjamin and William Van Cleve, and their sister Mary; George Newcom, his wife Mary, and his brother William; Widow McClure, her sons, James and John, and daughters, Kate and Ann; and Abraham Glassmire; were those of the colony who on April 1, 1796, located on the town plat, and were therefore thé pioneer settlers of Dayton. William Van Cleve moved on his land south of the settlement, within two or three years.

Abraham Grassmire had gone away before 1799.

Three cabins then were the beginning of the settlement on the Dayton plat; George Newcom's at the southwest corner of Main and Water streets; Samuel Thompson's on Water street, half way between Jefferson and St. Clair; and the cabin of Widow McClure and her boys, at the southwest corner of Water and Mill streets. The Dayton settlement included the farming lands in a circle of two or three miles around the mouth of Mad River.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The settlers were influenced to locate on the river bank, at Water street, from their idea that the most desirable property would be near the landing, from whence in future years must be shipped the surplus products of the country.

On the west side of the plat, a prairie extended from First street to Fifth, and from Perry street to the sycamores along the river. The high ground of this prairie was fenced by the pioneers as a common farming lot. In it any of them was entitled to till as much of the soil as he chose.

Corn and some vegetables were also planted in a little prairie that lay between this larger tract and the cabins.

The boundaries of the plat were as follows: Water street was the north line; the east line was Mill street, south to Third, thence west to St. Clair; south to Fifth; west to Jefferson; south to South street (since changed in name to Sixth); west to Ludlow; north to Fifth; west to Wilkinson; and north to Water street. The streets were not opened for several years, but remained covered with forest trees and a dense undergrowth of vines and bushes, except Water street, which was cleared to the water's edge, and a narrow wagon road was cut out the entire length of Main street.

A gully, five or six feet deep, extended from the corner of Wilkinson and First streets, crossing Main at the corner of Main Cross street (Third street), and ending in the prairie, near the corner of Fifth and Brown streets.

There were also small prairies north of First street and west of Wilkinson; some of them of half an acre, but most smaller. There were also five prairies east of St. Clair street and south of First, separated from each other by small strips of timber, and extending down to the present Stout street canal bridge. Between these prairies, the center of the plat was a dense mass of hazel bushes and plum thickets, hawthorn trees and occasional clumps of forest trees. East of Mill street to Webster, and between First and Loury streets, there was a heavy growth of hickory timber, with here and there oak and walnut. From Webster street east to the hill, there were jack oaks, plum thickets and thorn trees. A deep ravine ran from the head of Mill street down the pres-

ent course of the canal to the river, below the foot of Ludlow street. Another wide ravine extended from the river, at the head of Jefferson street, across to to the common (now the public square), connecting with the ravine running south.

The town having been named Dayton, after a Federalist, the four streets most favorably located were named St. Clair, Jefferson, Ludlow and Wilkinson.

The streets to run east and west were: Water, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and South streets; running north and south were Mill, St. Clair, Jefferson, Main, Ludlow and Wilkinson streets.

The town plat was laid out in 280 lots, each 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep. There were also fifty-four outlots of ten acres each, east of where the canal basin now is. There were reservations for markets, schools, churches and burial-grounds.

The little garden and corn-patches had yielded plenty in the way of supplies.

Two or three settlers joined the colony in the winter of 1796–97. More land was cleared and cultivated, and supplies were plenty for the settlers that were coming in to locate on the farming lands. Friends and strangers were alike welcome to share in whatever the pioneers had.

The spring of 1797 opened with the brightest prospects for the little colony. Disadvantages and difficulties incident to new settlements were overcome, and the prospect of another good season brought contentment to the pioneers.

Carefully were the truck-patches watched for the early spring growth, and although the variety of vegetables was limited, they were enjoyed with a relish when they did come. First, the weeks, then the days were counted, until the potatoes should blossom; and when the young corn might be pulled for roasting ears, it was an event in the settlement.

The scanty improvements of the settlers made very little change in the landscape.

DISCOURAGEMENTS.

The winter of 1798–99 was a season of great annoyance; the people were very much alarmed at the danger of loosing their labor, lands and improvements by reason of the failure on the part of Symmes in securing a title to the lands; many were disheartened and moved away; others were discouraged from coming. At length the settlers sent the following petition to Congress.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

The petition of the first settlers at Dayton and Mercer's Station, in Montgomery and Greene Counties, Ohio, respectfully sheweth: That the Hon. Judge Symmes having made a relinquishment of his claim to a certain tract of lands lying between the Miami Rivers, to Gov. St. Clair, Gen. Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow, Esquires, the said lands being all the seventh and eighth ranges of townships east of Mad River; in order to form settlements on the same and augment its value the proprietors offered certain gratuities and privileges to such as might engage to become first settlers, which are contained in the articles accompanying the petition.

On the 5th of November, 1795, forty-six persons engaged to become settlers at Dayton, but from the many difficulties in forming a new settlement so far in a wilderness country, only fifteen of those came forward, with four others, making nineteen in all.

From the threats and ill-treatment of the savages to the people of Mercer's Station it was once evacuated, and at several times Mr. Mercer with two brothers maintained the station at the risk of their lives. These settlements were formed by your petitioners a few months after the treaty of Greenville, when we had not faith in the friendship of the savages. Our settlement was immediately on their hunting grounds. We were not able to keep a horse amongst us during the first season, by reason of their stealing. The scarcity of provisions had raised flour to $9 a barrel, and other articles in proportion, which we had to purchase and transport fifty miles through a wilderness, clearing roads,

etc.; under all these and many more difficulties we labored in hopes of obtaining our lands at a low rate and the small gratuity offered. Several of your petitioners have not been able to procure any land; others have laid their claims before the Commissioners agreeably to the late law, and purchased at $2 per acre. We beg leave to state to your honorable body that the proprietors have not received the expected advantages from the forming of these settlements; that your petitioners have been at a vast expense, labor and difficulty in forming the said settlements, and have received no recompense nor privilege other than subsequent settlers; that they first opened a way, in consequence of which the country has become populous and the United States has received a handsome revenue from the sale of the lands; that the town of Dayton is purchased by a subsequent settler, and we pray that Congress will make to us such gratuity in lands, or deduction from payments for lands, or grant such other relief as our case merits.

Your petitioners further pray in behalf of Rev. William Hamer, a settler at Dayton, who, having settled on the Section 29 in the Second Township and Seventh Range, before the lines were run, with an expectation of holding it agreeable to the terms set forth in Article A, and has since continued to cultivate and improve it, as it was supposed to be appropriated for religious purposes, he being a preacher of the Gospel and having the approbation of Mr. Ludlow, one of the proprietors, as appears by the Article C. Now as the said section is to be sold as other lands, the said Hamer is willing to pay $2 per acre for it, in installments, agreeable to the late laws for the disposal of United States lands. We pray your honorable body may grant him a pre emption and the indulgence he wishes; and your petitioners shall, etc.

William Gahagan, Samuel Thompson, Benjamin Van Cleve, William Van Cleve, Thomas Davis, James McClure, Daniel Ferrel, John McClure, Thomas Hamer, Abraham Grassmire, William Hamer, Solomon Hamer, William Chenoweth, George Newcom, William Newcom and James Morris.

Thomas Davis, representative of John Davis, deceased; William Hamer, representative of Solomon Goss; B. Van Cleve and William Gahagan, representatives of John Dorough; Jonathan Mercer, for himself and others of Mercer's Station, on Mad River.

Congress in the way of relief, and in compliance with this petition, passed a law on the 2d of March, 1799, giving to these people, and any others who had any contract in writing with John Cleves Symmes previous to the 1st of April, 1797, the privilege of purchasing lands of the United States at the price of $2 an acre, to be paid in three annual installments. This law did not afford the relief desired, and but three or four persons entered their lands under it.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the winter of 1798-99, "Newcom's Tavern" was built two stories high, of hewn logs. Lime had not, previous to that, been used in the settlement, and in this building was the first instance that lime mortar had been used for chinking. To make the lime, stones were gathered from the river bed and piled over a huge log fire, which answered every purpose of a kiln. A country boy who saw the house when it was being plastered, reported in wonder to his folks at home, that "Col. Newcom was plastering his house inside with flour."

This was the first tavern in the Miami Valley north of Fort Hamilton; and in the second story, one year afterward, was opened the first store, in the room in which, in 1803, was held the first court, and later was occupied as a church by the Presbyterians.

This building was afterward weather-boarded; is still standing on the ground upon which it was originally built, and is now occupied as a grocery and dwelling.

Gen. Jacob Brown built a cabin and kept bachelor's hall at the southwest corner of Water and Jefferson streets. Gen. Brown distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and was afterward Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, in which position he served until his death, February 24, 1828.

THE HAMLET.

April 1, 1799, three years after the settlement of Dayton, there were nine cabins in the town, six of them on Water street, two on First street, and one at the corner of Fifth and Main streets. The cabin and sheds at the south-

east corner of Water and Wilkinson were occupied by a farmer, John Williams, and his family.

Newcom's Tavern, southwest corner of Main and Water streets.

Paul D. Butler's cabin was on Water street, just east of Main.

After Gen. Brown left, D. C. Cooper occupied the cabin corner of Water and Jefferson streets, but it was then unoccupied.

Samuel Thompson's cabin was situated on Water street, half way between Jefferson and St. Clair. The widow McClure and her family lived in the cabin at the southwest corner of Mill and Water streets.

The cabin and shop of Thomas Arnett, a shoemaker, were on the northwest corner of First and Ludlow streets. George Westfall and family lived in the cabin at the southeast corner of Main street and the alley between First and Water streets. John Welsh's cabin was on the southeast corner of Fifth and Main streets. From the corner of Mill and Water streets, a wagon road led up Mad River, by Hamer's farm to Demint's and Mercer's Stations. A side road also connected this road with First street. A road branched off, crossing Mad River, leading up the Miami to Livingston, Staunton and Piqua.

A road ran south through Franklin and Hamilton, to Cincinnati.

Strangers coming from the south, read the sign-board that stood at the foot of Main street (now the corner of Warren and Main streets), "One-half mile to Dayton."

The town-plat was surrounded with thick, heavy woods that abounded in game, such as bear, deer, wolves, panthers and wild cats. All roads were cut out just wide enough for a single wagon.

On the road running south, the nearest cabin was that of Thomas Davis, on the bluffs, and below that there was no clearing this side of Hole's Station, where there was but a single cabin, near the old block-house and stockade.

Old Chillicothe, a Shawnee town on the Little Miami, three miles north of where Xenia now stands, was the settlement to the east. In the forks of Mad River was Cribb's Station; Mercer's Station was near the present site of Fairfield; two or three settlers were at the mouth of Donnel's Creek; Demint's Station, now Springfield, and McPherson's Station, in the vicinity of Urbana. To the north, two or three families had settled at the mouth of Honey Creek, in Miami County, calling the town Livingston; Staunton was a station a mile east of Troy, and there were a few people at Piqua and Loramie's store.

BLOCK-HOUSE AND SCHOOL.

During the summer the settlers were greatly alarmed at the threatened Indian hostilities; block-houses were built at all of the stations of the frontier A large one was erected on the river bank, at the head of Main street, here in Dayton. It was built of round logs, the second story jutted over, two feet all around, so that guard might be kept to prevent the savages firing the building below. The settlers were organized and armed, ready to repair to the block-house with their families at the first alarm; but, fortunately, the savages were quieted.

The diary of Benjamin Van Cleve shows that he, as "master," opened a small school in the lower story of this block-house, on the 1st day of September, 1799. The room was furnished in a plain, rough way; there were no chairs; the seats used were a few low, block stools, and hewed slab benches. The instructions given were necessarily of a limited and simple kind. The scarcity of books was a great hindrance to the scholars; the school hours were given to lessons in spelling, writing and figures. The teacher prepared one or two charts, in plain letters, from which the alphabet and spelling were taught, the scholars using any old book they might find at home to practice reading.

As there were no slates, paper or pencil, lessons in writing were given in sand; for this purpose, a long, narrow slab-table stood in the center of the room, a layer of dry river sand was smoothed over the table, and, with a small sharpened stick, the scholars copied in the sand the letters of the alphabet from the chart. Progress was slow, yet, in this way the barefooted boys and girls of the last century learned to write and figure. Writing lessons were continued in this way for fifteen years afterward.

A clapboard with "Out," on one side, and "In," on the other, hung just inside the door; but one scholar was allowed to "go out" at a time, and the rule required the board to be turned as the scholar passed "out" or "in."

In Mr. Van Cleve's terms for tuition, he reserved time to gather his corn, and this gave the children the first week in November as a vacation.

The school was continued about a month after "corn gathering;" then, after a month's vacation, he again opened the school and taught a three months' term.

FIRST CHILD BORN IN DAYTON.

The birth of Jane Newcom, at her father's tavern, at the head of Main street, April 14, in the year 1800, was an event that caused some little excitement in the hamlet, for, with her birth came the distinction of being the first child born in Dayton. She married Nathaniel Wilson and lived all of her life on Main street in this city, dying in her seventy-fifth year, at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets.

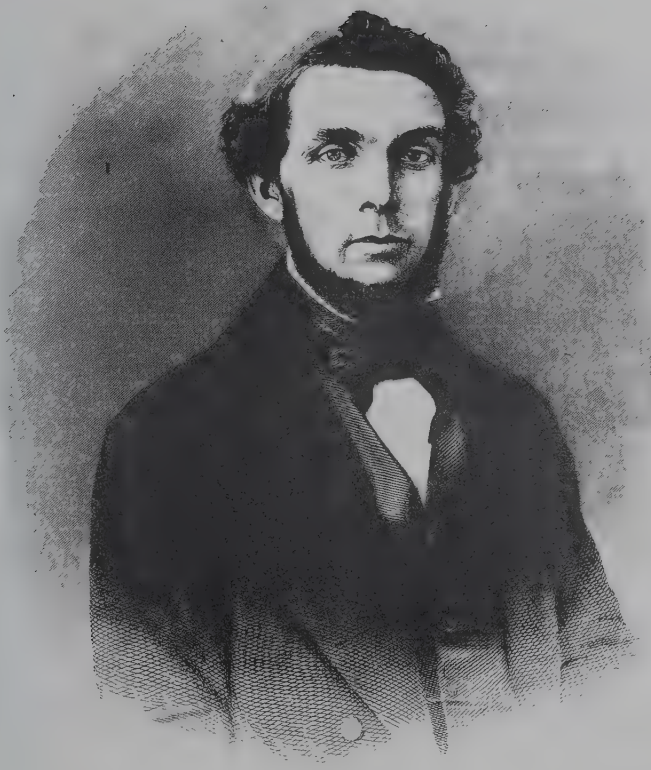
CABIN MEETING HOUSE AND BURYING-GROUND.

The organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton, probably occurred in the year 1800, at least, it was the first church organization in Dayton, but the little hamlet of logs and mud was not a point of very great importance at that time.

The Beulah congregation (Presbyterians and New-Lights at Beavertown), were organized prior to that; the Presbyterians, New-Lights and a society of Anabaptists had built a log meeting house on the grounds of the Ewery graveyard near Beavertown, where they worshiped on alternate Sundays. The Rev. William Robinson who lived at and ran the mills on Mad River three miles from Dayton, preached for the Presbyterians of the Beulah congregation, and also at Dayton. In the year 1800, a log meeting house was put up on Lot No. 134 by the people of the town, aided by others living in the vicinity. The cabin meeting house stood just east of the corner of Main and Main Cross (Third) streets, back from the road way, hid from view by clumps of hazel bushes, and undergrowth, and was reached by a winding path that led through the little pioneer burying-ground on the church lot. This cabin meeting house was eighteen by twenty feet, seven logs high, and was not chinked or daubed; it had a clapboard roof held down by weight poles, rough puncheon floor, log seated, and was without windows.

The Rev. John Thompson, a Presbyterian preacher of Kentucky, preached in the Dayton log cabin meeting house, several times, in the year 1800, and filled occasional appointments here for several years afterward.

The coffins used in the early days were of the simplest construction, being a roll of bark cut the right length, and the ends closed with pieces of clapboard; others were made of slabs, fastened together with wooden pins. After placing the body inside, the coffin was covered with a bedspread, placed on the bier, and carried by the pall-bearers to the burying-ground, the friends following two by two in procession, from the house to the grave, where after singing and prayer, the coffin would be lowered into the grave and then covered with earth.



DANIEL BECKEL,

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

When this pioneer burying-ground was first located, the property so far out from the settlement, as that at the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, was not held at higher value than the farming lands around.

In 1805, when the town had been incorporated, the court house built, and the gully across Main street filled up; property in that neighborhood became more desirable, and it was then determined to change the burying-ground to the lots on the south side of Fifth street, between the first alley west of Ludlow and the first alley west of Wilkinson streets, containing about four acres.

Mrs. Hannah Hanna, who died in August, 1804, was the first person buried in the Fifth Street Graveyard; her remains were removed to Woodland Cemetery September 20, 1853.

Owing to the uncertainty of titles, and the delay in transfers of property, the old burying-ground, as well as the new, was used for interments until after 1813; through the war of 1812, soldiers who died here, were buried, some in the old burying-ground, others in the new graveyard. Many of the bodies were afteward removed to the Fifth Street graveyard; but as late as 1822 a number of grave stones and boards were standing undisturbed in the pioneer burying-ground; and the bones of pioneers still lie where they were first buried, in the rear of the business blocks at the northeast corner of Main and Third streets.

The pioneer Methodists had settled up Mad River in the neighborhood of the Hamer farm. William Hamer was a local Methodist preacher, and from the first had held services at his cabin; by and by there were regular gatherings there for worship, and could the old trees of Mad River speak, they would tell of interesting scenes in the worship of early Methodists as they gathered in the grove at the foot of the hill near the spring that is still there at the road side; the joyful songs of faith, the eager listening to the faithful preaching of the Gospel by that earnest pioneer elder of the church. Under his leadership the early Methodists for years held their services in the groves of Mad River, he helped to organize their first churches in this county, and in Miami, Clark and Champaign, and was afterward influential in establishing the church in Dayton.

FLAT-BOATING AND TRADE.

David Lowry, in the winter of 1799–1800, built and launched a flat-boat, up Mad River, near Donnel's Creek, and brought her to Dayton to load. Her timbers were heavy, hewed oak plank, fastened with wooden pins to the frame. She was ready for the spring freshet with a load of grain, pelts, and 500 venison hams, and after a trip of two months, reached New Orleans in safety. After selling boat and cargo, Lowry returned overland on horseback to his home.

Trade down the river by flat-boats increased in importance each year, until the canal was opened in 1829. Shipments were usually made from the old red warehouse that stood on the river bank, at the head of Wilkinson street. Boats were built in the winter and launched with the spring freshets, and loaded with pork, flour, grain, pelts and whisky. The trip to the Ohio took nearly a week's time, and six to ten weeks were counted on for a trip to New Orleans. Boats from above would land at Dayton, then, when the water was right, the whole fleet would start for the trip South. It was a busy time to get the cargoes aboard and get away with the high water. Whatever of supplies were brought to the settlements, were transported overland on pack-horses or up the river in dug-outs. It was nearly a week's trip from Cincinnati by pack-horse, and ten days by river. Flour cost $5 a hundred weight, and $2.50 to bring it here. Groceries, dry goods, and supplies of all kinds had to be

brought in that way; and there being no store here it was troublesome for the pioneers to dispose of pelts, as the nearest trading stores were at Hamilton and Cincinnati. In 1799, Henry Brown was at Loramie with a stock of goods; in the fall of 1800, a Mr. McDougal, of Detroit, opened the first store in Dayton, in the second story of Newcom's tavern. The opening of this first store met the needs of the time, and proved not only the greatest convenience to the people of the neighborhood, but brought trade from the settlements for thirty or forty miles up the Miami and Mad River Valleys. Parties of Indians from their villages to the north and west came, spring and fall, to trade furs, skins, fish, game honey, and "tree-sugar," for powder, lead, blankets, whisky, dry goods and trinkets. Many camps of them were sometimes located at the springs or along the river from Stillwater as far down as Twin Creek. Their camps at Dayton were usually located at the big spring, on the north side of Mad River, near the Miami; or in the woods across the Miami, from the head of Wilkinson street.

Money was not needed on the frontier; the "skin currency" served every purpose for barter and trade; 25 cents was the standard price for a muskrat skin, the price-list rating in this way:

Muskrat skin, 25 cents; coon skin, one and a half muskrat skins; doe skin, two muskrat skins; buck skin, four muskrat skins; bear skin, from twelve to twenty muskrat skins; and upon this table all trading was done between men and at the stores. A customer would ask the store-keeper, "What is the price of whisky?" The answer would be, "Five doe skins;" "two buck skins for a shirt;" "two muskrat skins for a yard of calico;" "a bear skin for a bridle-bit;" "four buck skins and two coon skins for a chintz shawl;" "three dozen shirt buttons for a coon skin;" "four pounds of sugar for two doe skins and one muskrat skin;" "a half-pint flask, or a half-pound of pepper, or a half-pound of tobacco, or a half-ounce of camphor, or a check handkerchief, or twelve skeins of thread, or one ounce of aloes, or a yard of ribbon, or a half-pound of coffee, for one muskrat skin." It took three buck skins to buy a pound of Young Hyson tea; a doe skin to buy a bed cord; a good bear skin was the price of a Dutch oven, and two bear skins was cheap for a set of cups and saucers. A sickle cost a buck skin; a pair of cotton stockings cost two buck skins; a doe skin would buy a yard of shirting; a ridding comb cost a muskrat skin; a pair of moccasins cost a coon skin; a pound of lead for bullets was worth a muskrat skin; a bear skin would buy a set of forks and knives; factory cotton cost a doe skin to the pound; a gallon of brandy sold for five buck skins; one buck skin and one doe skin was the price of a pound of powder.

INDIAN TRADING.

Trading with the Indians at the stores was usually carried on in this way: Whether the Indian would come over alone or in a party, the bucks or all who brought their furs, jerked meat, bear's oil, etc., to trade, entered the store in silence and took seats on the benches. The merchant always presented each with a small quantity of tobacco. After filling their pipes they put what tobacco was left into their mink skin pouches. After smoking awhile, talking to each other and glancing over the store to see the display of goods, they were ready for trade. One of them at a time left his seat and went to the counter, pointing with a stick to the article he desired, would ask, "How much?" The Indians never tried to beat down the price, but if dissatisfied, would quietly turn to some other article. If satisfied with the price, he would pay it in skins, according to the table given above, or if in meat or other stuff, at a rate mutually understood by Indians and traders, paying for each article as he went along. The others looked on without interrupting until the first Indian

was through trading; then another took his place, and so on in rotation until all had traded. Each one carefully reserved enough to trade for whisky. After all their purchases were made, then came their drunken carouse at their camps. The squaws would often be sent over for whisky, sometimes keeping up the spree for weeks before starting back to the North.

Although not hostile, yet, being entirely unused to the ways of civilized life, they were often troublesome, and a great annoyance to the villagers; bucks and squaws would walk through the settlers, prying into chests and cupboards, and, if not watched, would carry off anything that pleased them.

TITLES AND CHANGES OF PLAT.

The clearing at the quiet little hamlet on the Miami had been extended to meet the necessities of new-comers to the settlement. Property had not advanced in value at all; the difficulty about titles prevented the transfers of real estate, and was additional reason for settlers to go upon the farming lands around. Titles of the original purchasers of lots and lands were clouded by the failure of Symmes to complete his purchase of the Government. Their rights, however, were respected. St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow abandoned to the Government their claim and right to purchase, and assisted the settlers who had purchased of them in getting their lands. Through Daniel C. Cooper, who by pre-emption right, the consent of the settlers and friendly legislation of Congress, became proprietor of the town plat, all of the original settlers, or their representatives, procured patents for their lands, and in-lots, paying the Government at the rate of $2 per acre, which with the fees, made the lots in town cost about $1 each.

As a part of the arrangement by which Mr. Cooper became titular proprietor of the town plat, a new plat was made, showing the location of each man's property. A very large number of lots were to be given free, for churches, market space, county buildings, burying-grounds and a park. The plat was very materially changed; there were to be 381 in-lots, each six poles wide by twelve poles long; and fifty-six out-lots east of what is now Sears street. The streets were to be four poles wide, except Main and Main Cross streets, which were to be six poles wide; the alleys were to be one pole wide. This plat was executed by D. C. Cooper and Israel Ludlow, April 26, 1802, and the next day was duly recorded in the Hamilton County records at Cincinnati. At that time there was a large island in the river at the head of Main street, and three islands in Mad River just above its mouth.

There was a spring in a grove near the corner of First and Wilkinson streets, but most of the families used river water. George Newcom sunk the first well at his tavern, and that old well-sweep was the first to swing in the valley.

THE OLD TAVERN.

Newcom's tavern was a place of note. Men who came up the valley to look for lands stopped there for rest, as well as to inquire the way to the settlements; families and movers all passed that corner. The tavern was a favorite place for the men to gather; all paths led there; and it was the one place where the men could, in the winter, sit around the big log fire, smoke their pipes, take their toddies and talk or listen to the tales of hunting adventures, or of the more thrilling events of experience in the Indian wars. They could all tell stories from experience, rich in incidents of pioneer times. With scarcely an exception they told of friends or relatives who had been victims of savage barbarity and massacre. The whole period of their early history was crowded with the most daring adventures; their stories were the facts of

the times, and these men were the pioneer fathers of Dayton, whose descendants are now active and influential in the affairs of the city. Not a man of them could be classed as an adventurer, laboring merely to provide for immediate wants; all were aiming to establish homes for their families, to accumulate property, and were the influential men of the community.

Newcom, the landlord, was his own hostler, barkeeper, gardener and farmer; his log barn, with its racks and troughs, stood back from the road. This was the fully equipped log tavern, almost in the wilderness, and there the pioneers gathered to talk over prospects and surroundings.

POPULATION REDUCED.

At the close of the winter of 1802–03, there were but five families living in the settlement; those of George Newcom, Samuel Thompson, John Welsh, Paul D. Butler and George Westfall.

William Newcom and William Van Cleve were farming; John Williams had moved with his family on land that he had entered up Wolf Creek. The McClures had gone to Miami County, and Thomas Arnett had moved away with his family. One-third of the population of the town had abandoned their cabins and had gone into the woods for permanent homes, leaving four vacant cabins in Dayton.

CHAPTER II.

THE VILLAGE—INCORPORATED—CHANGES—FLOOD OF 1805—INDIAN GRAVES—FIRST NEWSPAPER—THE ACADEMY—FIRST BRICK RESIDENCE—BUSINESS IN 1808—THE DOCTORS—PUBLIC VENDUE—MAIL ROUTES—DIVORCE—TOWN ELECTION—MANUFACTURES—FERRIES—THE TOWN PLATS—UNITED STATES PATENTS TO COOPER—FOURTH OF JULY, 1809—ST. JOHN'S LODGE—BOATING UP THE MIAMI—A TRIP EAST—TEAMING—THE TOWN IN 1810-1811—MOB—CELEBRATIONS—WAR OF 1812—MECHANICAL SOCIETY—REAL ESTATE.

THE cluster of cabins at Dayton, was but the center of a cluster of settlements; the little hamlet in the backwoods could not present many points to recommend it as the best location for the county seat.

One-half of the cabins were empty. Except on Water street, the whole plat was covered with bushes, weeds and vines, scrub oaks, wild cherry trees and plum thickets. North of the river the dense forest reached to the river bank; on the east the forest extended from the present location of the Hydraulic around to near the corner of Fifth and Wayne streets, and on down to the hills south of town.

Wild game was abundant. Wolves howled at night and panthers were occasionally killed.

For many years there was no dwelling or clearing east of Mill street, except one, a log cabin in the woods on the north side of where Third street now lies, between Beckel and Front streets.

THE VILLAGE.

The honor conferred upon the village in its selection as the county seat of the newly formed county of Montgomery, was the opportunity to shake off its primitive crossroad ways and assume the proper dignity, by making improvements to accommodate the court, its high officials and attending lawyers.

Benjamin Van Cleve's commission as Postmaster was issued in Washington, December 13, 1803, but was not received here until the next month, January, 1804, so that it is probable that the post office was opened in the spring of 1804.

The post office was opened at Mr. Van Cleve's cabin, at the southeast corner of First and St. Clair streets, and Mr. Van Cleve was continued as Postmaster until his death in 1821.

For some years the only mail received in Dayton was one that was carried by post-rider, leaving Cincinnati once a week; the route was up the Little Miami, through Lebanon and Xenia, up to Urbana, and then down through Piqua, Dayton and Hamilton to Cincinnati again. Thus a letter from Cincinnati to Dayton went the round via Lebanon, Xenia, Urbana and Piqua before reaching here; and a letter from Dayton to Piqua or Xenia, or one from Franklin to Dayton, had to first go to Cincinnati and come around the circuit, requiring a week to reach its destination.

The next mail route established was a weekly mail from Zanesville and the east via Franklinton, Urbana and Piqua to Dayton. The next line was to and from the east via Chillicothe, and it was the principal channel of communication east for many years, and until a more direct route was established through Columbus.

Improvement began at once ; Main street was cleared of undergrowth and stumps nearly the entire length, the lower end being at the present junction with Warren street ; the gully crossing Main at Main Cross street, was filled with logs and covered with earth ; First street was partially graded from Ludlow street, east to St. Clair.

The village school was opened in the fall by George Westfall, at his cabin on Main street ; the log jail was built that year.

Henry Brown and John Sutherland shortly after Wayne's treaty at Greenville became partners in business as "Indian traders," at Fort Hamilton, where they kept a large stock of goods ; doing business under the firm name of Brown & Sutherland. In the winter of 1798-99, Brown, with a portion of the goods, opened a branch store at Loramie, where he remained in charge until in 1804, when he built a frame storeroom in Dayton, on the east side of Main street near Water street. It was the only store here at the time ; and there were but two other shingle roofed houses in the village Mr. Cooper's residence, southwest corner First and Ludlow streets, and Newcom's tavern. The firm traded largely with the Indians, sending agents with goods to the Greenville, Fort Wayne and Wapakonetta towns. The firm was dissolved in June, 1812 ; Mr. Brown continuing the business at his residence on Main street near the court house until his death in 1823.

DAYTON INCORPORATED.

The town of Dayton was incorporated by act of the Legislature on the 12th day of February, 1805.

The act provided "that such part of the township of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, as is included within the following limits, that is to say : Beginning on the bank of the Miami where the sectional line between the second and third sections, fifth township and seventh range intersects the same; thence east with said line to the middle of section thirty-three, second township, seventh range ; thence north two miles ; thence west to the Miami ; thence down the same to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a town, corporate, which shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of the town of Dayton." Seven Trustees, a Collector, a Supervisor and a Town Marshal, were to be elected by the freeholders who had lived in the town six months. The Trustees so elected were to choose from their own number, a President and Recorder, they were also to elect a Treasurer, who was not required to be one of the Trustees.

The board thus organized was to be known as "The Select Council of the town of Dayton."

The first election under this act occurred on the first Monday of May, 1805.

The terms of three of the Trustees were to expire in one year and their place filled by election ; and elections were to be held annually after that.

Expenditures were to be authorized and voted at meetings of the freeholders and house-holders of the town. This section of the law was repealed in 1813-14.

The President of the "Select Council" was Mayor of the town. Meetings of Council, for ten years, were held at the houses of the different members; a fine of 25 cents was imposed upon members for being thirty minutes late.

The expenses of the town for the first year were $72, and the Council determined to raise the money by taxation. A meeting of the voters was called to settle the question; the vote stood thirteen for, and seventeen against ; the proposition was defeated. Streets were being cleared and opened up, and as but little fencing had been done on the farms around the town, and still less

in the town, all stock was running at large and became such a nuisance that in September, 1806, an ordinance was passed forbidding "the running of hogs and other animals at large on the streets of the town." The operation of the ordinance was afterward suspended until the spring of 1807.

CHANGES.

The first brick building erected in Dayton was "McCollum's tavern;" the two story brick built by Hugh McCollum, on the southwest corner of Second and Main streets, in 1805. The County Commissioners contracted with him for the use of as much of his house, when completed, as would be needed for holding the courts. Under this arrangement, the place for holding the courts was changed from Newcom's tavern to McCollum's, for the fall term of 1805. This building was used as a tavern until about 1870, when the floor was lowered and other changes made to adapt the rooms to business. In 1880, the building was torn down to give place to the new Firemen's Insurance Block.

In March, 1805, the first great flood that had occurred since the settlement of the town, rushed like a mighty torrent down the Miami bottoms from the north. The water rose rapidly, and swept over nearly the entire town plat, staying for several days at flood height. Water covered the floors of houses on the west side of Main street, from First to Second. The people were greatly alarmed; so much so that Mr. Cooper proposed to vacate the town plat, and lay out a new town upon the same plan on the high ground to the eastward, pledging to every property holder a lot of the same size and in the same relative situation as he then owned.

Owing to the opposition of two prominent citizens, who were unwilling to abandon their improvements, the plan was not adopted.

In 1806, D. C. Cooper and John Compton entered into partnership, built a one-story brick and began business on the northeast corner of First and Main streets.

The same year, James Steele and Joseph Peirce built a two-story brick, and began business on the southeast corner of the same street. The opening of these stores brought business away from the river to the new trade center; residences were built down the west side of Main street as far as the alley north of the court house, and for a square or two on First street, east and west of Main.

Mr. Cooper had put up the "old saw-mill," on First street, near Sears, and soon afterward he erected a grist-mill at the head of Mill street. In July, 1809, he added a carding machine to the latter establishment. These mills on Mill street were burned in July, 1820, and were rebuilt by Mr. Cooper's executors.

When word was sent out that "meeting" was to be held, men and women would come in ten miles or more, on horseback, to participate, and in summer, the young people walked five or six miles to "meeting," carrying their shoes — and stockings, if they had any — in their hands, going and coming, stopping a short distance from the "meeting" to put them on and primp up.

Skeletons of buried Indians have, at different times, been found in many parts of the town; around the corner of Water and Mill streets, at First and Beckel streets, over Mad River, near the forks of the old Troy road, in the Fair Ground hill, in a knoll in Woodland Cemetery, at the north end of Bridge street bridge, and at the west end of Third street bridge.

In cutting through a mound, at the east end of First street, in February, 1841, to open the street to the Springfield pike, a skeleton was found, around the neck of which was a string of 170 copper beads, and in the grave were also a number of very fine arrow and spear heads.

An effort was made, in 1806, by a Mr. Crane, of Lebanon, Ohio, to establish a newspaper in Dayton. But a few numbers were issued, when the editor having an attack of the chills and fever, abandoned the enterprise and returned to Lebanon.

The Dayton Academy was incorporated in 1807, and in the succeeding year, a two-story brick schoolhouse was erected by subscription, on the west side of St. Clair street, near Third. The bell was donated by Mr. Cooper. This academy property was sold in 1833; lots were bought on the southwest corner of Fourth and Wilkinson streets, and on these lots the trustees built a two-story brick schoolhouse, fronting on Wilkinson street. There was a basement to the building, gable shingle roof and cupola, in which hung a little old shrill-toned bell. The length of the building was on Wilkinson street, and it stood at the inner line of the sidewalk. The first floor was about eight feet up and was reached by wooden steps on the walk. The stockholders in 1857 donated the property to the City Board of Education. The old building was torn down and the present structure erected.

During the winter of 1807-8, a debating club was organized in the village, and spelling matches were regularly held in the academy building, and were the excitement of the winter; sides were chosen and there were many sharp contests in spelling each other down.

The first brick private residence was built by Henry Brown, in the year 1808; a two-story brick, on the northwest corner of Main street and the alley between Second and Third streets. The building, in 1863, was occupied as the *Journal* office; was afterward torn down to give place to the present structure.

The village was a busy, bustling little place in the year 1808; improvement and prosperity had come to the good villagers, roads had been opened to the different settlements around, and a good trade established.

The taverns were doing a good business. Grimes' tavern, on the east side of Main street, at the south corner of the first alley south of Water street, was a log building, one and a half stories high, and sixty feet long, kept by John Grimes. It had a belfry on top; the log barn and feed yard were back in the alley. Several years later, two or three frame additions were built to the tavern, and the large dining room became the popular place for balls and dances.

Reid's Inn, on the west side of Main street, at the north corner of the alley, between First and Second streets, was a two-story frame house, with a belfry; the sign swung in a square frame on a post that stood at the edge of the sidewalk. In after years a portrait of Commodore Lawrence was painted on the sign, and a scroll with his last words, "Don't give up the ship;" below hung the small sign, Reid's Inn.

To save the $10 tavern license, in 1808, the tavern was changed to a house of private entertainment. In 1836, it was burned down.

McCollum's Tavern, on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, was the best house in the village; the little bell in the belfry called merchants, mechanics and transients to breakfast before day. After the war of 1812, the sign was ornamented with a picture of the capture of the British frigate Guerriere, by the American frigate Constitution.

The Dayton *Repertory*, a newspaper eight by twelve inches, printed on a sheet of foolscap paper, was published weekly at $2 a year, by William McClure and George Smith. Their first issue was on September 18, 1808, and the last paper was issued December 4, 1809. The press was a second-hand one, that had been brought from the East, with a lot of old-style type. The news from Europe was three months old. In the winter, in order to remove the office to the south side of Second street, between Main and Jefferson, publication of the

paper was suspended for several weeks. Advertisements were inserted at $1 a square for three weeks, and 25 cents extra for each subsequent issue.

Mathew Patton was the village cabinet maker; James Hanna had a weaving establishment at the lower end of Main street; John Dodson was house carpenter and joiner; H. G. Phillips kept a stock of general merchandise; John Compton, Jr., kept store at Main and First; merchantable produce was taken at the market price for work and goods.

Brown and Sutherland had a large stock of goods. Steele and Peirce had an assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queens and glassware, medicines, stationery, iron, nails and castings. The roads were not graveled, and there was little effort made to keep the sidewalks in good condition. The merchants all had hitching posts and feed boxes in the road in front of their stores. It was the custom for all of the merchants to keep a bottle of whisky and a bottle of wine sitting on their counter for customers to help themselves. This custom continued as late as 1840.

Fences around the door yards were stake and riders, a few were post and rail, and there was but little improvement made until after the war.

There were three good physicians in Dayton in 1808, each of them having a large practice through the country, sometimes riding twenty miles to attend a patient, making regular visits through a circuit, stopping at the cabins to dose the patients all around.

The Rev. Dr. Welsh kept supplies of medicines, was a practicing physician, and Presbyterian preacher.

Dr. John Elliott had been a surgeon in Wayne's army, and for several years a practicing physician of the village. He died here, and was buried on the 26th day of February, 1809, with military honors, by the Dayton troop of Light Dragoons and the infantry company; the clergy of the neighborhood and a large concourse of people of the village and county assembled and marched with martial music to the grave, where a eulogy was delivered.

Dr. William Murphy who had been practicing for two or three years, died in 1808.

Their medicines were made of roots and herbs principally, and were of the strongest kinds; rheumatism and fevers were the diseases they had most to treat in this new country. They carried medecines and instruments in saddle bags, slung across the pommel of the saddle.

As stimulants, they used in their practice, squaw root, snakeroot, Indian turnip, hops, sassafras, ginseng, poke berries, the juice of the poison vine and the bark and berries of the prickly ash.

As tonics, dogwood bark and flowers, willow bark, yellow root, yellow poplar bark, and seed pods, bark of the tulip poplar, and oak bark.

As astringent, bark of the red maple, beech, oak and wild cherry, persimmon bark and unripe fruit.

Emetics, bark of the buckeye, wild ginger root, tobacco leaves, snakeroot and bark of the white locust.

Cathartics, senna leaves, flag root, may apple root, and bark of butternut trees.

Most every house kept a supply of roots and herbs, and most of the mothers had their own way of *doctoring*.

Public vendue of all kinds of personal property, administrators' sales, cattle and horse sales, generally occurred on court days. Main and Third streets in the vicinity of the court house presented a lively appearance; people were buying and selling furniture, auctioneers were shouting for bidders, horse traders were busy. Not much money changed hands, for all kinds of sales were made to take chattels and produce in pay.

Advertisements of administrators for the sale of real estate offered to take produce at the market rates, as pay.

A meeting of the citizens of the town was held October 1, 1808, to consider an offer from the Postmaster General to establish a weekly mail route from Wheeling to Dayton, New Lexington and Eaton. "If the people along the line would pay the expense, he would allow them all the emoluments arising from the several new offices." This post rider route was shortly afterward established, and is the one referred to as the "route East via Chillicothe."

The mail north was carried by the post rider to Urbana, once a week.

The pioneers were not entirely exempt from trouble in their marriage relations, for in the papers of those days are several legal notices that divorce had been applied for. We give one here as a sample of the rest:

Know ye that I do forewarn all persons from harboring, or trusting my wife Elizabeth Spuryer on my account, as she has left my bed and boarding, without any lawful reason, as I am determined to put the law in force against anybody that I find my property with.

ELISHA SPURYER.

Betsy—his wife—petitioned for separation, charging her husband with whipping her, and not keeping the marriage vow.

In the spring of 1809, Isaac Burnet was elected President of the "Select Town Council," and John Folkerth Recorder pro tem.

An ordinance in that year was passed by Council requiring all adult males to work two days in each year upon the streets.

A flat-bottomed boat from the mouth of Honey Creek, loaded with walnut and cherry lumber, arrived here on the 11th of April, and started the next day for New Orleans.

April 18, D. C. Cooper began running a carding machine at his mills, on Water street, near Mill street.

David Steele was operating a cooper shop on First street near St. Clair.

April 19, Dr. P. Wood opened the first drug store in Reid's Inn, for the sale of "medicines by the small."

John and Archibald Burns established a sickle-factory in the village the same month, and a wrought-nail factory began operations on Main street, opposite Grimes' tavern. John Strain & Co. were the proprietors.

Thomas McNutt was the village tailor.

A dye-house was opened in May, by James Beck; deep blue was the fashionable color; cotton was colored at 75 cents a pound; linen and woolen goods at 62½ cents.

In consequence of low water and a change in the channel of the river near Hamilton, navigation of the Miami in flat-boats was considered risky. On the 23d of May, 1809, John Compton started with a boat-load of grain, pork and whisky, and got through safely to the Ohio. Other boats made the trip, but the water was so very low that they were from two to three weeks getting down to the mouth of the river.

In Dayton there were two ferry crossings in the Miami, one at the foot of First street, at the old ford on the road to Rench's mill, now Salem. This ferry was running until January, 1819, when the old red toll-bridge, at Bridge street, was finished; the other at the foot of Fourth street, on the road leading down to Gunckel's mill, now Germantown.

The lower ford was just below where the railroad bridge now is; the road to it was down Third street to the present Perry street; thence along a narrow road to the ford; this road was afterward widened and called Perry street.

THE TOWN PLATS.

The original plat of Dayton, as laid out by the proprietors in 1795, did not take effect, by reason of their failure to secure title through Symmes; in

the subsequent arrangement, by which D. C. Cooper was to become the proprietor of the land at the mouth of Mad River, he made an entirely different plat. This and other reasons caused further confusion and delay, so that the matter had not been adjusted in 1805. In 1804, he made a larger plat and submitted it for record on the 9th of September; for some reason, however, the record was not made until November 20, of the year following. In the meantime, the great flood had occurred and the proposition was made to locate the whole plat on the higher ground east of the village. This was not accomplished, and it was not until 1808, and afterward, that the original settlers all got their lots by patent from the Government, or by deed from D. C. Cooper.

The plat of 1805 contemplated a public square, with the center of the crossing at Main and Third streets as the center of that square; the court house to be located at the center. In 1809, a revised plat was made by Mr. Cooper, to conform to deeds and patents, and to the original plat, as laid out by Wilkinson, Ludlow, Dayton and St. Clair, in 1795. This revised plat of 1809, therefore, became the plat of the town, and to it all subsequent additions have been made. In numbering the lots, numbers were skipped, to be used in replatting some of the outlots.

Prior to the record of this plat of 1809, property was seldom transferred by deed; the County Commissioners established a rule that that party would be recognized as the owner of a lot whose name appeared in the list opposite to any lot number; thus, to pass the title of a piece of property from one person to another, all that was necessary was a verbal request of the owner to have the purchaser's name placed in the list instead of his own. Of these transactions, be they few or many, no record has been preserved, but instead of such record, a perfect list of lot-owners at the time the plat of 1809 was recorded, forms the basis of title to all of the original 321 inlots of Dayton.

In reference to the records of changes in title to Dayton and Montgomery County property, a misunderstanding has long existed as to the importance of Hamilton County records, to show a perfect abstract of title to Montgomery County lands. Owing to the failure of the Symmes Purchase, there are no records at Cincinnati that can be of the slightest value in tracing title to Montgomery County lands. The original records of all transfers by patent, from the Government to individuals, and subsequent sales of Montgomery County property, appear in the records of Montgomery County.

By virtue of the right of pre-emption, granted by law to certain persons who had contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates, the following described lands were, pursuant to an act of Congress, conveyed by "patent," signed by James Madison, President, to D. C. Cooper.

July 18, 1812, $419\frac{63}{100}$ acres of land, being the residue of all south of Mad River, in fractional Section 4, Town 1, Range 7, after deducting Inlots 3, 5, 6, 8, 14, 46, 51, 52, and 78, and Outlots 5, 6, and 26, in the town of Dayton, which lots contain together, $34\frac{50}{100}$ acres.

October 5, 1813, $292\frac{6}{100}$ acres of land, being fractional Section 3, Town 1, Range 7, south of Mad River, excepting Outlot 52 of ten acres, in the town of Dayton.

October 5, 1813, $88\frac{91}{100}$ acres of land, designated by the Surveyor General as Survey No. 2 (except houselot No. 20, of half an acre in the town of Dayton), fractional Section 10, Town 1, Range 7, south of Mad River.

October 5, 1813, $65\frac{60}{100}$ acres of land, being Survey No. 1, as designated by the Surveyor General, in fractional Section 10, Town 1, Range 7, south of Mad River.

October 25, 1813, $69\frac{39}{100}$ acres of land, fractional Section 9, Town 1, Range 7, south of Mad River.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A regular old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration was organized in 1809. The militia and citizens of the town and vicinity assembled on the river bank, at the head of Main street, and marched in procession to the court house, where, after appropriate singing, and the delivery of an oration, the procession was re-formed and marched to the house of H. Disbrow for dinner; tickets, 50 cents. Salutes were fired by the artillery and foot soldiers — the two Dayton companies — Capt. James Steele's troop of Light Dragoons, and Capt. Paul D. Butler's Infantry Company.

The day finished up with wrestling, shooting at a mark, foot-races, horse-races, jumping; anything for fun, then a big dance in the evening.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE.

Masonic history in Dayton began with the organization of St. John's Lodge in the year 1809, at their lodge room in the academy building on St. Clair street. The Lodge was afterward removed to the first dwelling house north of Second street on the west side of Jefferson. There is not now a living member of that old lodge.

BOATING UP THE MIAMI.

In the winter of 1809–10, two keel-boats were built by Henry Disbrow and Paul D. Butler, in the road in front of the court house. When finished they were moved on rollers to the river and launched, then were poled up the Maimi and Loramie to the portage, where one of them was taken out of the water and hauled twelve miles across the portage to the Auglaize River, thus establishing a freight line by water between Dayton and Toledo, via the Miami, Auglaize and Maumee Rivers. The boats made tolerably regular trips, and had a good trade.

A TRIP EAST.

Traveling was done on horseback, and in this way, in 1809, a Dayton merchant going east to buy goods was accompanied by his wife and infant child. They led a pack-horse to carry their luggage; the child was carried in a net swung around the farther's neck and rested on a pillow, on the pommel of the saddle. They were a month in going to Philadelphia.

Men generally wore leggings of green baize or other cloth, wrapped around the legs from shoe tops to thigh, held to place with tape strings. Horses and riders were splashed all over with mud and water. In wet, stormy weather it was often necessary to tie the horse in the woods, while the rider would stay all night in the forks of a tree, or in a fallen tree top.

TEAMING.

Merchandise for the Dayton stores was freighted across the mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburgh, in the long trains of "Conestoga" wagons, the horses wearing the red yokes and jingling chimes so necessary in the narrow winding mountain roads.

At Pittsburgh, the goods were transferred to the "broad horns" (flat boats), to be floated to Cincinnati, and from there hauled overland to Dayton by trains of "line teams," or reshipped in keel boats to be poled up the Miami. The bulk of supplies were brought up by river, yet for quick transit pack horses were depended upon: two men could manage a dozen horses, carrying each two hundred pounds; generally the horses were loose, following each other in single file, from training and long service. Some horses it was necessary to tie, one

of the men having the lead horse and the other the hind one to watch the loads and keep the horses going. The lead horse wore a bell. One man could easily manage six or eight horses. A driver would be equipped for any emergency with gun, ammunition, an ax and blanket; sometimes he would be required to bridge a small stream. He had to kill game enough to supply himself, and make his own camp at night. Only in the evening would the loads be removed from the horses; then a bell would be hung on each horses neck to aid in finding them for an early start in the morning. The horses were turned loose to graze.

THE TOWN IN 1810.

The population of Dayton in 1810 was 383. D. C. Cooper was elected President of the Council, and James Steel, Recorder.

Council passed an ordinance requiring certain sidewalks to be improved. This ordinance shows that the town at that time laid along Water street from Main to Mill street; south side of First, from Ludlow to St. Clair street; and on Main street, from the river to Third street. The improvement required by the ordinance was, that the walks on these streets were "to be laid with stone or brick, or to be completely graveled, and a ditch dug along the outer edge of the walks."

The celebration of the Fourth of July in 1810, began by the assembling of the people of the town on the river bank at the head of Main street. A procession was formed and marched to the court house.

The order of exercises was as follows:

1. Singing of an ode.
2. Prayer.
3. Reading the Declaration of Independence.
4. Oration.
5. Dinner under a bower erected for the occasion.

The toasts were:

1. The Day—May the event for which it is celebrated never be forgotten.
2. The heroes of '76—May their sons protect what they achieved.
3. The Constitution of the United States—May its duration be as lasting as the solar system.
4. The memory of Washington.
5. James Madison, President of the United States.
6. The State of Ohio, the youngest of the Federal family—May she be the foremost to suppress insurrection, and chastise foreign insolence.
7. The American people—May they always appreciate the blessings of a free government, and guard with zealous care their constitutional rights.
8. Virtue—The only base of National as well as individual happiness.
9. The arts and sciences, like the rays of light—May they dispel the mists of ignorance and prejudice from our native land.
10. Agriculture—May our plowshares never rust, and may the hungry of nations be fed with our superabundance.
11. Manufactures—May our exports exceed our imports.
12. The Navy of the United States—May they always acquit themselves as before the walls of Tripoli.
13. The Militia of the United States.
14. May love of country absorb partyism, and may we keep the maxim in view, that united we stand, but divided we fall.
15. The Army of the United States.
16. The memory of Gen. Wayne, the patriot and soldier.
17. The American Fair—May they bestow their smiles only on those who deserve the blessings of liberty.

While the assembly were drinking the toasts, and listening to the responses, the artillery fired a National salute. Beer, ale and porter were first brought from Cincinnati about this time to be sold at the taverns, and we may presume that they were served at this Fourth of July dinner. The other popular drinks were whisky, brandy, wine, wild crab cider and cherry bounce.

Saturday, September 18, Col. Jerome Holt assembled the Fifth Regiment at Dayton "for training purposes." Business was generally suspended, and the country people flocked in to witness the display and parade.

A stock of leather and saddlery was brought here, and a shop opened in the fall, and on November 1 a tannery began operation on Lot 229, at the south end of Main street.

During the winter of 1810–11, a bridle path was contracted for and cut through from Dayton to Vincennes, a distance of 200 miles, and the State road east and west through town was built. It will be remembered as the old corduroy road, fearful to travel over in the rainy or winter season; in fact, this was the trouble with all of the roads in the early days. The mud holes and low places were laid with poles, that would float, and the horses' feet would sink through them, often causing delay for hours to work out. The roads were not greatly impoved until after 1837.

1811, MOB, CELEBRATIONS.

On the night of May 3, the Shakers, then living in town, were mobbed, and were warned several times through the newspaper to leave the community or suffer the consequences; but they stood their ground, and replied through the paper.

The 13th and 14th there were nine flat-boats left the Water street landing, laden with flour and grain, salt pork and bacon, whisky and pelts, for New Orleans; one of the boats was wrecked twelve miles down the river, the others got through safely.

At 10 o'clock A. M., June 20, the festival of St. John was celebrated by St. John's Lodge, No. 13, with Harmony Lodge, No. 8, of Springfield and Urbana, as visitors.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1811, embraced the usual programme, beginning with the citizen's meeting on the river bank at the head of Main street, the procession marching to the court house, where the crowd was entertained with songs and speeches; two big dinners this year, one at Grimes' Tavern, the other at Strain's boarding house, embellished with toasts and artillery, and winding up with a general hurrah. The Rifle Company and Dragoons paraded as usual, and finished off with a dance in the evening.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The influence of Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, had been for several years exerted to unite the Indian tribes of the Northwest against the whites; and when, in 1811, it became apparent that war was inevitable, Tecumseh and his followers were ready to unite with the British against the United States.

In April, 1812, Dayton was designated as the point of rendezvous for the militia that had been called into Government service. For two years the town was filled with the business and excitement of a military camp. The troops were at first quartered in the town, and after the army moved to the North, Dayton was an important point on the line of communication. Men with capital came to engage in business, new stores were opened, and every branch of trade increased.

The Dayton Rifles were among the first to respond to the Governor's call for troops, and were soon ordered to the front. Except immediately after Hull's

surrender, the town was in no special danger from the British or their savage allies. New Lexington, Greenville, Piqua and Urbana formed too strong a cordon of outposts to be easily passed.

Our people promptly responded to the Governor's call for troops to check the expected advance of the enemy after the disgraceful surrender at Detroit; within a few hours after the news reached Dayton, Capt. Steele's company were marching to the front. Men, women and children united in aiding the troops to get off.

Dayton people and Dayton soldiers nobly discharged their every duty, and when the war was over, united in the general rejoicing.

On Saturday, May 15, 1813, the mechanics of Dayton met at McCollum's Tavern, and organized the Dayton Mechanical Society—the first workingmen's organization in Dayton.

Real estate speculation ran very high that spring; a great deal of money had been made in Dayton during the war; workingmen and mechanics were buying homes; land was platted and sold in lots up Mad River as far as the Staunton Road ford. The town improved and progressed rapidly, until in 1820, when the depression in business put a stop to all improvement.

CHAPTER III.

THE BANK—SHOWS—1815—FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY—CARLINTOWN—RATTLESNAKE COMMON—BUCKEYE MARKET HOUSE—WAGON RATES—RIVAL SOCIETIES—MAD RIVER BRIDGE—BRIDGE STREET BRIDGE—BREWERIES—TOWN ELECTION, 1816—FREIGHTING UP THE RIVER—SUNDAY SCHOOLS—CAMP MEETING—STAGE LINES—BOATING SOUTH—NEW YEAR'S BALL—SCARCITY OF MONEY—COMPTON'S TAVERN—SICKLY SEASON—HANGING OF MCAFEE—MAILS—1825 TO 1829—DAYTON AND THE CANAL.

PERRY'S victory, and the continued success of Gen. Harrison's army renewed confidence in business circles. In November, 1813, meetings of Dayton business men were held with a view of establishing a bank here. The next month the Dayton Manufacturing Company was incorporated by the Legislature, and began business in the stone house still standing on the east side of Main street, at the north corner of the first alley south of Water street. December 23, the following Directors were elected: H. G. Phillips, Joseph Peirce, John Compton, David Reid, William Eaker, Charles R. Greene, Isaac G. Burnet, Joseph H. Crane, D. C. Lindsley, John Ewing, Maddox Fisher, David Griffin and John H. Williams. May 19, 1814, the board organized by the election of H. G. Phillips, President, and George S. Houston, Cashier. Banking hours were from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The village blacksmith, who before the war had the neighborhood shoeing, and could make all repairs to wagons, plows and other farming implements, found that with his rapidly increasing business came competition. After the war the town supported four blacksmith shops; the proprietors were John Burns, Obadiah B. Conover, Jacob Kuhn and James Davis.

Charles Tull started a ferry on the Miami, at the head of Ludlow street, in December, 1814. Farmers would come on horseback and in wagons to the north side of the river, hitch there and feed, and bring their truck over on the boat, to trade at the stores. William Cogswell, silversmith and jeweler, opened a shop on the west side of Main street, south of First.

During the winter the community had a new experience in the appearance of one and two dollar bills, of the Dayton Manufacturing Company, fraudulently raised to twenties, and one hundred dollar bills.

SHOWS.

Towns in Southern Ohio had now become large enough to make it tempting for shows, theaters and other traveling companies to come this way with their entertainments.

The first "show" of which there is record, was quite an extensive display of "wax works and figures," that were exhibited here February 13, 1815.

Monday night, February 27, there was a grand illumination of the town in celebration of the declaration of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The country people came in crowds to participate in the general rejoicing.

The following tempting programme was announced for the first theater:

THEATER.

At the dwelling of William Huffman, St. Clair street. The lovers of the drama are respectfully informed that on this evening, April 22, 1816, will be

Wm Dickey

presented the much admired, elegant comedy called "Matrimony; or the Prisoners." Between the play and farce, will be given, Recitation—"Scolding Wife Reclaimed; Recitation—"Monsier Tonson." Fancy Dance. Comic song—"Bag of nails." To which will be added the celebrated comic farce, called "The Village Lawyer." Tickets 50 cents; doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain to rise at 7:30, precisely. Gentlemen are requested not to smoke cigars in the theater.

In April, 1819, an African lion was on exhibition, in an iron cage, for four days, beginning April 22, in the barnyard at Reid's Inn. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

In April, 1820, 11th to 14th inclusive, an elephant was shown in the log barn in the rear of Reid's Inn. Admission 37½ cents.

A grand exhibition of living animals was announced at Germantown, September 19 and 20, 1823; Dayton 22, and 23; thence to Xenia and Waynesville. The show included an African lion, African leopard, a cougar from Brazil, ichneumon, Shetland pony and rider, and several other animals. Good music was promised on the ancient Jewish cymbol and other instruments. The show to be from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

The first circus exhibited in the barn yard at Reid's Inn, three evenings, July 19, 20 and 21, 1825. Flying equestrians, running and vaulting; female equestrian in two-horse acts; clown; horsemanship, trained trick horse, bareback and fancy riding, ground and lofty tumbling. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

A paper balloon was sent up in Dayton, Saturday evening, June 7, 1828. It passed east, and a few miles from town an old lady who saw it going over the farm predicted war, or death in the family. The baloon finally descended in a field where a woman was milking; she dropped her bucket and ran to the house to tell her husband, but the "old man" did not think it safe to venture out till morning, when he mounted a horse and rode around outside the fence with great caution. To provide for a safe retreat, he left the bars down behind him, then finally made bold to capture the balloon, and escaped without injury.

The first week of July, 1829, there were two rival circus companies here. One showed afternoon and evening, July 5 and 6; and the other exhibited five evenings that week.

A special meeting of Council was called May 31, 1830, to grant free license to an Englishman, who was here to exhibit a "locomotive engine and railway." The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the proprietor of the locomotive engine and railway, now exhibiting in this place, be permitted to exhibit the same without taking license therefor."

The track was put up in the Methodist Meeting-House, and for a fee, persons could ride around the room.

In March, 1815, Mrs. Dionecia Sullivan opened a school for girls, on the west side of Main street, just south of Third street. She taught them reading, writing, sewing, lettering with the needle, and painting. Her husband, William Sullivan, had his tailor shop in the same building.

The Dayton Female Charitable and Bible Society was organized at the house of Mrs. Henry Brown, April 12, by the election of Mrs. Robert Patterson as President; Mrs. Thomas Cottom, Vice President; Mrs. James Welsh, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Joseph H. Crane, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Henrietta Peirce, Treasurer; Managers, Mrs. William King, Mrs. David Reid, Mrs. James Hanna, Mrs. James Steele and Mrs Isaac Spinning. This was the first organization of the kind in Dayton, and these ladies, with others, during the rest of their lives, were engaged in this and similar good work. June 25, the Rev.

Joshua L. Wilson, preached a charity sermon in the Methodist Meeting-House, for the benefit of this Charitable Association. It was the custom of the ministers of the town to make similar efforts in behalf of the society each year afterward.

In June, Ann Yaman established a milliner shop on Main street, south of Second. She advertised for a supply of goose feathers, announcing, also, that military gentlemen would find at her shop, a full stock of plumes and other decorations.

It was estimated that, in the summer of 1815, there were about one hundred dwellings in Dayton. There were more log cabins than any other kind of buildings. The lumber business was called "trade in planks."

Sets of house logs and clapboards were gotten out in winter, sledded to town and sold in the spring.

CABINTOWN.

That part of the town south of Third street was called "Cabintown," from the fact that there were scarcely any other than log-cabin improvements. The ruling spirits of that part of the town, in after years, congregated in the evenings at the cabinet shop of James Elliot, northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets. The only two of that party now living are Philip Kiefer and Thomas B. Carpenter. The western border of "Cabintown," in the low ground west of Perry street, was called "Specksburg," for Barnhart Speck, a baker, who lived in the bottom near the river, now West Third street. "Specksburg" was soon lost in the extension of its more powerful neighbors, "Cabintown" and Dayton "Rattlesnake" was the name of a little prairie at the corner of Wilkinson and Water streets. The "Commons," until 1820, was the prairie lying east of St. Clair street and north of Third street, nearly to First.

"Bucklot" was first known as "buck pasture," and was so called because, at an early day, it had been one of the favorite grounds for hunting deer tempted there by the many springs of cool, clear water. It included the territory between the two canals, north of Third street, to the "mill-pond" and race.

THE MARKET-HOUSE.

A frame market-house was erected on Second street, extending 100 feet west from Jefferson street. On the inside of the building, on both sides, were the butcher stalls, and outside, under the eaves (which projected some distance), were the stands for farmers and gardeners. From the building west, nearly to Main street, were two long horse-racks, or rails. This first market-house was opened for use without ceremony, July 4, 1815. Market hours were from 4 to 10 A. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. That part of Second street was, for the next forty years, known as Market street, and is yet so called by many of our older citizens. The ordinance to regulate the market took effect April 1, 1816. It forbid the sale of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, fresh meat, and vegetables of all kinds, within the corporation bounds, on any other than market days, except that fresh meat and fish might be sold before 8 A. M. any day. Beef, by the quarter, or fifty pounds of pork, could be sold at any time. "Cabintown" and Dayton had a struggle for many years for change of location of the market-house, which resulted in triumph for "Cabintown," by the selection of the center of Main street, south of Third, as the site for a new market-house. The controversy did not end, however, until July 27, 1829; it was determined to locate the building in the alley running from Jefferson street to Main, between Third and Fourth streets.

The cost of the property to widen the market space, from Jefferson to Main street, was $1,196 20. Only the west half of the house was then built; the space east, to Jefferson street, was for market wagons. April 24, 1830,

the old market-house, on Second street, was declared vacated, and was shortly afterward torn down.

William Clark was appointed Clerk and Marshal of the market at a salary of $75 per annum. In 1836, the building was extended to Jefferson street. In the summer of 1845, a second story was built on the west half of the market-house and arranged for City Hall, Library and Council Chamber.

The present city buildings were contracted for March 21, 1876, to cost $54,471.

WAGON RATES.

Competing lines, in 1815, established the following wagon rates:

Trip to Cincinnati, 75 cents; Cincinnati to Dayton, $1; Urbana to Dayton, or vice versa, $1; Dayton to Piqua, or Piqua to Dayton, 75 cents; four-horse team, per day, $4; two-horse team, per day, $2.50; stone, per perch, from Cooper's or Wade's quarries, $1.25; four-horse load of wood from outlot, 75 cents; two-horse load of wood from outlot, 37½ cents; four-horse load of gravel, 50 cents; two-horse load of gravel, 25 cents.

RIVAL SOCIETIES.

Two societies, somewhat different in character, were organized here at about the same time, July, 1815. The Dayton Bachelors' Society, with George S. Houston, as President, and Joseph John, Secretary, was organized by the convivial bachelors and gentlemen of the town; possibly, without real opposition to an association of religious people, known as the Moral Society. Calls for meetings of the Society of Associated Bachelors were usually made through the *Ohio Republican;* but officer's names were withheld. The calls were made for the "usual places of meeting,"—"Strain's bar-room." The great drawback to the society was, that their members would desert, or rather become ineligible by getting married, and it was generally necessary to elect new officers at each quarterly meeting of the association.

The Moral Society met at the Methodist Meeting House, Saturday evening, July 22. James Hannah, President; George S. Houston, Secretary; William King, Henry Robinson, Matthew Patton, John Patterson and Aaron Baker, Managers. The object of the society was "the suppression of vice and immorality, Sabbath-breaking, swearing, and other immoral practices, and to assist magistrates in the faithful discharge of their duties." George S. Houston, it will be seen, was President of the "Bachelor's Association," and Secretary of the "Moral Society." September 24, he was married to the "amiable Miss Mary Foreman," and there was great rejoicing in the Moral Society. Shortly afterward, the Secretary, Joseph John, married Miss Jane Waugh, only daughter of William Waugh, of Washington Township, and the *Republican* took great pleasure in calling attention to the fact that both the President and Secretary of the Bachelor's Association were married men. Their places were immediately filled by the election of John Steele, President, and Alexander Grimes, Secretary.

MAD RIVER BRIDGE.

Mad River was such a slashing, wild stream, and so rapid, that a ferry could not well be managed, and ordinarily in the spring the river was so dangerous to ford that merchants of the town found it desirable that a bridge should be built. To this end a meeting was held at Grimes' Tavern, Saturday, January 27, 1816, "to devise a plan to build a bridge across Mad River at the Staunton Road Ford."

The following committee was appointed to raise subscriptions, and superintend structure; D. C. Cooper, Aaron Baker, Samuel Dille, David Lock, John

D. Campbell, David Griffin and William M. Smith. This plan was abandoned and the bridge built the next year by the county.

March 21, 1817, the contract was sold to William Farmun at $1,400. It was a high bridge, built crowning in the old fashioned way, with a single span of 160 feet, so that the roadway over the middle of the river was several feet higher above the water than at the abutments. It was located at where Taylor street now is, just south of Water street; was not a covered bridge, and was painted red. Although not completed, it was opened to travel in the fall, and in December, was finished at an expense of $150. In 1824, being unsafe, a new floor was laid and additional braces put up. In May, 1828 the bridge fell into the river and was rebuilt that summer by John Hale.

BRIDGE STREET BRIDGE.

A stock company had been formed, and in April, 1818, they began the construction of the old red toll bridge across the Miami River at Bridge street. Nathan S. Hunt, of Hamilton, Ohio, was contractor.

A soldier on duty at the United States recruiting office here, fell from a boat that was used in building the pier, and was drowned.

December 22, an Indian was drowned in attempting to cross on the ice just below the bridge. The next month the bridge was opened to the public; the toll house stood at the upper side, west end of the bridge.

BREWERIES.

In 1816, Robert Graham who kept the old tavern at the corner of Main and Water streets, also had a small brewery there in operation.

About 1820, Henry Brown built a brick brewery on Lot 105, south side of Second street, west of Jefferson street; James L. Morris bought it in October 1822, and in 1823 Michael Ott was proprietor. It was then known as the Dayton Brewery.

In August, 1828, George C. Davis built a new brick brewery on Jefferson street between First and Water streets. T. Hawley & Co. made the first brewing there October 15 of the same year. They manufactured beer, porter and ale, and had a fine trade.

The following is an advertisement of the Dayton brewery, October 25, 1830.

Beer, similar to that brewed at Germantown, and equally as good, is now brewed by a brewer from the Germantown brewery, at the Old Brewery on Market street, formerly occupied by Mr. George Harris, where it is sold at $4.50 per barrel.

TOWN ELECTION 1816.

At the corporation election, March 2, 1816, the following officers were elected: D. C. Cooper, President of the Select Council; Recorder, Joseph Peirce; Trustees, Aaron Baker, H. G. Phillips, Ralph Wilson, O. B. Conover. George Grove.

FREIGHTING UP THE RIVER.

Lines of keel-boats were again established up the Miami in 1816, carrying grain and produce that was transferred at Loramie to boats that were taken down the Maumee. A large warehouse for storage was built at the Maumee Rapids, as a point for transfer of freight from river boats to lake vessels.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Dayton Medical Society was organized July 13, 1816. They were to meet three times each year.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80, and not over 150, 12½ cents; over 150, and not over 400, 18¾; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Each paper carried not over 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 1½ cents.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

In March, 1817, an effort was made that soon resulted in the establishment of a Sunday school by the Presbyterians at their meeting house.

In July of the next year, they organized the Dayton Sabbath School Association; and the Methodists organized the Methodist Sunday School Society. Their first meetings were held in August. Children and adults were taught the alphabet and to read. The Presbyterian school was held in their own meeting house; the Methodist school was held in the Academy building on St. Clair street.

In 1817, there were but two pleasure carriages in Dayton. One was owned by D. C. Cooper, and the other by H. G. Phillips.

Simeon Stansifer started a tobacco factory in July of that year, near the post office.

Blackall Stephens opened the old Newcom tavern as the Sun Inn, in December; he had a large picture of the Sun on the sign.

CAMP MEETING.

The Methodists in the neighborhoods throughout the valley usually gathered in the groves for worship whenever the services of a minister could be obtained. Friday, June 26, 1818, the first camp meeting was organized at the little prairie, three-fourths of a mile south of Dayton—now the foot of Ludlow street. It was estimated that there were 3,000 people at the assembly. September 10, of the next year, they again met under the leadership of the Rev. James B. Finley, P. E., who was assisted by the Rev. John Strange, of the Mad River Circuit. The line of tents entirely encircled the prairie. These meetings were held at that point each year until the canal was located, and after that were held at the big spring on the north side of Mad River, near where the south abutment of the railroad bridge is now located.

STAGE LINES.

In May, 1818, a Mr. Lyon began making regular weekly trips from Dayton to Cincinnati and return, for passengers, but he only continued for the summer.

June 2, John H. Platt, of Cincinnati, and D. C. Cooper started a stage line between the two points. The stage left Cincinnati Tuesday evenings, staying overnight at Hamilton, arriving here the next evening; returning, left here Friday evenings, arriving at Cincinnati Saturday evenings. Fair, 8 cents a mile, with an allowance of fourteen pounds of baggage to each passenger.

In the spring of 1820, John Crowder, the Dayton colored barber, with Jacob Musgrove, another black man, as his partner, put a coach that would carry twelve passengers on the road. Crowder was driver, and with his coach and four, was an object of great interest to the townspeople, and farmers along the line. He took two days for the trip each way, staying overnight at Hamilton, going and coming.

Timothy Squier had a stage running to Cincinnati in 1822. Worden & Huffman had the line to Columbus, and there connected with a stage line to Sandusky.

In May, 1827, the Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus and Portland, on Lake

Erie, tri-weekly line of mail coaches began running through from Cincinnati to the lake, in four days. June 25, coaches were started daily, each way. At Portland they connected with steamers for Detroit and Buffalo. At Mt. Vernon they connected with a stage line for Cleveland. Fare from Cincinnati to Dayton, $3; to Columbus, $6; to the lake, $12. Proprietors, H. G. Phillips and Timothy Squier, Dayton; Jarvis Pike, and William Neil, Columbus; C. Barney, Mt. Vernon; K. Porter, Portland; F. Fowler, Milan. In 1828, just before the canal opened, stage lines were in operation in all directions. Twenty regular coaches arrived here each week.

BOATING SOUTH.

The last week of March, 1819, several flat-boats loaded with flour, pork and whisky, from Piqua and Troy, passed down the river; and eight fine flat-boats and one keel-boat left here with flour. March 16, 1823, seven flat-boats and one keel-boat left with produce for New Orleans. The last week of April, 1824, a boat came down Stillwater from Milton, and three loaded here started with her. One of the Dayton boats had forty barrels of whisky, 400 barrels of flour, and a half ton of bacon. Sunday, March 27, 1825, the town was all excitement. On Wednesday, the 23d, a heavy rain set in, and on Friday, the river began to raise. Saturday, merchants, farmers, millers, distillers and teamsters were busy loading the boats that were moored along the Water street landings. Several boats arrived from above during the day, and tied up here; others came down on Sunday, and from fear that the water might run out, the fleet of twenty boats got away. Some were snagged on the way down, but most of them got through safely.

For two or three days the last of February, 1827, the river was in fine boating condition. On the 26th, twelve boats started south, loaded with grain, flour and whisky. Two others left on Sunday, the 29th, and struck on the rocks at "Broad Ripple;" the one belonging to Phillips & Perrine sunk, the other got off all right.

The last boat to leave with freight for the South by river, started from here in February, 1828. The next spring freight was shipped by canal. Freight to the North, however, was sent by river until about 1836, or possibly until the canal was opened to Piqua, a year later.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.

A grand New Year's ball was given at Fielding Gosney's Inn, east side of Main street, south corner of the first alley south of Water street, Friday evening, December 29, 1819. William Griffin, Benjamin Brewbecker, E. W. Leveret, John H. Reid, Managers.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The general depression in business throughout the country after the war of 1812, withdrew gold and silver from circulation, and for ten years seriously affected trade in the West, where good currency was so very scarce. Dayton made but slow progress from 1820 until work was begun upon the canal.

Money was so scarce in 1820, 1821 and 1822, that trade of all kinds was carried on by barter. Wolf-scalp certificates were the "log cabin currency." What was known as "cut money" was made by cutting silver dollars into quarters, and Mexican quarters into dimes. Five quarters were thus cut from $1; and three dimes from a quarter.

COMPTON'S TAVERN.

John Compton opened the tavern at the corner of Second and Main streets June 19, 1821. The new sign was a picture of the naval engagement between the frigates Constitution and Guerrier.

SICKLY SEASON.

The summer of 1821 was a very sickly season. Fever prevailed throughout the valley to an alarming extent. During August, September and October, fully one-third of the population were sick. In Dayton there were nearly four hundred cases, and so many deaths as to cause great alarm.

In July, the roads to Cincinnati were in bad condition, and in many places were obstructed by fallen timber.

JOHN M'AFEE.

The trial of John McAfee for the brutal murder of his wife lasted two days, March 2 and 3, 1825. He was found guilty and sentenced by Judge Joseph H. Crane to be hanged March 28. Monday morning, March 28, 1825, crowds began to come in from the country. Capt. Conrad Wolf's Rifle Company, and Capt. Timothy Squires, Dayton Troop of Horse were ordered out as guards. At 10 o'clock in the morning, McAfee was taken from the jail and seated in a carriage, attended by the Rev. Father Hill, a Catholic priest who had been up twice before from Cincinnati to visit the prisoner. Guarded by the militia, the prisoner was taken to the gallows in the woods on the west of Dayton, near the Miami River. He made a confession of his crime, and was hanged at 3 o'clock P. M.

1825 to 1829.

January 11, 1825, Thomas Morrison erected hay scales on Fourth street, just east of Ludlow, and charged 37½ cents a ton for weighing hay, and 25 cents a half ton, one-half to be paid by the purchaser and one-half by the seller; but to save trouble for himself, Mr. Morrison required the seller to pay the full amount and collect the half from his customer.

April 6, the mail from Columbus arrived in a carriage. Two days later a stage was started to Cincinnati with the mail; before that it had always been carried by post rider on all the routes.

George S. Houston was the first real estate agent in Dayton; as such he advertised himself in November, 1825.

In June, 1826, James Perrine was appointed agent here for the Protection Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. This was the first opportunity offered Dayton or Montgomery County people to insure their property by local agent.

The canal was to be cut through the little prairie at the foot of Ludlow street; the Methodists, therefore, changed their camp meeting grounds to the grove north of Mad River, near the big spring. With the Rev. John Collins as leader, they assembled there Friday, June 1, 1827. The meeting was continued until Monday, the 4th.

McElwee & Clegg made the first heat at their Dayton Iron Foundry, near the head of the basin, December 2, 1828.

DAYTON AND THE CANAL.

The town began to improve and increase in population soon after the canal law had passed the Legislature. In the spring of 1825, all houses and cabins were occupied, and new ones were erected. Brick and frame houses began to appear in the county in place of the cabins; new farms were opened and improvements made.

Saturday, July 9, Gov. De Witt Clinton and staff, of New York, Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, Hon. Ethan A. Brown, Hon. Joseph Vance, Judge Tappan, M. T. Williams, Judge Bates and Judge Parish were met at Fairfield by Capt. Timothy Squier with the Dayton Troop of Horse and many citizens of the town, and were escorted to Dayton on their way to Middletown to break ground for the Miami Canal. The column arrived at Dayton at 2:30 in the afternoon,

and halted at Compton's Tavern, where an address of welcome was delivered by Judge Crane, with response from Gov. Clinton.

At 4 P. M., guests and citizens dined at Reid's Inn. Judge Crane presided; Judge Steele and Col. Robert Patterson were Vice Presidents; a number of patriotic and complimentary toasts were responded to by the distinguished guests and citizens.

By actual count in August there were 1,100 white and thirty-four colored people living in Dayton.

The canal was located at the commons, between the Academy and the saw-mill race, in May, 1827; it terminated in a basin seventy feet wide, at First street. Excavation on the canal near town was commenced in June. In December, there were 210 dwellings in Dayton—the court house, jail, county office building, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, the academy and five other schools, three with male and three with female teachers, the library; two bridges, two apothecary shops, thirteen dry good stores and seventeen groceries; four taverns—Grime's, Reid's, Compton's and Strain's; two printing offices—the Dayton *Journal*, in the second story of the County Office Building, John W. Van Cleve and Jeptha Regans, proprietors; and the Miami *Herald*, on the east side of Main street, a few doors south of Third, R. J. Skinner, proprietor; one wholesale store, three wagon-maker shops, one carriage shop, four blacksmith shops, two sickle factories, one tin shop, one coppersmith, three hatters, seven shoemakers, seven tailors, three tan-yards, three saddlers, three watchmakers, one brewery, one tallow chandler, two tobacconists, one flour-mill with three run of stone, one saw-mill with two saws, one fulling mill, and one cotton factory.

January 7, 1828, the Stillwater, Miami and Mad Rivers were higher than at any time since 1814. The State dam that had been built the fall before, was very much injured. The canal bridge at the east end of Main Cross street was washed away, and the Jefferson street canal bridge was injured. All of the mill race bridges were swept away. Broadwell's old red warehouse, on the Miami River bank, at the head of Wilkinson street, was carried off, and much damage was done to fencing and other property above and below town.

The population of the town May 1, 1828, was 1,693 whites, and seventy-four blacks; 429 voters.

The Alpha, a canal boat for freight and passengers, was built by Solomon Eversole, for McMaken & Hilton, and launched at the canal, near Fifth street, Saturday, August 16, 1828. A temporary dam was put across the canal, at the bluffs, and water was let in from the saw-mill tail-race, near Fifth street, and trial trips were made down to the dam, and back. The Dayton Guards, a uniformed company of boys, organized on the 4th of July previous, had the first trip on her.

Timothy Squier opened the National Hotel, on the north side of Main Cross street, east of Jefferson, in the summer. During the year, there were thirty-six brick, and thirty-four frame buildings erected in town. At the time the canal to Cincinnati was completed, January 1, 1829, there were 125 brick, six stone, and 239 frame buildings in Dayton; 235 dwellings. A saw-mill had been built, and a shingle and lath factory, corn-mill, iron foundry and cooper shop. At that time there were seven doctors and thirteen lawyers, and many new mechanics in every branch, and new stores of all kinds.

A week before Christmas, a party of ladies and gentlemen of town, went to Miamisburg on the Alpha, Capt. T. Jones, Master. The formal opening of the canal was expected to be celebrated by the arrival at Dayton, January 12, 1829, of several boats from Cincinnati; but the canal was frozen over and the affair was delayed.

Sunday morning, January 25, artillery at the landing announced the approach of the packet Governor Brown, and as she rounded to at the dock, the citizens of the town greeted her with hearty cheers. In the afternoon the Forrer arrived, at dark the General Marion, and during the night the General Pike.

The boats, Gov. Brown, Capt. J. D. Archibald, Master; Forrer, Capt. Campbell, Master; Gen. Marion, Capt. Clymer, Master; Gen. Pike, Capt. Swain, Master, were to leave for Cincinnati, accompanied by the Alpha, with a Dayton party, but a break in the canal near Alexandersville prevented their departure.

Regular lines of packets were soon in active competition; twenty hours was a fast packet trip to Cincinnati. Merchandise was brought from New York to Dayton by water, in twenty days' time, at $17.25 freight per ton. The route was by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, across the lake to Cleveland, by the Ohio Canal to the Ohio River, down the river to Cincinnati, and up the Miami Canal to Dayton; the entire distance was 1,152 miles.

April 16, 1829, the steam canal boat, Enterprise, arrived at Dayton from Cincinnati.

CHAPTER IV.

CHARTER AMENDED—LICENSES—TOWN BOUNDARIES, 1829—THE FIVE WARDS—ELECTIONS 1820 TO 1841 INCLUSIVE—CANAL AND OTHER STATISTICS—CHOLERA—SEELY'S BASIN—PEASLEY'S GARDEN—NEW BRIDGES—COOPER HYDRAULIC—CHANGE OF MAD RIVER—CANAL EXTENSION—DAYTON HYDRAULIC COMPANY—HARRISON CONVENTION—CLAY CONVENTION—CITY CHARTER—MARKETS—SCRAPS OF HISTORY—ELECTIONS 1841 TO 1853, INCLUSIVE—STATISTICS.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

RECORD of elections, proceedings of Council and reports of expenditures, from 1805 to 1829, have been misplaced or lost; at least they cannot now be found at the City Clerk's office. What information we have, therefore, is gathered from other sources. With the exception of the year 1822, we give a complete list of the officers of the town from 1820 to 1841, inclusive:

March 4, 1820, H. G. Phillips was elected President of the Select Council; George S. Houston, Recorder; Trustees, Aaron Baker, Luther Bruen, David Henderson, William Huffman, John Steele.

1821.—Election March 3. Matthew Patton, President; George S. Houston, Recorder; Trustees, Henry Brown, Luther Bruen, Aaron Baker, Ralph Wilson, John Dodson. At that election there were 280 votes cast.

1822.—E. Stebbins was Marshal.

1823.—Election March 1. John Compton, President; Joseph H. Conover, Recorder; Trustees, Luther Bruen, O. B. Conover, E. Brabham, George Harris, N. Wilson.

1824.—Election March 6. John Compton, President; John W. Van Cleve, Recorder; Trustees, Elisha Brabham, John Burns, Job Haines, William Patterson, David Stout.

1825.—Election April 5. Simeon Broadwell, President; Warren Munger, Recorder; Trustees, Dr. John Steele, Matthew Patton, Nathaniel Wilson, William Roth, John Lehman.

The receipts and disbursements for the year ending March 6 were as follows:

Receipts, $487.65. Disbursements—Paid for fire engine, $226; Marshal's salary, 1824, $25; sign for engine house, $8; sundries, $73.02½; cash in treasury $155.62½. Total, $487.65

1826.—Election March 4. Elisha Brabham, President; Robert J. Skinner, Recorder; Trustees, Dr. John Steele, Matthew Patton, William Roth, Alexander Grimes, Peter Baer.

1827.—Election March 3. Dr. John Steele, President; Robert J. Skinner, Recorder; Trustees, O. B. Conover, William Huffman, D. Stout, T. Morrison, N. Wilson.

1828.—Election March 1. Dr. John Steele, President; John W. Van Cleve, Recorder; Trustees, N. Wilson, O. B. Conover, T. Morrison, D. Stout, W. Huffman.

The charter of the town was amended by the Legislature in the winter of 1828–29. By the amendment, no one was entitled to vote at the town elections except "free white male freeholders, or householders, over twenty

one years of age, who have resided within the corporation one year next preceding the election." By the act, power was given the Town Council to license grocers, retail and wholesale liquor dealers, beer, ale and porter houses; to license and regulate all houses of public entertainment other than taverns, with power to regulate and suspend all such licensed places."

The following is the result of the first election held under this amended charter, at the court house, Saturday, March 6, 1829:

Mayor, John Folkerth; Recorder, David Winters; Trustees, Nathaniel Wilson, James Slaght, John Rench, Luther Bruen, William Atkins.

The boundaries of the town at that time were as follows: "On the west and north, the Miami River; on the south, the section line running from the Miami, near the south end of Patterson's pond, eastwardly to a stone in the woods, near Wayne street; on the east, the half-section line which crossed Third street, at the forks of the Springfield and Xenia roads; on the north, the section line running from a point near the aqueduct, westwardly across the canal and Mad River, to a point on the west bank of the Miami, opposite the lower end of the first island up from Mad River, near the stump of a hollow sycamore, about ten feet in diameter."

November 24, an ordinance was passed dividing the town into five wards.

The First Ward was bounded on the north by the Miami and Mad River, on the east by the corporation line, on the south by Second street, and on the west by Jefferson street.

Second Ward, north and west by the river, east by Jefferson street, and south by Second street.

Third Ward, north by Second street, west by the river, east by Jefferson street, and south by the south line of the Market alley and a line running due west from that to the river.

Fourth Ward, west by the river, north by a line running from the river due east, to the south line of the Market alley, and by that south line to Jefferson street; thence north to Third street, and by Third street east to the corporation line; east by the corporation line; south by Fifth street.

Fifth Ward, north by Fifth street, east, south and west by the corporation line.

Nearly the entire improvements of the town were west of Mill and St. Clair streets, to the river, and north of South street (now named Sixth street) to the river.

1830.—Election March 4. Mayor, John W. Van Cleve; E. W. Davies, Recorder; Trustees, First Ward, Elisha Brabham; Second, Abraham Darst; Third, Robert J. Skinner; Fourth, Nathaniel Wilson; Fifth, Thomas Brown.

1831.—Election March 5. Mayor, John W. Van Cleve; Edward W. Davies, Recorder; Trustees, First Ward, Thomas Clegg; Second, Charles R. Greene; Third, David Hawthorne; Fourth, Nathaniel Wilson; Fifth, Beniah Tharp.

1832.—Election March 3. Mayor, John W. Van Cleve; F. F. Carrell, Recorder; Trustees, First Ward, C. G. Swain; Second, John Compton; Third, Dr. John Steele; Fourth, Nathaniel Wilson; Fifth, Beniah Tharp.

1833.—Election March 2. Mayor, Dr. Job Haines; Rev. David Winters, Recorder; Trustees, First Ward, Alexander Grimes; Second, Henry A. Pierson; Third, Jacob Leeds; Fourth, David Davis; Fifth, Thomas Brown.

1834.—Election March 1. Mayor, Henry Stoddard; Rev. D. Winters, Recorder; Trustees, First Ward, A. Grimes; Second, H. A. Pierson; Third, James Stover; Fourth, N. Wilson; Fifth, David Pruden.

1835.—Election March 7. Mayor, John Anderson; Rev. D. Winters, Recorder; Trustees, First Ward, Samuel Foley; Second, Levi B. Jones; Third, James Stover; Fourth, John Engle; Fifth, Henry Slaght.

1836.—Election March 5. Mayor, Daniel W. Wheelock; Rev. D. Winters, Recorder; Trustees, First Ward, S. Foley; Second, Dr. Edwin Smith; Third, Richard Green; Fourth, David Stone; Fifth, Henry Slaght.

1837.—Election March 4. Mayor, D. W. Wheelock; John Mills, Recorder; Council, First Ward, John Lehman; Second, Dr. E. Smith; Third, R. Green; Fourth, J. Engle; Fifth, Augustus George.

1838.—Election March 3. Mayor, D. W. Wheelock; Joseph Davidson, Recorder; Council, First Ward, J. Lehman; Second, Robert C. Schenck; Third, Frederick Boyer; Fourth, J. Engle; Fifth, J. Malambre.

1839.—Election March 2. Mayor, William J. McKinney; J. Davidson, Recorder; Council, First Ward, S. Foley; Second, John Mills; Third, George Owen; Fourth, J. Engle; Fifth, J. Malambre.

1840.—Election March 7. Mayor, William J. McKinney; James McDaniel, Recorder; Council, First Ward, Henry Kimes; Second, Isaac Demarest; Third, Henry L. Brown; Fourth, Edward W. Davies; Fifth, J. Malambre.

1841.—Election March 6. Mayor, Morris Seely; A. M. Bolton, Recorder; Council, First Ward, H. Kimes; Second, John Garner; Third, H. L. Brown; Fourth, E. W. Davies; Fifth, J. Malambre.

These officers served only till the City Charter took effect in May following.

CANAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

In 1825, there were 497 passengers through Dayton by stage; after the canal was completed, competition between the stage and packet lines became very active. In 1831 there were 6,219 passengers through Dayton by stage; and from Cincinnati to Dayton by packet, from March 3 to November 30, 7,065; the number going from Dayton could not be ascertained.

The three first year's shipments of produce by canal, were as follows:

Flour, 1829, 27,121 barrels; 1830, 56,864 barrels; 1831, 59,550 barrels. Whisky, 1829, 7,378 barrels; 1830, 7,142 barrels; 1831, 5,602 barrels. Pork, 1829, 3,429 barrels; 1830, 2,497 barrels; 1831, 4,244 barrels. Oil, 1829, 423 barrels; 1830, 281 barrels; 1831, 344 barrels.

During the year 1831, 563,000 pounds of bacon and bulk pork were shipped in addition to the amount packed in barrels. Boats landed along the west bank of the canal from First street to Sixth; the packet landing was between Second and Third streets.

In 1828, seventy buildings were erected in Dayton; in 1829, ninety-nine; in 1830, eighty-one; in 1831, fifty of brick and sixty-two frames. In 1829, the only improvements east of the canal and south of Fifth street, were the old "Mother Hess" house on the east side of Brown street at the alley south of Sixth; the Beniah Tharp and George Shartel houses, lower down on Brown street, and some cabins farther east, occupied by colored people.

Mr. Thomas Brown's brick yards were on Brown street, from Hess street south to New Brown street.

In 1833, there were 1,001 buildings in the town.

In February 1837, there were twenty-nine mechanics' shops, capital, $77,000; nine manufactories, capital, $150,000; twenty-one groceries, capital, $364,000; twenty-two dry goods stores, capital, $203,000; two confectioneries, capital, $1,800; two hardware stores, capital, $20,000; four drug stores, capital, $12,600; two book stores, capital, $12,000; four iron stores, capital, $12,000; forty-one miscellaneous establishments, $36,200; total, $888,600. The hard times checked progress and improvements; the Town Council graded, graveled and improved, business was extended, the public square was planted with forest trees; fifty-six brick and thirty-three frame buildings were erected in 1838.

The frame tavern kept by John S. Wolff, on the south side of Second street,

east of Ludlow, was in 1829 given the name of the Farmers' Hotel; afterward it was callad the Farmers' and Mechanics', and was always well patronized by country people, from the fact, that in the rear, was a large feed yard and barn. The Franklin House, southwest corner Main and Second streets, also had good feed yard and barn.

Edmund Browning, moved from Columbus, Ohio, with his family to Dayton, and opened the National Hotel on Third street, April 13, 1830, and kept it until 1836, at which time he moved to Indianapolis and kept the Washington Hotel.

The name of the National Hotel was changed to that of the Voorhees House in January, 1848; and about ten years later was called the Phœnix House, and is now occupied as part of the Beckel House; it is the brick building adjoining the new Beckel building on Third street.

The Travelers Inn was the three story brick, south side of First street, near St. Clair, opened by John Lehman, in April, 1832.

The Lafayette House stood in the center of the block, north side of Third street, between Jefferson and St. Clair.

The Montgomery House, northeast corner of the Canal and Third streets was built several years after the canal was opened, and did a flourishing trade in canal packet times.

Swaynie's Hotel, south side of First street, at the east corner of Race street, was built by Alexander Swaynie in 1838–39, and opened by him in April, 1839. The house was fitted throughout with carpets of Dayton manufacture, and was always a first-class hotel in all of its appointments and keeping.

November 5, 1831, 250 Seneca Indians camped at the big spring on the north side of Mad River, and three days afterward left for Cincinnati to be sent West by the Government.

In February, 1832, there was great destruction of property by a flood in the Miami; the bridge at Miamisburg was the only one left in good condition from its source to the Ohio. The middle pier of the Dayton bridge at Bridge street was washed out, the dams were very much injured, and most of the fencing in the bottom lands was swept away. The flood in the Ohio River at the same time also did great damage, and especially at Cincinnati, where the homes of many poor people were washed away; the citizens of Dayton raised $202 by subscription, which amount was sent by John W. Van Cleve, Mayor of Dayton, to the Mayor of Cincinnati, to aid in relieving the sufferers.

In the Jackson campaign of 1832, the Locofocos had a great barbecue here, on the commons north of Third street between St. Clair street and the canal; an ox was roasted, speeches were made and the crowd fairly took the town.

German people began to come to Dayton, in numbers in 1833.

THE CHOLERA.

As a matter of precaution, the Town Council, in June, 1832, appointed sanitary committees in each of the wards, with power to compel people to clean up their property. There were but two fatal cases that year. In the summer of 1833, the dread disease spread throughout the valley, making its appearance in Dayton the first week of June. Within the next three months there were thirty-three fatal cases.

May 18, 1849, there was one fatal case of cholera in Dayton; then the next six fatal cases about the middle of June, were at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel on Second street. Business was almost entirely suspended until September, and within that time there were about three hundred deaths, many deaths every day. A Board of Health was appointed, a cholera hospital established and every effort made to check the epidemic, and every attention shown by the

relief committees, to the sick and dead. Appropriations for supplies were made by the City Council; the streets and alleys were white from quantities of lime that was scattered in them, liberal contributions were made at the churches and by the citizens generally. Physicians and citizens stood at their posts faithfully and bravely; two of the physicians, Drs. Silas H. Smith and John Hall, were stricken while visiting their patients, and died with the cholera.

While there was great dread of the disease, there was no panic; very few if any of the people left the city. The epidemic raged throughout this and neighboring counties.

SEELY'S BASIN.

The canal built by Morris Seely in 1832, and first known as Seely's Basin, then Seely's folly, Seely's ditch, the old ditch, and now as "the ditch," was an enterprise intended by Mr. Seely to benefit the property through which it ran.

The water was taken from the canal at the east side of Wayne street, immediately at the bridge, then running south along the east side of Wayne to near Lodwick street (Fifth), thence southeasterly across Lodwick to Simpson street, and east along the north side of Simpson, crossing Plum and Pearl streets where a basin was formed extending up to Lodwick street (Fifth). From Simpson street, the race led south between Mad River and Pearl streets, crossing Wayne at Richard street and following its present course to Warren street and to the old basin at the Fair Ground Hill.

Mr. Seely's vision was that property along this race, especially where wharves and docks could be constructed, would be greatly enhanced in value.

PEASLEY'S GARDEN.

The old "pleasure garden," west side of Warren street, at the south side of Seely's Basin, was established by A. M. Peasley, in 1833, rented in May, 1834, by Robert McMurray, and, in 1837, by C. M. Riley and I. Harrison. Parties were taken to the garden in boats down the canal to the basin, where the horse forded the canal, and towed the boat up the basin to the garden.

NEW BRIDGES.

January 28, 1834, plans were advertised for, for a wooden covered bridge over the Miami River, at North Main street. June 4, 1835, the County Commissioners appropriated $600 toward building the bridge, the balance was raised by subscription, and in 1836 the bridge was opened for travel. In 1870, the old wooden bridge was torn down, and the present iron structure erected and finished in 1871.

In 1833, the Dayton & Western Bridge Company was organized to build a bridge over the Miami River at the fording of the Germantown road, below Fourth street, in Dayton. But the probability that if the National road should be located through Dayton, or a pike parallel to it be built, that the Miami River would be bridged at a point above Fourth street, influenced the abandonment of the project. March 12, 1838, subscription books were opened for stock in the Dayton Third street Bridge Company. In June, the County Commissioners subscribed for $1,000 of stock for the county. The company was organized as follows: Jacob D. Lowe, President; P. Aughinbaugh, Henry Van Tuyl, J. Wunderlich, Valentine Winters, Directors; and in the summer of 1839, it was opened as a toll bridge. The iron extension was built by the city in 1866–67.

THE COOPER HYDRAULIC.

The old saw-mill race, extending from the southwest corner of First and Madison streets, to a point near Fifth street, between the two canals, marked

the level from which the ground fell toward the west. In 1838, E. W. Davies and Alexander Grimes, as agents of Mrs. L. C. Cooper, built the hydraulic, 700 feet long, fifty feet wide, with twelve feet head, between Third and Fifth streets, west of Wyandot street.. Since the change in the channel of Mad River, this hydraulic has been fed direct from the canal.

CHANGE OF MAD RIVER.

A bend in Mad River at the northeast corner of the town, extended south from the aqueduct to first street, and along that street, crossing what is now Keowee and Meigs streets, thence in a northwest direction, crossing Taylor street south of Water street, and on across Water street to and uniting with the Miami River at a point about four hundred feet south of the present mouth of the Mad River.

A bayou extended from the Miami River up the present channel of Mad River to the Keowee street bridge, where, at that time, a log bridge crossed the bayou, thence southeast to a big spring near Mad River. Between the present Keowee street river bridge and the old bridge near the corner of Water and Taylor streets, over a marshy stretch there was a long, low log bridge. On both sides of Mad River there were a number of large, deep springs of delightful water, and the surrounding thickets were fine hunting grounds for wild ducks and turkeys.

In 1840, Edward W. Davies and Alexander Grimes, as Trustees of the estate of D. Z. Cooper, caused a survey to be made for the new channel of Mad River, from the aqueduct straight to the Miami River. They began the work early the next year, and completed it late in the fall of 1842, and during that winter water was turned into the new channel.

In 1841, while excavation for the new river bed was in progress, the County Commissioners built the abutments for the new bridge, and, in August, contracted with Uriah John for a double tracked, wooden covered bridge across Mad River, at the Troy road ford. The cost of the abutments was $856.68, and of the bridge $3,588. It was completed in April, 1843. The iron extension to the bridge was built to widen the channel in 1869.

CANAL EXTENSION.

After the change in the channel of Mad River, the canal was extended from First street up to the junction near the aqueduct. The work was completed in 1845.

DAYTON HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

October, 1844, H. G. Phillips, Daniel Beckel, J. D. Phillips and Samuel D. Edgar, under the firm name of Phillips, Beckel & Co., advertised for bids for construction of the hydraulic from Smithville, three miles up Mad River, to Dayton. In 1845, they were incorporated as the Dayton Hydraulic Company, and the work was completed, bringing into the city the water-power now known as the upper hydraulic.

HARRISON CONVENTION.

The great Whig Convention at Dayton September 10, 1840, was a gathering of Whigs from all over Ohio. Wednesday night, September 9, Gen. William H. Harrison and party were entertained by Jonathan Harshman, Sr., at his residence in Mad River Township. At 7 o'clock the next morning the party were met by the military and crowds of people, at the forks of the Troy and Springfield pikes. The roads were jammed with a mass of people in wagons, on horseback and afoot. The military escort, in command of Capt. William Bomberger, of the Dayton Grays, consisted of the Citizen's Guards, of Cincinnati; Butler Guards, of Hamilton, Piqua Light Infantry, Dayton

Grays, and Washington Artillery, of Dayton. Gen. Harrison and staff, with Gov. Metcalf and staff, of Kentucky, rode at the head of the great column of delegations. The line of march was west on First street to Main street, south to Third. At the corner of Third and Main the procession passed in review, and continued the march on out to the hill east of Front street, north of Third, where the meeting was held. The city was gayly decorated with flags, and everything arranged for a great gala day.

CLAY CONVENTION.

The convention of 1842 was even more numerously attended than that of 1840. It was estimated that there were 120,000 strangers here. Delegations came overland from Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. Military companies were present from every part of Ohio. September 28, delegations with flags, decorations, militia, and artillery began to arrive. Music from the bands, church choirs and glee clubs could be heard in all directions. At night meetings were organized in every part of the town. Private houses were thrown open for the entertainment of the people. Henry Clay stayed the night of the 28th with Thomas Corwin, at E. Doolittle's Tavern, in Centerville. All of that night and the next morning the roads leading to Dayton from all directions were filled with the marching delegations. At 9 o'clock in the morning, Senator Clay, with Mr. Corwin and a large, mounted escort were met at the junction of Warren and Jefferson streets by the great procession of delegations, military and civic societies and trade representations. The procession was marched through the principal streets, and halted at the east end of the Market House where, from a platform, the reception speeches and responses were made. Houses, yards, streets and alleys were crowded with people. The meeting was held at the hill near the west end of Union street. Dinner was provided by the ladies of the county for the immense crowd, on two great tables, each 800 feet long.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The town receipts from all sources for the year ending March 8, 1841, were $6,094; disbursements, $6,087.09; cash remaining in the treasury, $6.91.

The City Charter for Dayton was granted, March 8, 1841, subject to a vote of the people. The limits of the city and township were made the same. The number of councilmen were increased to two from each ward. Monday, May 3, the election was held; 382 votes were cast in favor of the adoption of the new charter; 378 against; so that Dayton became a city by a majority of four votes. The first election under the charter was held Saturday, May 22; the polls were opened at 12 M.; closed at 4 P. M.

The First Ward polls were at the Exchange Hotel; Judges, George A. Hatfield, William Simms; Clerk, James Douglass.

Second Ward, at Smith's four-story building, northwest corner Main and Second streets; Judges, James Perrine, Abram Darst; Clerk, D. G. Greene.

Third Ward, at the court house; Judges, Peter Aughinbaugh, George Newcom; Clerk, G. W. Dickson.

Fourth Ward, James Elliott's shop, northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets; Judges, James Elliott, Nathaniel Wilson; Clerk, John G. Lowe.

Fifth Ward, at A. S. Richardson's, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets; Judges, Ziba Crawford, A. S. Richardson; Clerk, John Reeves.

At that election there were 902 votes cast; William J. McKinney was elected Mayor; Ephraim Broadwell, Marshal; David Stout, Treasurer; Councilmen, First Ward, Henry Kimes, Samuel T. Harker; Second Ward, Peter Odlin, Samuel McPherson; Third Ward, Henry L. Brown, David Winters;

John Temple

(DECEASED)

Fourth Ward, David Davis, John Engle; Fifth Ward, Madison Munday, Henry Strickler.

The ward boundaries were changed in 1842, but the number of Wards was not increased until in November, 1848, the Sixth Ward was formed.

MARKETS AND CITY HALL.

In June, 1841, flour was selling at $3.50 per barrel; whisky, 15 cents a gallon.

As a committee of stockholders, in October, 1843; I. Meriam, Alexander Swaynie, Dr. J. A. Walters and William Trebein, received proposals for the construction of the new market-house, north of Third street, between Webster and Sears streets. The building was shortly afterward erected, and in 1848 it was bought by the city and controlled as other markets, but was never very well patronized. It remained empty for a number of years, and was finally torn down to give place to the present militia armory.

In the summer of 1850, the question of building a market-house in the southwestern part of the city began to be agitated, but it was not until the fall of 1865 that anything was accomplished. At that time, the Wayne street market-house was built by a stock company, on the ditch, at the south side of that street, and opened in March, 1866. It was afterward enlarged, and is still owned by the company, organized as follows: President, George W. Shaw; Vice President, Isaac Hale; Secretary, Eugene Wuichet; Treasurer, L. Butz, Sr.; Directors, James Turner, John Lytle, Peter Lentz.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

The first "minstrel show" in Dayton, was at the National Hotel the evening of June 14, 1841. The entertainment began at 9 P. M.; admission, 25 cents. A Mr. Coleman personated "Bone Squash," the delineator of European character, and also rendered the negro song, "Carolina Boys."

The draymen, in June, 1841, petitioned Council to impose a license, and hold draymen responsible for goods damaged while in their charge. (Signed) Alexander Getzendanner, James Hall, William Allen, S. L. Broadwell, William McKee, Thomas Eater.

The passenger route East, during the spring and summer of 1841, was by stage to Hebron, in Licking County, thence by canal-packet to Cleveland, steamer to Buffalo, then by the Erie Canal and Hudson River to New York City.

Eleven hours was the time required to make the trip to Cincinnati by stage, but in the spring of 1842 competition with the packet-lines reduced the time to seven hours. In 1846, the stages left for Cincinnati at daylight, and would make the trip *via* Centreville and Lebanon; another stage left at 2 P. M., arriving at Cincinnati after midnight. Packets left daily, north and south.

A daily omnibus line was established in September, 1847, and made the trip *via* Miamisburg, Franklin, Monroe, Sharon and Reading to Cincinnati in seven hours; fare, $2, which, by reason of competition, was reduced to $1.

A number of Dayton ladies, in 1843, began the effort to establish an Orphan Asylum. On the 4th of July of that year, they held a picnic for the benefit of the project. The asylum was located on the hill, north of Union street, between Main and Warren streets. The institution was changed to the Widow's Home after the County Orphan Asylum was established.

The old Bridge street bridge, that had been barely passable for three years, was swept away by the high water in December, 1852. The flood did much other damage along the Miami, Stillwater and Mad Rivers.

The present wooden bridge at Bridge street was built in 1856; the iron extension was built in 1870. The flood of 1866 demonstrated the fact that the water-way through the city should be widened; therefore, the bridges at Keowee, Bridge and Third streets were lengthened.

ELECTIONS 1841 TO 1853.

At the city election held December 31, 1841, the following officers were elected: Mayor, William J. McKinney; Marshal, E. Broadwell; Treasurer, David Stout; Councilmen, First Ward, David A. Wareham, J. G. Stutsman; Second Ward, Peter Odlin, William F. Comly; Third Ward, Henry L. Brown, Richard Green; Fourth Ward, D. Kiefer, James H. Mitchell; Fifth Ward, Madison Munday, Henry Strickler. Peter Odlin was elected President of Council, and A. M. Bolton, Clerk.

Election December 31, 1842. Councilmen, First Ward, George C. Davis; Second Ward, Peter Odlin; Third Ward, William Huffman; Fourth Ward, Henry Kissinger; Fifth Ward, John Painter; Peter Odlin was re-elected President, and A. M. Bolton, Clerk.

Election December 29, 1843. Mayor, William J. McKinney; E. Broadwell, Marshal; D. Stout, Treasurer; Councilmen, First Ward, J. G. Stutsman; Second Ward, William F. Comly; Third Ward, Henry L. Brown; Fourth Ward, David Davis; Fifth Ward, Henry Strickler; Peter Odlin was re-elected President, and A. M. Bolton, Clerk.

Election December 27, 1844. Councilmen, First Ward, G. C. Davis; Second Ward, Peter Odlin; Third Ward, Hiram Wyatt; Fourth Ward, Henry Kissinger; Fifth Ward, Richard Chambers; Peter Odlin was re-elected President, and A. M. Bolton, Clerk.

Election December 24, 1845. Mayor, William J. McKinney; Marshal, E. Broadwell; Treasurer, D. Stout; Councilmen, First Ward, J. G. Stutsman; Second Ward, William F. Comly; Third Ward, Adam Spiece; Fourth Ward, Jacob Malambre; Fifth Ward, Samuel Marshall; Peter Odlin was re-elected President, A. M. Bolton, Clerk. Peter Odlin resigned November 13, 1846, and John Howard was elected to fill the vacancy.

Election December 25, 1846. Councilmen, First Ward, J. H. Achey; Second Ward, John Howard; Third Ward, S. M. Sullivan; Fourth Ward, Henry Kissinger; Fifth Ward, D. S. Raymond; John Howard was chosen President of Council, and A. M. Bolton, Clerk.

Election December 31, 1847. Mayor, George W. Bomberger; Treasurer, David Stout; Councilmen, First Ward, J. G. Stutsman Second Ward, William F. Comly; Third Ward, B. Gilbert; Fourth Ward, Jonathan Kenney; Fifth Ward, A. E. McClure; John Howard, President. A. M. Bolton, Clerk.

Mayor Bomberger died June 21, 1848, and the City Council appointed John Howard, Mayor, and E. Fowler to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Howard; J. G. Stutsman was elected President of Council.

Election December 29, 1848. Councilmen, First Ward, Adam Pritz; Second Ward, Henry Herrman; Third Ward, R. A. Kerfoot; Fourth Ward, Jacob Richmond; Fifth Ward, Wesley Boren; Sixth Ward, W. N. Love, one year; William John, two years; William F. Comly, President; William C. Bartlett, Clerk. May 25, 1849, D. S. Raymond was elected to fill the vacancy in Council caused by the resignation of William John of the Sixth Ward.

July 14, Henry L. Brown, vice B. Gilbert of the Third Ward.

July 20, M. Rakestraw, vice A. E. McClure of the Fifth Ward.

Election December 28, 1849. Mayor, John Howard; Treasurer, D. Stout; Councilmen, First Ward, Samuel Taylor; Second Ward, William F. Comly; Third Ward, Mark Reed; Fourth Ward, Jonathan Kenney; Fifth Ward, F. C.

Baker; Sixth Ward, W. N. Love; William F. Comly, President, William C. Bartlett, Clerk.

June, 1850, Henry Beichler was elected to represent the Fifth Ward, vice F. C. Baker resigned.

August 9, Andrew Gump was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. A. Kerfoot of the Third Ward.

Election December 27, 1850. Councilmen, First Ward, A. Decker; Second Ward, J. B. Chapman; Third Ward, Jonathan Harshman; Fourth Ward, Methusaleh Worman; Fifth Ward, Wesley Boren; Sixth Ward, A. E. McClure; William F. Comly, President; William C. Bartlett, Clerk.

Election December 26, 1851. Mayor, John Howard; Treasurer, D. Stout; Councilmen, First Ward, Louis Heintz; Second Ward, Joseph T. Reed; Third Ward, John H. Achey; Fourth Ward, Jonathan Kenney; Fifth Ward, James Turner; Sixth Ward, W. N. Love; Jonathan Kenney, President; George W. Malambre, Clerk.

The ordinance to change city elections from December to April, was passed December 3, 1852, and officers whose terms expired in December, held over until the first Monday in April, 1853.

Election April 4, 1853. Mayor, John Howard; Treasurer, D. Stout; City Solicitor, F. Collins; Councilmen, First Ward, B. M. Ayres; Second Ward, John B. Chapman; Third Ward, Nicholas Ohmer; Fourth Ward, Jacob Richmond; Fifth Ward, Samuel Marshall; Sixth Ward, A. E. McClure; President, Jonathan Kenney; George W. Malambre, Clerk.

Officers of the city of Dayton, from 1854 to 1882, inclusive:

Mayors.—1854–55, George M. Young; 1856–59, D. W. Iddings: 1860–63, W. H. Gillespi; 1864–65; E. C. Ellis; 1866–67, Jonathan Kenney; 1868–69, C. L. Baumann; 1870–71, James D. Morrison; 1872–73, W. H. Sigman; 1874–75, Lawrence Butz, Jr.; 1876–77, William H. Rouzer; 1878–79, Lawrence Butz, Jr.; 1880–81, Frank M. Hosier; 1882, John Miller.

Clerks.—1854, G. W. Malambre; 1855, David A. Houk; 1856–59, Fielding Loury (resigned, and A. A. Butterfield elected June 14, 1859); 1860–63, Anthony Stephens; 1864–67, J. U. Kreidler; 1868, J. A. Leonhard; 1869, Anthony Stephens; 1870, D. H. Dryden; 1871, Anthony Stephens; 1872–74, A. A. Butterfield; 1875, Nicholas Metz; 1876–77, A. H. Whyte; 1878, Nicholas Metz; 1879–82, George M. Lane.

Treasurers.—1854–55, David Stout; 1856, A. V. Stansifer; 1857–58, Fielding Loury; 1859–60, C. C. Kiefer; 1861, James Anderton; 1862, D. W. Reese; since which time the County Treasurer has also acted as treasurer of the city.

Marshals.—1854, William Stover; 1855, S. L. Broadwell; 1856–58, Samuel Richards; 1859–61, William Hannan; 1862–63, S. B. Cain; 1864–67, Isaac Hale; 1868–72, John Ryan. The office was then abolished, the duties devolving upon the Chief of Police

STATISTICS.

In 1841, there were at and near Dayton, five cotton factories, two carpet factories, two carding machines, one hat factory, five flour mills, three chopping mills, five saw-mills, one gun barrel factory, two oil mills, two paper mills, one last and peg factory, two turning lathes, four foundries and machine shops, four soap and candle factories, one clock factory, four distilleries, two breweries, thirty carpenter shops, ten boot and shoe makers, six harness shops, five tanneries, eighteen tailor shops, nine blacksmiths, five carriage and wagon shops, four cooper shops, five tinners and coppersmiths, three hatters, four chair factories, two rope walks, six bakeries, eight cabinet shops, four gunsmiths, one glove factory, two locksmiths, twelve plasterers, one sash and blind

factory, six jewelry shops, one cap factory, four stone yards, twenty-five painters, two mill-stone shops, four stove stores, three stone quarries, four brick yards, five drug stores, one hardware store, three iron stores, three book stores, twenty-two dry goods stores, thirty-one groceries, four lumber yards, one insurance company, two newspapers, and one bank; 969 mechanics employed; value of manufactures, $624,575.

In 1843, there were nine miles of graded streets in the city, but only about four and a half miles finished from curb to curb. The debt of the city was a little more than $12,000.

In 1845, there were in the city 880 brick buildings, 1,086 frames, and six stone houses; total, 1,972; fourteen taverns, two boat yards, fifteen freight canal boats, owned here, and six packets, three bridges over the Miami, one over Mad River, ten wooden canal bridges, and one stone bridge, three newspapers—*Journal*, *Empire*, *Transcript*; one railroad, four miles long, for hauling stone from the quarry in Van Buren Township to the canal; three coal yards, five livery stables, five pork houses, fifteen churches—two Presbyterian, two Lutheran, two Methodist, one each Episcopal, Dunker, Christian, German Reformed, Catholic, Disciples, African Baptist, Allbright Baptist. The Universalists held services in the court house, and there were other church societies, but they had no church buildings. There were two public schoolhouses, and three other public schools held in rented buildings, one of them German, one female seminary, one academy, and a number of private schools.

The old court house and jail buildings were sold for $864, at auction, in October of that year; the buildings were torn down the next spring.

CHAPTER V.

VILLAGE PLATS AND OTHER LOCALITIES—MEXICAN WAR—FLOOD OF 1847—THE CITY IN 1850—MINOR EVENTS—CENSUS—BANKS.

VILLAGE PLATS AND OTHER LOCALITIES.

PIERSON was platted by Joseph Pierce, as agent for Samuel W. Davis and Thomas D. Clarke, June 16, 1818, sixty-four lots north of the Miami River and opposite the Dayton bridge. Bridge street. The plat was vacated but about 1850 was replatted by Barnett, Arnold and Jordan, as now in the Tenth Ward and known as Dayton View.

Patterson's Pond is between the canal and river west of the Fair Ground Hill.

Brick Pasture (Brick Lot), comprising thirty-seven acres of land now within the First Ward, was platted by D. Z. Cooper and David Stone and sold at auction August 6, 1836.

Oregon, now in the Fifth Ward, was platted in eighty lots in the spring of 1845.

Saint Anne's Hill was the high ground from the corner of McLean and Eagle streets north to Third street.

Pennsylvania extended south of Second street and the canal to Ludlow street and east from the canal at Webster street to Saint Anne's Hill.

Lowry street was the extension of Fifth street east of the canal to Wayne street. Ludlow street was the extension of Lowry street, east to the corporation line.

Bittersweet included the territory around the corner of Patterson and Brown streets.

North Dayton, north of Mad River and now known as Texas, was platted in thirty-seven lots by Samuel T. Harker, proprietor, in October, 1841.

McPherrontown, now either of Main street north of the Miami River, was platted in thirty-four lots by Samuel M. Pearson, proprietor, February 1, 1845.

Monroe, in thirty-nine lots, Third street east of Williams street, was platted by Bennett & Williams, proprietors, February 22, 1845.

New Mexico, in the same locality, was [illegible] afterward platted.

West Dayton, eighty-one lots, Third and Williams streets, was platted by Henry Van Tuyl, L. W. H. Boon and Jesse K. Christopher, proprietors, in April, 1845.

Patterson, better known as Brownsburg, west of the Miami River and south of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, was platted by R. P. Brown, in forty-one lots in October, 1852.

Miami City, down West Ludlow street to the railroad and immediately west of the Miami River, was platted by George Moon and Joseph Barnett, proprietors, May 1st, 1854.

Africa was along Stone's Basin, at Wayne street.

The coal yards were at the basin just south of Phillips Hill.

Phillips Hill was the high ground at the south end of the present Fair Grounds.

The head of the Basin was the business locality at the canal and First street. The Basin was the canal from Third to First street.

The State Basin was that part of the canal since filled up and now occupied

by the Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad as freight yard, east of the canal and north of Third street.

The State dam is on Mad River above the aqueduct.

Steele's dam, built after 1825, is in the Miami River a mile above the mouth of Mad River.

Steele's Hill was the high ground north of the Miami River, on the State road, from the Bridge street bridge around to the Covington pike.

The "commons," from 1845 to 1855, was the unincloscd ground west of Ludlow street to the river, and south of the old graveyard.

The ball grounds, from 1850 to 1860, were south of Fourth street and west of Perry; now they are south of Fifth street and west of the river.

The circus grounds, until about the year 1860, were in the triangle east of Wayne street between the canal and Third street; since that time, shows under canvas have been given south of Hickory street and west of Wayne; but that part of the city is being so rapidly improved, that the location has been changed to the lower end of Brown street north of Rubicon Creek.

For the past forty years, the favorite bathing places have been at the "clay banks" in the Miami, a quarter of a mile south of the Washington street bridge; at the "tumbles" in the race, at the foot of Prairie street; at the "suck" in the Miami, at the lower point of an island above the Third street river bridge; at the "log" just above the mouth of Wolf Creek, in the Miami and Mad River at their confluence; at the "flats" in the Miami, above Mad River and in the deeper pools above the city, in both of the rivers.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Dayton as the county seat, and as the center of population, was naturally the rallying point for enlistment of soldiers, and of rendezvous for troops in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion, yet the history of events in each of the three wars named, properly belongs in the county history.

Company organizations for the Mexican war had been partially effected before the call for troops was issued; yet when the call was issued, men from all parts of the county responded. Dayton was the center of the exciting events.

Militiamen were greatly interested in the military movements on the Rio Grande, and in the probability of a call being issued for volunteers.

The evening of May 20, 1846, the Dayton National Guard at their armory on Second street were addressed by Capt. Hormell, in a brief and patriotic speech, at the close of which, he called for volunteers for the war, and in response, the whole company stepped to the front for enlistment.

A number of the Dayton Dragoons, Capt. Giddings, signed a roll for enlistment. Maj Thomas B Tilton had recruited twenty five of the Dayton Gun Squad. The evening of the 21st a meeting of citizens of the county was held at the City Hall, and from that time men came in from all parts of the county to enlist.

Business in the city was almost entirely suspended from the 27th of May until June 5, and the excitement was kept up until after the departure of Capt Stout's company on the 9th.

THE FLOOD OF 1847.

The rivers were so swollen in the latter part of December 1846 as to excite fears for the safety of property in the lower portions of the city. The waters had been rising for several days, and on January 1, 1847, merchants and manufacturers along the canal, moved stocks and material from the cellars and lower floors to the second stories of the stores and warehouses. The levee was new, and for that reason there was great fear that it could not withstand the great pressure of the waters. About midnight, a general alarm was given, and shortly afterward the old outer levee at the Bridge street bend gave away, and from the rush of the mighty torrent, the new levee was broken through, the waters filling the cellars

and covering the lowlands from the corner of Wilkinson and Water streets, around west of Perry to Fourth street, creeping up Fourth and Fifth streets nearly to Wilkinson, and along Sixth street to Main. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 2d, the levee above the head of Mill street began to wash, the alarm was promptly given, but soon the waters swept down the canal bed, spreading to St. Clair street at Second, and through the alley south of Third street to the market house, down Jefferson street to Sixth, and on Fifth to Main street, leaving only the center of the oldest part of the city above high-water mark. Relief parties were at work all night, on horseback and in boats, rescuing the people from the dwellings in the more exposed portions of the city. Uptown buildings and residences were thrown open for the reception of those who were driven from their homes. It was a bright, clear night, and there were no lives lost or serious accident of any kind. The annoyance was very great, the damage considerable, but being distributed among so many, individual losses were small in comparison to what at first was threatened.

Whatever of provisions and supplies that were left in the cellars, were spoiled; carpets and furniture were damaged, fences, yards and buildings were injured by driftwood and floating timbers, but within a very few days all was cleaned up, and the annoying experience passed.

The levee was shortly afterward strongly reconstructed, and is constantly being strengthened, and since the water-way has been widened, by the bridge extensions, it is believed that there can be no danger to the city from high waters in the future.

THE CITY IN 1850.

Merchants in the various branches of trade in 1850, were Charles Aubert, William Arnold, Jr., William Atkins, J. H. Achey, Thomas Bauman, W. D. Badcock, J. G. Baker, Theodore Barlow, Jesse Boogher, Daniel Beckel, M. Bennett, H. L. Brown, Thomas Brown, W. G. Breene, John Beaver, Henry Best, John Baird, Robert Billet, R. Bickford, John Biddleman, Joseph Bimm, R. H. Bowen, M. Bomberger, Jacob Browning, Samuel Brady, Elisha Brown, S. B. Brown, Joseph Brown, J. Bunstine, H. M. Brown, J. Bundenthal, D. Carrol, Stacy B. Cain, John C. Cain, John Coblentz, Watson Carr, Robert Chambers, J. R. Clark, Samuel Clegg, J. M. Clegg, James Cook, Chambers & Harries, A. Darst, N. B. Darst, David Davis, Jas. B. Dicks, W. Dixon, Doyle, Dickey & Co., J. and J. L. Davison & Co., Daniel Eichelberger, George W. Ells, Ells, Claflin & Co., Charles Ells, Estabrook & Phelps, William Emrick, E. Favorite, H. H. Foster, A. R. H. Folkerth, William Frankenberger, William Gab, C. Ganson, Daniel Garst, D. N. Garrison, Herman Gebhart, Simon Gebhart, F. Gebhart & Sons, Charles George, B. Gilbert & Sons, Anthony Greiner, R. Green, M. Greer, A. Gump, I. F. Howells, John Harries, C. Herchelrode, Job Haines, P. M. Harman, George Hark, Henry Herrman, E. Heathman, William Hepford, Hfestand & Moler, B. Hime, James R. Hoglen, William Huffman, Rd. James, S. W. Jeffries, George Jewell, Allen Jeffers, Jacob Jameson, D. B. Johns, L. Kemp, P. Kelly, L. D. Kerfoot, R. A. Kerfoot, Jonathan Kenney, O. Kittridge, R. J. King, L. Kimball, Kneisley & Bro., Kiefer & Conover, Samuel Kittridge, William Kline, C. Koerner, Ladow & Hamilton, J. D. Loomis & Co., J. Langdon & Bro., F. L. Ladin, T. M. Lewis, H. Lemmermill, L. Leim, C. P. Leonard, N. S. Lockwood, Joseph Martin, William Machir, Samuel Marshall, Jonathan Miller, E. A. Moore, R. D. Martin, William Morton, J. McDaniel, J. P. Moores, John Mount, Munday & Stansifer, E. McCann, Munday & Long, A. C. W. Narwold, George Nauerth, John Nipgen, James Odell, Horatio Oblinger, N. Ohmer, M. Ohmer, Jacob Olwine, C. Ostendorf, William Parrott, J. V. Perrine, Henry Perrine, James Perrine, Perrine & Darst, Phillips & Varian, H. G. Phillips, J. C. Payne, Joseph Plageman, Charles Post, John Powell, A. Pruden, Rogers & Fowler, Benjamin Rapp, John Reeves, E. Reeves, David Rench, C. Ruff, Rench & Chapman, James Sage, John Sayre, V. Schnorrenberger, Joseph Schaeffer, Salvador Schaeffer, Francis Schieble, John Scholl, William Shoemaker, Smith & Dietrich, A. Swaynie, Swain & Mead,

J. M. Sharp, A. Simms, H. D. Silver, George Smith, P. V. Sprague, John Stephens, David Stout, Elias Stout, William Stoner, Shuck & Egry, A. Spohn, J. S. Sayre, B. F. Shoup, Joel Shoup, Ezra Thomas, S. Thresher, William Tweed, Isaac Van Ausdal, Van Cleve & Newell, A. C. Van Doren, Nicholas Voe, [illegible] W. Williams, Winters & Schaeffer, J. A. Walters, Thomas Wilkinson, J. L. Williams, J. W. Wise, Samuel Witherow, Collins Wight, John Wolf, D. Winters, Isaac Wimer, [illegible] pictures, Daniel Yeck, Augustus Zaner, Thomas Zeigaman, [illegible] Beaver, Frederick Boyer, Beatty & Fischer, J. H. Sayer & Spreeman, [illegible] weil, J. Chatterton, Clark & Green, D. M. Cress, [illegible] Conover & Smith, John Colsan, Richard Chambers, Adam Conver, [illegible] W. [illegible] Decker, Charles Decker, P. V. Deary & Elder, V. & T. Eschmeyer, William C. Ealy, John Engle, [illegible] Gosling & Hammond, Lange Geer & J. Hatfield, George A. Garrison, [illegible] Hess, [illegible] Hoover, [illegible] Knues, John Kessler, P. & Mont James B. Mortimer, William [illegible] & Co., Parrott & Clegg, Jerome Pease, W. L. Phillips, Virgil Phillips, [illegible] J. H. Peters, J. F. Reed, Albert Kesler, M. Kesselman, Simon Stern, George W. Shields, William Sprague & Thompson & sons, [illegible] Wiggins & Wiggins, [illegible] Wilt, Jeremiah Wilt, Westerman & Stout, Wise & [illegible] W. A. Wise, & Woodmansee.

There were four newspapers—the *Dayton* [illegible] owned and edited by R. N. and W. F. Casey; the *Western Empire* owned and edited by Wade & Dorsey; the *Pioneer*, owned and edited by William C. Sowers & Co.; the *Montgomery Journal* owned and edited by John Brennan. Their [illegible] was on the west side of Jefferson street, north of First street. The [illegible] Fermenting was on the east side of Ludlow street, near Third.

Peter Doerhoefer and P. J. Porter were proprietors of opposition stage lines. Samuel Reuter was auctioneer.

Livery stables were kept by Bruce Dunn, [illegible] & T. R. [illegible], James Beckett, John Miller, John Wiggins, Kerr & Shoemaker.

The city was well provided with hotels and taverns. The Phoenix House, W. H. Squires, landlord; Swasey House, Alexander Swasey; Montgomery House, C. Foster; Farmers and Mechanics Hotel, John D. Wise; Steinfels House, Conrad Smith; Lafayette House, [illegible] Dayton Hotel, Francis Porter; City Hotel, M. S. [illegible]; [illegible] Haserth, Liberty Hall, Isaac Stover; Union Hotel, [illegible] H. Hood; Harrison House, Hezekiah Bonsall; Universal House, [illegible] St. Charles, N. L. Vail & Co., [illegible] Hotel, P. Stephens; [illegible] House, [illegible] Rowe; Augustus Kesler and P. Shuck had [illegible] in the north end of the Market House. Messrs. Bruce kept [illegible] east of Ludlow street.

There were two [illegible] mercantile [illegible] in the city: [illegible] H. Baker, A. Foster, C. Brockhoff, Joseph Brown, [illegible] Oliver Voss, J. M. Voss, [illegible] Conover, David Goodrich, [illegible] Wood & Gay, William Jiggy, [illegible] Hughes, [illegible] Hughes, Adams Street, Perry [illegible] Thomas, Adams Street, [illegible] Kemptonwood, P. H. Sandgrund, [illegible] [illegible] Sandgrund, [illegible] Saturday Sturdy, Kesler Street, [illegible] [illegible] Pugh, D. B. Van Pelt, H. Wiggins, [illegible] Wise, [illegible] Dayton.

There were [illegible] Jacob Cramming, [illegible] Wise, [illegible] Lawrence H. Sandgrund, Wm. Keesy, William [illegible] Sandgrund, [illegible] M. J. Cowen, Edward W. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Hughes, [illegible] [illegible] Keesy, [illegible] [illegible] Hughes, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Eighteen pounders. P. D. Gurley, Jesse W. Hall, J. C. Cram, W. P. Strickland, J. B. Brunce, D. E. Bloom, D. Winters, W. R. Davis, William Aarens, George Flanders, Samuel Gormon, A. Hardorf, E. W. Humperies, P. Rizer, George Spring, G. Walker, A. P. Frees, F. Snyder.

The four banks were the Dayton Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, Peter Odlin, President, C. G. Swain, Cashier; Dayton Bank, Jonathan Harshman, Sr., President, V. Winters, Cashier. March 31, 1850, Mr. Harshman died, and John Beach was elected President, and John B. Chapman appointed Cashier, vice V. Winters resigned; City Bank, owned by J. O. Shoup and Samuel Tate, Joseph A. Dusang, Cashier; Farmers Bank, owned by Daniel Beckel, Joseph Clegg and William Dickey, under the firm name of Beckel & Co.

The Dayton Hotel Company was incorporated in March, 1850. In July they purchased the ground at the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, and in the fall of the same year began building the Phillips House. The house was opened by Leonard & Potter September 10, 1852, a very elegant and popularly attended ball and supper were given at the hotel, under the management of a large number of the most prominent gentlemen of the city, the evening of October 14; tickets, $5.

MINOR EVENTS.

In July, 1851, a town clock that had been purchased by the City Council was placed in the tower of Wesley Chapel, where it did duty for a number of years, and was then placed in the Second Presbyterian Church steeple.

In sewing machines, the Singer machine was the first exhibited in Dayton. It was brought here October 11, 1851, by S. N. Shear, agent, and of course was an object of great interest to people of all classes.

Clegg's Hall, Third street, now occupied by the Superior Court, was opened to the public in November, 1852.

Beckel Hall, opposite the east end of the market house, Jefferson street, was built in 1852.

CENSUS.

Of the settlers who came to the county, April 1, 1796, eight men, three women, and four girl children and one baby boy, total sixteen, located at Dayton. Within the next three years some of the original settlers moved out, but new-comers increased the population of the hamlet to twenty-three—nine men, seven women and seven children. In April, 1803, the population was shown to be five men, six women and eight children, total nineteen. December 21, 1805, the village had 315 inhabitants; August 10, 1810, 383; June 1, 1820, 1,139; May 1, 1828, 1,607; July 14, 1829, 2,358.

The United States census of 1830 shows the population of the town to have been 2,954 on June 1 of that year. The population had increased to 3,256 on January 1, 1832; 3,874 on March 1, 1836; 5,46[illegible] October 1, 1838.

By the census report of 1840, Dayton had 6,067 inhabitants. In August, 1845, there was a population of 9,792; 14,977 in 1850; 16,562 on the 1st of June, 1853; 20,081 by the census of 1860; 30,473 by the census of 1870; and by the census of 1880, we have 38,721.

BANKS.

At a time when the population of Dayton was less than 1,000, business had so increased as to tempt capitalists to engage in banking.

In the fall of 1813, the Dayton Manufacturing Company was chartered. December 28, the following Board of Directors was elected: H. G. Phillips, Joseph Petree, John Compton, David Reid, William Baker, Charles R. Greene, Isaac G. Burnett, Joseph H. Crane, D. C. Linnsley, John Ewing, Maddox Fisher, David Griffin and John H. Williams. May 19, 1814, the board organized by the election of H. G. Phillips, President, and George S. Houston, Cashier. At an election held July 4, J. N. C. Schenck, George Grove, Fielding Gosney and Benjamin Van Cleve

were added to the board. The amount of stock issued was $61,055. The bank opened for business August 14, 1814; the President's salary was fixed at $150 per annum, and the Cashier's at $400, but both were afterward increased. In November, Mr. Phillips resigned the Presidency, and Joseph Peirce was elected. The next year the company built the stone house on the east side of Main street, north of First. Luther Bruen and James Steele were elected directors. In June, an exhibit of the condition of the bank was made as follows:

Gold and silver		$ 34,154 35
Treasury notes		1,000 00
Bills discounted		56,871 81
Paid on banking house		880 00
Currency		28,340 87
Expense		2,258 18
Total		$123,505 21
Stock paid in	$ 25,683 00	
Notes issued	61,200 00	
United States deposit	5,120 00	
Individual deposits	19,171 51	
Due Miami Exporting Company	7,313 91	
Due other banks	2,728 02	
Discounts	2,338 37	
Total	$123,554 81	

The circulation was afterward increased to $134,671, a part of which was "change tickets," for 6¼ cents, 12½ cents, 25 and 50 cents.

In 1817, Henry Bacon, as a professional character of reputable standing, was employed as attorney for the bank. In 1818, William Huffmam, Henry Bacon and George W. Smith were elected Directors, and, in 1819, Alexander Grimes.

The President, Joseph Peirce, died in September, 1821. Benjamin Van Cleve was elected to succeed him, but died in November, and was succeeded by George Newcom. The bank had been forced to suspend specie payments at several different times, and the business had run down. In February, 1822, James Steele was elected President, but shortly afterward the directors decided to close up the business. It, however, run along until in 1825, a new law was passed that was at first deemed favorable, but taxes were oppressive, and it became evident that the bank must go down.

In 1829, Henry Stoddard was elected Director.

The Cashier, Mr. Houston, died in May 1831, Charles R. Greene was elected to succeed him.

In July, 1831, the board was re-organized by the election of nine directors, James Steele, H. G. Phillips, David Stone, Jacob Catterlin, William Eaker, Henry Stoddard, Luther Bruen, Charles G. Swain, John Rench. James Steele, President; Alexander Grimes, Cashier; D. Z. Peirce, Assistant. In 1833, Henry Stoddard was employed as attorney for the bank at a salary of $50 per annum.

The Legislature shortly afterward authorized the name to be changed to that of the Dayton Bank. J. H. Bowen afterward became Assistant Cashier, then J. A. Dusang, and in 1839 John Harries was appointed.

Peter Odlin and James Perrine were made Directors in 1836; Mr. Jewett and D. Z. Peirce in 1839.

In 1841, the bank suspended specie payment; January, 1842, the board gave notice of their intention to wind up the business; January 1, 1843, the charter expired, and Alexander Grimes, as agent, closed up the affairs of the bank.

The city was then without banking facilities from the 1st of January, 1842, until June 1, 1845; except that for a part of that time D. Edwards, a broker, was in business on the north side of Third street, near Main street, in Harshman's row.

In February, 1845, a new and more liberal bank law was enacted. Within a few weeks stock was subscribed for an independent bank, to be called the "Day-

ton Bank," under the new law, with a specie capital of $60,000. May 1, the following Directors were elected: Jonathan Harshman, Sr., John Rench, Thomas Brown, Jonathan Harshman, Jr., Daniel Beckel, Henry Van Tuyl, David Davis. Jonathan Harshman, Sr., was made President, and Valentine Winters, Cashier.

The bank was located on the north side of Third street, the second door east of Main street. It was opened for business about June 1, and two weeks later the new bills were in circulation.

John Rench was elected President of the bank upon the death of Mr. Harshman, in March, 1850; in November following, Mr. Winters resigned, and John B. Chapman was appointed Cashier. The bank discontinued business in the spring of 1852.

Stock books of the Dayton Branch State Bank of Ohio, were opened the first week of April, 1845. The first meeting of stockholders was held May 21; the board was organized as follows: President, Peter Odlin; Cashier, David Z. Peirce; Directors, Peter Odlin, Alexander Grimes, C. G. Swain, R. W. Steele, J. D. Phillips, Samuel Shoup, Warren Estabrook, David Stout, Herman Gebhart; capital, $150,000.

The bank began business July 7, in a room on the south side of Second street, four doors east of Main, and in the latter part of December following moved into Shoup's building, at the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Mr. Peirce resigned in March, 1849, and Charles G. Swain was elected Cashier, and served in that capacity, with Mr. Odlin as President, until the capital and business was transferred to the Dayton National Bank in April, 1865.

The City Bank, a private bank owned by J. O. Shoup and Samuel Tate, Sr., with Joseph A. Dusang as Cashier, was located on the north side of Third street, four doors east of Jefferson, and opened for business August 7, 1850. In April, 1852, Mr. Tate withdrew from the firm, and the business was continued by Mr. Shoup for several years.

Daniel Beckel, William Dickey and Joseph Clegg established the Farmers' Bank in the Ohio Block, Third street west of Kenton street, and opened for business November 20, 1850. March 29, 1852, Mr. Clegg withdrew from the firm, and the bank was moved to the northeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets. October 24, of the same year, Mr. Dickey withdrew, and Mr. Beckel continued alone until the bank closed in 1854.

The Miami Valley Bank was established in 1851, and opened for business September 10. Daniel Beckel, President; S. C. Emley, Cashier; Directors, Daniel Beckel, Nathaniel Strong, J. McDaniel, Daniel A. Haynes, Joseph Clegg. The bank was at first located in room No. 3 of the Ohio Block, but was afterward moved to the Dayton Bank room, on Third street, near Main, where the business closed.

The Exchange Bank, owned by Valentine Winters, Jonathan Harshman, R. R. Dickey and James R. Young, was first opened for business at the northeast corner of Main and Third streets, April 5, 1852. September 26, 1853, Messrs. Dickey and Young withdrew, Harshman and Winters continuing the business until in 1857, Mr. Harshman withdrew, and Jonathan H. Winters became a member of the firm. The firm name was changed to V. Winters & Son, who continued and largely increased the business, and for many years held rank with the best banks of the country. In the fall of 1861, the bank was moved two doors north into the building that was torn down in 1871, to give place to their present handsome structure. On the 1st of January, 1882, it was changed to a National Bank and is known as Winters' National Bank. Its capital stock is $300,000, and its officers are as follows: J. H. Winters, President; J. D. Platt, Vice President; J. C. Reber, Cashier; Directors, J. H. Winters, J. D. Platt, Valentine Winters, L. B. Gunckel, J. Decker, J. M. Phelps, James Stockstill, Samuel Craighead, E. M. Wood.

After the affairs of the Miami Valley Bank were closed up, Mr. R. D. Harsh-

man occupied the room as a private banking house; then he, with Jonathan H. Gorman, established the Central Bank, and moved into the corner room, vacated by the Exchange Bank, and continued business until about 1874.

The banking house of Harshman & Co., east side of Jefferson street, north of Third, was established by Jonathan and Joseph Harshman in 1860; in 1865, these gentlemen were associated in the organization of the Second National Bank. In 1870, Harshman & Co. again engaged in banking, and continued until affected by the panic of 1873.

The First National Bank was organized in the spring of 1863, with $112,500 capital, which was afterward increased to $150,000. President, Simon Gebhart; Cashier, G. B. Harman; Directors, Simon Gebhart, Henry Herrman, Thomas Parrott, Caleb Parker, John L. Martin, D. E. Mead, Samuel Marshall, George W. Shaw, Josiah Gebhart. May 1, 1870, Simon Gebhart, G. B. Harman and W. B. Gebhart purchased the good will and succeeded to the business of the bank, and have since that time conducted a general banking business under the firm name of Gebhart, Harman & Co., north side of Third street, three doors west of Jefferson.

The Second National Bank was chartered in the spring of 1863, and organized as follows: President, Jonathan Harshman; Cashier, David C. Rench; Directors, Jonathan Harshman, James Perrine, G. W. Kneisly, T. S. Babbitt, William P. Huffman, Robert Chambers, L. R. Pfoutz, N. B. Darst, D. C. Rench. Their place of business at first was on the east side of Jefferson street, north of Third street, and September 1, 1869, was moved to its present location at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Third streets. The capital at first employed was $100,000, but has at different times been increased until it reached $300,000. The last officers of this bank were: William P. Huffman, President; Daniel Keifer, Vice President; Charles E. Drury, Cashier; Directors, W. P. Huffman, T. S. Babbitt, D. Keifer, G. W. Kneisly, R. J. King, John K. McIntyre, Preserved Smith, George W. Shaw, E. J. Barney. It ceased to exist May 25, 1882.

The Dayton National Bank received its charter in April, 1865, and without interruption to business, succeeded the Dayton Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. The bank was organized with $300,000 capital; Peter Odlin, President; C. G. Swain, Cashier; Directors, J. H. Achey, G. W. Rogers, Harvey Conover, T. A. Phillips, Horace Pease, Dr. H. Jewett, Joel Estabrook, Herman Gebhart. The bank room was at the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Mr. Swain died in 1866. H. C. Hiestand succeeded him, and served until W. S. Phelps was elected in January, 1869. The bank was moved to its present location in the Huston building at the southeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets, October 1, 1869. J. H. Achey was made President in November, 1872, and is still serving in that capacity; W. S. Phelps is Cashier, and the Directors are John H. Achey, G. W. Rogers, Harvey Conover, Samuel W. Davies, R. R. Dickey, Josiah Gebhart, William P. Callahan, William H. Simms, Isaac Van Ausdal.

The Merchants' National Bank began business February 15, 1871, in the room which they yet occupy at the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; capital, $100,000; afterward increased to $150,000. President, John Powell; Cashier, A. S. Estabrook; Directors, John Powell, E. D. Payne, D. E. Mead, J. C. Peirce, J. W. Dietrich, James Applegate, Samuel Marshall, Caleb Parker, N. Ohmer. The present board are: D. E. Mead, President; J. C. Peirce, Vice President; A. S. Estabrook, Cashier; Directors, D. E. Mead, J. C. Peirce, John R. Reynolds, B. F. Hargrave, E. A. Daniels, T. A. Legler, James Applegate, A. Gebhart, N. Ohmer.

The Dayton Savings Bank, 432 East Fifth street, was organized with $100,000 capital February 24, 1874; President, C. F. Kneisly; Cashier, J. W. Dietrich; Directors, C. F. Kneisly, Charles Burroughs, Jost Durst, D. Slentz, John L. Prugh. Mr. Kneisly served as President until January, 1880, when John L. Prugh was elected. The present board are: John L. Prugh, President; Ziba Crawford, Cashier; Directors, John L. Prugh, Jost Durst, D. Slentz, E. Pape, Joseph Bigger.

John Bettelon and William Gunckel, in 1872, established a Savings Bank at 208 East Third street. Mr. Bettelon withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Gunckel is still carrying on the business.

Small weekly deposits, which, in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum, are made in the Building Associations, and in the Savings and Loan Associations, so many of which have been organized in the city. These associations have accomplished great good to a very large number of mechanics and laborers, by affording a safe deposit for small sums of weekly earnings, and in this way enabling very many families to accumulate a sum sufficient to buy or build small homes.

The Third National Bank was organized and began business May 10, 1882, in the building formerly occupied by the Second National Bank. Its capital stock is $400,000, and its officers are : William P. Huffman, President ; Daniel Keifer, Vice President ; Charles E. Drury, Cashier ; Directors, William P. Huffman, T. S. Babbitt, Daniel Keifer, G. W. Kneisly, R. J. King, John K. McIntyre, Preserved Smith, George W. Shaw, E. J. Barney.

CHAPTER VI.

DAYTON INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

INTRODUCTION—CAR WORKS—WOOD-WORKING ESTABLISHMENTS—AGRICULTURAL WORKS—CARRIAGES—MACHINE SHOPS, ETC.—MILLS—BREWERS—MARBLE AND STONE—TOBACCO—CRACKER MANUFACTORIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

THERE is no portion of the business interests of a State, county or city, of more importance than its manufacturing industries. They are the bone and sinew of its prosperity, and the failing or closing of a mill or factory is almost an infallible sign of the deterioration of a place, or the unenterprising spirit pervading the inhabitants of that city, village or township. It is with these facts before us, that we here present for your persnal benefit, brief sketches of the greater number of manufactories, which entitles Dayton to be called the Rochester of Ohio, and of which none are more proud than the intelligent and wide-awake population of that city.

A few of the industries mentioned in this chapter, were established half a century or more ago. At that time, the wheels of progress turned slower than at present, and the mode of manufacture was rather primitive and crude. As the chariot of time rolled slowly forward, improvements began to make their appearance on every article placed on the market, and at present, we venture to say, there is no city in the Union whose inventors and manufacturers are better known and whose manufactured goods bear a higher standard than those of the "Valley City of the Miami."

Her inventors, though not numerous, have placed before the American public articles of importance and necessity; her manufacturers have ever strived to place the city of their choice in the front rank among the great business centers of the West. In this they have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in the buildings, machinery, etc., and by the purchase of the best quality of crude material, the employing of none but skilled workmen, a judicious expenditure of printer's ink, coupled with displays of their wares at industrial exhibitions, have succeeded in making the fame of Dayton resound far and wide, throughout the civilized world.

The following industries especially merit attention, either on account of their age and magnitude, or the enterprising spirit which their owners have shown on all occasions. To no industry of Dayton can her citizens point with more pride than the one we shall first call attention to. It is probably the largest works of a like character in the United States, and gives employment to over a regiment of America's sons.

THE BARNEY & SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Dayton Car Works were established in 1849, by E. Thresher and E. E. Barney, under the firm name of E. Thresher & Co., and with limited capital as compared with that now invested. In 1854, Mr. Thresher disposed of his interest to C. Parker, and for ten years the business was conducted under

the firm name of Barney, Parker & Co. In 1864, Mr. Parker sold his interest to Preserved Smith, and the firm name changed to Barney, Smith & Co. In 1867, the firm was incorporated, assuming the name of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company, since which time they have rapidly enlarged their business and erected new and more commodious brick buildings. The machinery first used in the business was formerly in the possession of Dean, Parker & Mills, car manufacturers of Springfield, Mass., and was brought to Dayton by Mr. C. Parker. New machinery has been constantly added, new inventions placed of different machines, until at present they have probably the most complete car-work machinery in the West. The company consumes more than 10,000,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 tons of iron per annum, and employs over 1,100 men. Their capital has been increased from $120,000 in 1849, to $1,000,000 in 1880, while the value of their manufactured goods annually exceeds $2,000,000. Their buildings cover four acres, and with the second, third, and fourth floors of some, give them over eight acres of working room. They have one building 35x50 feet in size, of which the first floor is used as a store room; the second is handsomely fitted up for an office; and the third for the curtain and linen department of sleeping coaches. They also have the following buildings: One, one and a half story brick, 97x155, for freight car erecting; one 50x155, for freight trucks; painting shop, 52x245; one, 52x182, for setting up bodies of passenger coaches; two four-story buildings, 82x90, and 63x60, for engine room and wood-working machinery; one, 82x165, for setting up bodies of baggage cars; one, 82x165, for freight wood-working machinery; blacksmith shop, 81x205; machine shop, 63x120, four stories; wheel foundry, 75x100; pitting house, 30x60 feet (capacity 140 wheels per day); oil and glass house, 30x60 feet, three stories; sand and coke sheds and stabling. Two engines are required to move these acres of solid machinery—350 and 200 horse-power respectively.

WOODWORKING ESTABLISHMENT.

Baird & Bro.'s planing-mill, sash, door and blind factory.

This business was established in 1858, by John C. and William F. Baird. They commenced business on the present site of John Rouzer's planing-mill, where they remained until July, 1861. On that date their mill was destroyed by fire, the firm losing a large stock of models, patterns, etc. Soon after, they started in business again on First street, opposite the head of Madison. In 1872, they removed to their present location. They now occupy a four-story brick structure, 100x30 feet in size, at 328 and 330 East First street. Their building is fitted up with the latest improved machinery, and is operated by rented steam power. The business was rather small at first, but as both brothers are practical mechanics, and have given all their attention to it, their trade is now quite large, extending, for the most part, throughout Montgomery and Greene Counties.

HOGLEN BROS.' PULP COMPANY.

This firm manufactures all kinds of lumber. Their flourishing business was founded by the father of the Messrs. Hoglen in 1840, and in 1873 the firm composed of John B., William J. and J. C. Hoglen, took possession. They employ fifty men, paying an average salary to each of $12 per week. They also have, in addition to these, a foreman and a book-keeper. The motive power is furnished by a forty-horse power engine, and their yards are located on East Fifth and North Webster streets, with an office at 228 East Fifth street. The mill for the manufacture of pulp, is located at Medway, Clark Co., Ohio. The officers of the company are: J. P. Hoglen, President; J. C. Hoglen, Secretary; J. N. Bell, Treasurer.

G. STOMPS & CO.'S CHAIR FACTORY.

Among the many institutions which have served to extend the fame of Dayton as a manufacturing point, and especially deserving of mention, because standing alone among the other industries, is the above works. The business was founded in 1859, by Gustav Stomps. He commenced operations in a small brick and frame building, on First street, and four years later his trade had increased to such an extent as to necessitate more commodious quarters. He removed to his present location, 229 East First street, where he has since carried on his steadily increasing business. The firm occupy three buildings —one factory, three stories high, 43x200 feet, with offices attached; one 30x100 feet, four stories high, and a wareroom on Canal, between First and Second streets, 42x83, four stories high. The firm manufacture cane and wood bottom chairs, which are turned out by the best improved machinery. The firm employ 100 men and find a ready sale for their goods in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Mr. Stomps, the founder of the business, is a native of Germany, but at present one of the representative German citizens of this county. The "Co." is composed of R. P. Burkhart and C. Vogel, the former of whom has charge of the business of the firm.

JOHN ROUZER.

This gentleman is the largest contractor and builder in Dayton. From 1844 to 1854 he worked at the carpenter's trade throughout this and adjoining counties. In 1854, he established his present business at Dayton in a small way, and in 1861 commenced the manufacture of building material. His business was then located in the old Bomberger flouring mill, where he put in operation and used the first iron frame molding machine manufactured in the United States, and which is still in his possession. In 1862, he commenced the erection of the old (Turner) Opera House, which was completed and opened January 1, 1864. In 1863, he removed to his present location, on the Cooper Hydraulic, at the head of Fourth street, and from 1866 to 1868 employed about two hundred men annually. In 1867, he enlarged his quarters by a wing 54x72 feet in size, and now occupies a large and commodious structure. His facilities for manufacturing building material are unlimited, and his machinery of the latest and best improved pattern. He re saws lumber, makes stair-building a specialty, and is a large dealer in frames, sashes, doors, blinds, and is a manufacturer of brackets, office furniture and wooden mantels.

PARROTT & GILBERT.

This firm own and operate the Dayton Furniture Company, which business was commenced about the year 1865. The present firm, composed of Henry R. Parrott and Jacob B. Gilbert, purchased the stock and trade in 1874, and have since continued the business. They occupy a factory 60x40, four stories, and an addition 35x60, two stories, both being constructed of brick. The company manufacture only chamber sets, of which goods they turn out numerous and handsome designs, all being made of the best woods. Their trade extends throughout Western New York and Pennsylvania, Michigan and Northeastern Ohio, exceeding over $50,000 annually. Thirty-five hands find steady and remunerative employment, and the business of the firm has grown to such proportions as to find a market for more goods than they can make —a fact worthy the careful consideration of all business men. The Company's machinery is run by steam power, rented of E. H. Brownell & Co.

PIERCE & COLEMAN.

This firm is wholesale and retail dealers in and dressers of all kinds of lumber. The business was established by Matthew Burrows, who was suc-

Henry Best

(DECEASED)

ceeded by Burrows & Stewart, and the latter firm by Stewart & Co., in 1866. J. H. Pierce became the sole proprietor in 1876, and was succeeded by the present firm. They occupy a three-story brick building, 100x60 feet in size, at Nos. 10 and 12 Wayne street, and employ fifty men at an average salary of $9 per week. Their machinery is run by an eighty-horse power engine, and is of the most complete and improved style.

PINNEO & DANIELS.

These gentlemen are the sole proprietors of the Dayton Wheel Works. The business was founded in 1855, by Ernest Zwick, who continued it, with several partners, until 1865, in which year A. W. Pinneo bought an interest, and in March, 1866, E. A. Daniels also purchased an interest, the firm continuing as Zwick, Pinneo & Daniels until 1875, when the two latter purchased Mr. Zwick's interest, and the firm became Pinneo & Daniels. They were located at 216 East Third street, where business was carried on for a fifth of a century. In April, 1881, the firm moved into their present large and handsome brick structure. This building is 50x100 feet in size, three and a half stories high, with an L 36x65 feet, three stories. This is one of two industries of a like nature in Dayton; and the firm, therefore, enjoy a large and solid trade. They manufacture wheels, hubs, spokes and all kinds of wagon wood and bent work. Their work is of the very best quality, and they cater only for the best trade. Their sales are made all over the Union, and large amounts have been shipped to foreign lands. The firm have about $100,000 invested in the business, and their sales will average annually about the same amount. Seventy-five men and boys are employed in the business, and the machinery is operated by a 150-horse power engine. Charles E. Daniels has charge of the office. The gentlemen comprising this firm are well known throughout the county and State as men of sterling business integrity.

S. N. BROWN & CO.

This firm maufacture wheels, hubs, spokes and bent material. The enterprise was inaugurated by Harvey Blanchard, in 1847, on the east side of the canal, between Third and Fourth streets, and is, therefore, one of the oldest industrial firms in Dayton. In 1850, the firm became known as Blanchard & Brown, under which title it continued the business until 1863, when J. M. Phelps became a silent partner. In 1867 occurred the death of Mr. Blanchard, and Messrs. Brown & Phelps purchased his interest, and changed the name of the firm to its present style. In 1869, a joint-stock company was organized with a capital stock of $147,500, the firm name being yet retained. In 1851, the firm removed to the corner of Kenton and Fourth streets. Their present quarters, on the southeast corner of Fourth and St. Clair streets, was erected in 1869, where they occupy a five-story brick structure, of considerable dimensions, in addition to a three-story frame, formerly used as a factory, in which their rough turning of wood work is now done. They employ 130 men, and their trade will amount to $150,000 annually.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

B. C. TAYLOR & SON.

Prominent among the manufacturers of hay rakes in the United States is the name of B. C. Taylor. This gentleman is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Dayton many years ago. In 1862, he founded his present business on the present site of the shops of Marshall, Graves & Co., and was subsequently, for many years, in the Western shops, now occupied by L. & M. Woodhull.

Starting his business previous to the war, on the breaking-out of which money was plenty, and hay rakes needed. Mr. Taylor's invention rose rapidly in public favor. Some years after, owing to hard times, and the non-payment of hundreds of notes due, he was forced to suspend operations until 1881, when he started once more. The firm occupies four rooms in a large brick building, and manufacture Taylor's new rake, an improvement on the old one, combining both hand and horse dump. Over 64,000 of the former rakes were distributed throughout the civilized world, supplying both home and foreign trade. The firm have facilities for turning out 3,500 rakes annually, finding a ready sale for them. The business is located on the corner of Wayne and East Third streets

DAYTON CHAMPION PLOW WORKS.

J. Lane Reed & Co. are the proprietors of the above named works. The business was commenced in 1869 by Manse, Breneman & Co., on Front street, near Third, in a small frame building, about one-third the size of the present one. The business was operated by this firm until the death of Mr. Manse, in 1873. A year previous, Mr. J. Lane Reed became a member of the firm, and on the death of its senior member of the company, the firm name became J. Lane Reed & Co. They occupy a four-story brick building, 175x100 feet in size, where they manufacture the Champion plow, in all sizes and kinds. The office of the firm is located across the street, opposite the factory. The trade of this firm extends from Pennsylvania to the "Rockies," and from "the Lakes" to "the Gulf." They have received innumerable premiums and diplomas from different expositions, State, district and county fairs. One important feature in the Champion plow claimed by the firm to be superior to other plows is its simplicity of construction and adaptation to soil once heavily timbered. The machinery in the building is operated by both water and steam power. Edward and James Breneman form the "Co." of this firm.

MARSHAL, GRAVES & CO.

These works were established between the years 1866 and 1869, by Herman Herchelrode, who made an assignment in 1878. F. M. Reigel then bought the works of E. Bimm, the assignee, and carried on the business until 1879, when Albert C. Marshall purchased the business, and operated it as the Dayton Machine Company, until 1880. Henry C. Graves then became a member of the firm, changing the company's name to Marshall, Graves & Co. They occupy a three-story brick, L-shaped, 200x40, and 150x60 for machine shops, and a one-story foundry, 100x80 feet in size. The firm manufacture the "Victor" and "Star" hay rake and trade engines, which are shipped to all parts of the Union. They give constant employment to nearly one hundred men, at a salary of $2 per day each. Their propelling power is furnished by a "Callahan" eighty-horse power engine, which is kept steadily running to its full capacity.

D. E. M'SHERRY & CO., 1126 EAST THIRD STREET,

This industry was founded by its present partners in 1864, on Wayne street. They remained there until 1868, when business had increased to such proportions that more room was necessary. The company then purchased their present site, and erected their present factory. The building is a T-shaped, three-story brick, 350x50 feet in size, and supplied with the best machinery for the manufacture of agricultural implements. This firm commenced to make the McSherry grain drill, and have devoted all their capital, time and enterprise to improve its strength and utility. They have so far succeeded as to now employ 140 men eleven months in the year, whereas at first their business only needed the workmanship of thirty-five men for a season. Their trade

is found from New England to California, and is increasing in the South, in proportion to the opening up of that territory. The number of drills annually manufactured has increased from 400 to 4,000, a significant fact of the enterprise and "go-ahead-ativeness of this firm." The members of the firm are Daniel E. McSherry and Edward Breneman.

J. W. STODDARD & CO.

The works under this firm, at 1122 to 1140 East Third street, were established in 1868, by Dodds & Beal, on the present site of the factory. That firm was succeeded by John Dodds, and he, in 1870, by John Dodds & Co. The present firm came into possession in 1875. The business was first started in a two-story frame building, 30x100 feet in size, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. The firm then erected an L-shaped two-story brick, which is 110x136x40 feet in size. It was afterward raised to three stories, and business has increased so rapidly that a new building has been erected each year since. The ground owned by the firm is 295x230 feet in dimensions, and, in addition to the old building, has on it two four-story brick structures, 130x50 feet each, a foundry 136x50, a blacksmith shop 80x60, three stories high, and another shop 136x30, one story high. A glance at these proportions will give the reader an idea of the large amount of room necessary to carry on the steadily increasing business of this firm. They employ an average of 450 men, and have nearly $350,000 invested in the business. They annually manufacture 2,500 grain drills, 2,500 broadcast seeders, 15,000 hay rakes, 3,000 harrows, and a large number of smaller implements. The above facts speak for themselves, and comment is unnecessary. No industry in the Valley City is pointed to with more pride and interest than the works operated by the above firm. They are the largest of the kind in Montgomery County, and probably in Western Ohio.

JOHN DODDS.

The manufacturing career of this gentleman extends back to 1856, when, in partnership with William Bomberger and Collins Wight, he began the manufacture of agricultural implements in the shops now owned by the Woodsum Machine Company, where they continued in business until the close of the war, when they sold the building to the Pitts Threshing Machine Company, and moved to the Dayton and Western shops. Here they carried on business several years, when Mr. Dodds bought out Bomberger, Wight & Co., which was the firm name, and began the manufacture of the Hollingsworth Rake, exclusively, under the firm name of Smith, Dodds & Co. At the end of one year, Mr. Dodds bought out the partners and became sole owner. He gave up the lease of the Dayton and Western shops, and erected new buildings on the corner of Third and Bainbridge streets, where, after manufacturing three years, he disposed of a half interest to John W. Stoddard. This partnership existed three years, when Mr. Dodds sold his interest in those shops to Mr. Stoddard, and purchased the latter's interest in the Miami City shops, which they were also operating. This change occurred in 1875, and the only building at this point was a two-storied frame and a brick engine house, which yet form a part of the present shops, the frame structure being now used for a wood-shop on the first story, and paint-room above, with a brick addition in the rear for like purposes. In the rear of this are the blacksmith and machine shops, solid brick buildings, two stories in height, in which everything is done by the aid of ingenious machinery, the upper story of the blacksmith shop being also used for a paint-room. To the north of those is the foundry, which is a one-story brick, and on the east of all is a large three-storied brick wareroom, with a two-story brick building used for finishing rooms, adjoining it on the north;

the combined shops covering about two acres of ground, and including spoke and lumber yard, five acres. Mr. Dodds manufactures six kinds of rakes, viz., the Hollingsworth, Reindeer, Surprise, Taylor No. 1 and No. 4, and Redbird, turning out about 11,000 rakes annually, aggregating about $200,000 per year. In running the machinery, one eighty-horse power engine is used, and every machine throughout these shops is of the latest and best improved pattern. Mr. Dodds employs 140 hands, has manufactured since starting his business more than 125,000 rakes, and his market is throughout the civilized world. The office is a neat two-storied frame structure, close to the shops, which are located in Miami City, north of Third street, on the Dayton & Western Railroad, which supplies him with convenient and abundant shipping facilities.

PRITZ & KUHNST.

This firm commenced business in 1852, on the corner of Second and Sears streets, under the present firm name. Being among the pioneer manufacturing firms of the Valley City, their business has increased in proportion to the growth of the city. They first occupied a small frame building, and with one assistant started the manufacture of horse-powers and threshing machines. In 1846, they removed to a two-story frame building on the corner of Second and Webster streets, where they remained ten years. In 1856, they took possession of their present factory. This is a four-story structure, 200x50 feet in size, fitted up with the best kinds of machinery for the making of this class of goods. They employ forty men, at an average salary of $1.75 per day, and, although not doing as large a business as other firms in the same line, their trade is permanent and remunerative. They manufacture about 400 each of self-binders, self-rakes, reapers, mowers and grain drills annually.

THE AUGHE PLOW WORKS—CHARLES PARROTT, PROPRIETOR.

This important branch of the industrial establishments of the "Rochester of Ohio" was founded in 1847, by Jefferson Aughe, in a little shop on Third street. Mr. Aughe was of an inventive turn of mind, and turned his genius into the agricultural channel of manufactures. He invented the plow which bears his name, and which has been scattered throughout the Union like wheat on well prepared soil. Shortly after starting this business, he removed to the present location of the works, and erected a frame building 40x40, two stories high, where business was carried on by him alone till the early part of 1865, when John Achey bought an interest, which he held until his death in the fall of 1866, after which Charles Parrott purchased Mr. Achey's interest from the heirs and this firm operated the works until 1871, when Mr. Parrott purchased Mr. Aughe's interest; the latter died soon after, but his name will not be forgotten by the many tillers of the soil throughout Ohio and the great Northwest. Mr. Parrott added to the old frame building, until July 18, 1881, when the entire structure was torn down, and a handsome brick building erected. The new works are 80x70, four stories in height, and were taken possession of in October, 1881. The first floor is used for a blacksmith shop, grinding and polishing room; second floor for "stocking" wood work and office; third and fourth floors for painting, finishing and making ready for shipment. Three warehouses are used by this firm—one 24x100, one story, another 24x60, and the third 16x50. The cost of erecting the new building was $12,000, exclusive of machinery. The firm manufacture the Aughe Breaking Plow, making about 3,000 annually, which are distributed over Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The manufacturing department is under the supervision of Smith Aughe, brother of the inventor, who has been in the shop over twenty years. The business is carried on by George Parrott, a brother of the proprietor. The works are located on the Upper Hydraulic.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among the many industrial establishments of Southern Ohio, but few take precedence of the one mentioned in this sketch. The business of the company was commenced by Wensthoff & Getz, in 1868, in a three-story building, 50x100 feet in dimensions, and where the firm employed about twenty-five men. This firm was succeeded by the present company, which was incorporated in 1871, with a capital stock of $100,000. In 1875, the firm needed more commodious quarters, and enlarged their building to the present size. They now occupy three structures—one four-story brick, 206 feet on State street, by 130 feet on Wayne street—a foundry 150x50 feet, and another building, one story high, 130x60 feet. Their business has steadily increased with each succeeding year until at present they rank among the first in the State. They employ 200 workmen, at an average salary of $10 per week, and manufacture about 7,000 each of grain drills and corn planters annually. Their trade extends "everywhere and anywhere," and seven traveling salesmen are kept constantly on the road, with the same number of clerks and book-keepers in the office. The firm have branch houses at Philadelphia and Rochester, N. Y., which supply the trade in that portion of the Union. The following are the present officers of the company: President, B. Kuhns; Vice President, C. F. Kneisly; Secretary, V. P. Van Horne; Treasurer, James A. Marley.

WOODSUM MACHINE COMPANY.

This company was originally founded by J. B. Pitts & Co., in 1863. This firm began the manufacture of the celebrated Pitts Threshing Machines, of which thousands are scattered all over the civilized world. In 1867, the firm was changed to Woodsum, Tenney & Co. In 1875, owing to the large increase in business, it was incorporated as a stock company, with a capital of $250,000, and assumed the name it bears at present. The company occupies an immense brick structure on the corner of Keowee and Pitts streets, near the Barney & Smith car works. They manufacture the Improved Pitts and Globe Threshing Machines, and Portable and Traction Engines, a ready sale for which is found in all parts of the globe. These machines are as well known, perhaps, as any in the United States, and enjoy a reputation second to none. The present officers of the company are as follows: President, George W. Shaw; Vice President, B. F. Hargrave; Secretary, J. F. Perrine.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—B. E. HOUSER & CO.

The business now operated by this firm was commenced in 1870, by Ritter & Houser, on the corner of Third and Union streets. Two years later, the firm disolved partnership, and Mr. Houser was the sole proprietor. After various changes, the present firm—Benjamin E. Houser and Charles E. Bedell—was established. They owned and carried on two shops, one on the corner of Third and Baxter streets, and the other, one on the corner of Third and Union streets. In the fall of 1881, they purchased half of a large brick structure, at No. 31 West Fourth street, where they continue the business, having disposed of the former shops. They employ twenty-five men, and enjoy a good local trade. The annual sales, adding the receipts of the repair shop, will average $10,000. Mr. Houser has charge of the shops, and Mr. Bedell of the office and trade. The firm make buggies and all kinds of light wood work, and their facilities in the new shops are first-class.

WEAVER BROTHERS.

This business was founded by Gerrety, Gillispie & Co., in 1868, Charles Weaver being the "Company" of the firm. They were succeeded by Gerrety & Weaver, and in the fall of 1875, the former retired and Mr. Weaver became

sole proprietor. The shops are located at No. 12 East Fourth street, employs ten men and do a good business. In November, 1881, Mr. Weaver died, and was succeeded by his three sons—Phillip, William and Albert—who have since carried on the business under the above name. Their repairing and sales amount to about $9,000 per year, and the firm have a well-established reputation in their line.

J. L. BAKER & CO.

The works owned by the above firm were removed here from New Carlisle in 1871, under the firm name of J. L. & F. M. Baker, and business commenced in the building they now occupy. It was erected by the firm, but has since been enlarged, and is now, a three-story brick, with three rooms 150x25, and three rooms 60x60. F. M. Baker retired from the firm in 1877, and the business was carried on by the remaining member until 1879, when J. Sykes and M. A. Griffith purchased an interest. In 1880, Mr. Griffith disposed of his interest to Mr. Baker, and the firm name was changed to J. L. Baker & Co. They employ from twenty to fifty men—diminishing or increasing the force in proportion to the seasons of trade. They make only fine buggies and carriages, and turn out about 350 annually.

L. & M. WOODHULL.

This firm established their buggy works on Kenton street in 1878, in a four-story brick structure, 25x75 feet in size, and commenced work with twenty employes. In 1880, they removed to their present quarters on Fifth street, which was formerly called the Western shops, and used by B. C. Taylor, in the manufacture of the Taylor Hay Rake. The dimensions of the buildings used by this firm are as follows: Main factory, 160x60, two-stories; a shipping house and wareroom 40x40, two-stories; a "body room," 150x50, and a blacksmith shop, formerly used as a round-house by a railroad company. In the latter they operate nine forges, one furnace and a steam hammer. They employ 100 men, at a daily average of $1.75 each and turn out 1,500 vehicles per year, in addition to a large amount of unfinished work supplied to the trade. They have about $50,000 invested in the business, and are the only wholesale and retail dealers in this line of trade in Dayton, and probably in Montgomery County.

MURRAY & SEEGER.

This firm manufactures carriages and light buggies, and is located on the southeast corner of Fifth and Stone streets. They commenced operations in 1872, in a small two-story frame building on Wayne street, and a few months after took possession of their present works. They occupy a three-story brick 90x90, and employ sixteen men, at an average salary of $2.25 per day. The firm has $10,000 invested in the business, and their annual sales average $22,000, being mostly in Montgomery County.

PFEIFFENBERGER & SMITH.

The business carried on by this firm was founded in 1838 by Henry Kimes, and is therefore one of the pioneer firms in this line of trade in Montgomery County. In 1858, the stock and trade was purchased by Louis J. Pfeiffenberger and George Coldracer, but in 1873 the latter sold his interest to Michael M. Smith, and the firm has since borne its present name. They occupy three buildings—blacksmith shop, wagon shop and warehouse, all of which are located at Nos. 203-5-7-9 East Water street. The firm makes all kinds of wagons, carts, drays, wheelbarrows, and employ six men. The wagon department is presided over by the senior member of the firm, and the blacksmith by the junior member.

W. W. PHILLIPS.

This business was founded by the present proprietor in the place he is now located in April, 1833 almost a half century ago. He commenced by making stage coaches, carriages and buggies. Owing to inability, by reason of advancing years, he has allowed his business to remain nearly the same as in days of yore always enjoying a fair trade, and not seeking to keep pace with the busy, bustling activity of those more youthful in both years and business. Mr. Phillips employs about eleven men and makes from twenty-five to fifty vehicles per year, in addition to a large amount of repairing. This building is a two-story brick, 200x50 feet in size. The greater part of the work turned out here supplies a local demand.

MACHINE SHOPS AND FOUNDRIES.

A. A. SIMONDS.

The works owned by this gentleman are located on the Dayton View Hydraulic. Mr. Simonds was formerly engaged in business in Massachusetts, but in 1875 came to Dayton and founded his present business. He erected a substantial brick building, in which operations were commenced. Although a comparatively new enterprise, he is meeting with marked success, and a patronage extending throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The facilities for doing this kind of work are complete, and of the best improved style. The firm manufactures paper-mill engine bars and plates, rag cutting and trimming knives, planing machine, spoke, molding, stave jointing, straw cutting, shingle machine and various kinds of pattern knives.

BOYER & M'MASTER.

This firm commenced business in 1864, on Bayard street, the present location, in a one-story brick building, 35x50 feet in size. At first, their employes numbered eight, but their business now requires the skilled labor of thirty-five men. Their building was enlarged in 1869, to its present size, now being 55x75 feet, with a foundry addition, 50x100 feet. The firm manufacture stoves and castings of all kinds and sizes. They have an office and sales room at 138 East Third street, and do an annual business of about $50,000.

BUCKEYE IRON AND BRASS WORKS.

These works are owned by a company, incorporated June 20, 1876, with a capital stock of $75,000. The officers of the company are: President, Charles E. Pease; Vice President and Treasurer, R. M. Anderson; Secretary, W. B. Anderson. The works are located on East Third street, near Canal, and their dimensions are as follows: Main building, 60x256, four stories; foundry, 80x110, one story, both being constructed of brick. This company build improved machinery for the manufacture of linseed and cotton seed oil; Pease tobacco-cutter, for the manufacture of fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco; Kratzsch universal milling machine; Turrett & Speed lathes, for brass finishers' use. The manufacture of brass goods, for engine-builders and steam-fitters, forms an important feature of this company's business. It is the leading branch of their trade, employing over 100 men in this department. Their full force numbers 175 employes, and their annual sales average $200,000.

CENTRAL MACHINE WORKS.

G. J. Roberts & Co. are the proprietors of this business. It was founded in 1867, by George J. Roberts, and passed into the hands of the present firm

in 1875. Their shop is located at 38 St. Clair street, where they occupy a four-story brick, 30x60. The firm first commenced to do job-work and make steam engines, but, as the trade increased, they began the manufacture of steam-pumps, and since then, have given nearly all their time and attention to this specialty. They employ fifteen men, and have about $25,000 invested in the business. Their sales are made from Ohio to Colorado, and Illinois to Mississippi, and will average $30,000 annually. Their machinery is operated by rented power.

CHADWICK & FRANCISCO.

This firm is located at Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 South Canal street, where they commenced operations in 1869, succeeding another firm. They were formerly located in the large brick building adjoining on the north, but removed to present location in August, 1880. The building is 50x50 feet in size, two stories, in which are employed some six men. This firm makes all kinds of iron fencing and jail-work. Among the jobs put up by C. & F. may be named the following: The fence inclosing the National Cemetery grounds, at Mound City, Ill.; iron-work for the jails of Auglaize County, Ohio, and Noble County, Ind. Their annual trade amounts to $5,000.

CHARLES WUICHET & CO.

This enterprise was commenced in 1857, on the northwest corner of Third and St. Clair streets, by W. F. Gebhart, who made galvanized iron-work. In 1872, Mr. Wuichet became a partner in the business, and the firm name was changed to W. F. Gebhart & Co. It remained as such until the death of Mr. Gebhart, in 1880, and the present firm, composed of Charles Wuichet and R. C. Schenck, Jr., purchased the stock and trade, changing the firm name to the one it now bears. At first, the firm occupied a two-story brick, 30x60 feet, and employed six men. They removed to their present quarters, opposite the old one, in 1869, and now employ fifty-three men, at an average of $2 per day each. They do slate-roofing and all kinds of galvanized iron-work. During the first year in business, they used one car-load of slate, and at present, over 100 car-loads annually, and do a business averaging $70,000 per annum.

DAYTON STEAM BOILER WORKS.

E. H. Brownell & Co. are the proprietors of these works, which are located on the corner of First and Foundry streets. E. H. Brownell established the business in 1855, in a small shop on the present site of the works. He continued the business alone until 1857, when James Brownell was given an interest in the business, and the firm name became the present one. The shops are large and roomy, occupying a space 200x60, with an addition 40x55, the latter, two story. The firm manufactures boilers and sheet-iron work exclusively, and do the largest business of the kind in Montgomery County, and rank among the largest in the State. The firm employs about seventy-five men and enjoys an average trade of $125,000 per annum. The work is under the personal supervision of Mr. E. H. Brownell, who is a practical mechanic, and an inventor of no small ability. The works are equipped with the best machinery, and their facilities for doing large jobs of work exceed anything in Western Ohio. Among the many hundreds of boilers built by this firm are those of the Dayton Water Works, Montgomery, Ala., Water Works, and the greater number of boilers at the National Soldiers' Home and Southern Ohio Insane Asylum.

DAYTON MALLEABLE IRON WORKS.

This industrial enterprise was founded in 1866, by Loeb Stevenson & Co., at the present site of the works. In 1870, a company was organized under

the above name, and incorporated with a capital stock of $80,000, E. A. and H. E. Parrott owning the principal portion of the stock. The company's buildings are located in Miami City, on the north side of Third street, between Summit street and Dale avenue. Their buildings are as follows: A two-story brick warehouse, 100x50 feet; foundry, 250x50; and an annealing house, 50x80 feet. The motive power for driving the machinery is furnished by a 50-horse-power engine, which is nearly double the capacity of the one originally used by the old firm. The company consumes about 1,500 tons of raw material annually, from which they make all kinds of carriage hardware and malleable iron castings. In February, 1882, E. A. Parrott resigned the Presidency of the company, and F. P. Gaddis was elected to that position. This firm do an annual business of about $150,000, and is one of the leading interests of Dayton.

DAYTON CORNICE WORKS.

These works are owned by G. W. and E. E. Buvinger, who established the business in 1879, in a brick building on the corner of Third and Canal streets, the present location. They occupy a two-story brick structure, 36x60 feet in size, and manufacture galvanized iron cornices, window caps, do tin and slate roofing and house spouting. They employ about twelve men, and have met with very gratifying success in the short time they have been engaged in this business, and have a capital invested of about $6,000.

D. H. & C. C. MORRISON.

This firm is engaged in bridge building. Their business was founded in 1852, by D. H. Morrison, of Dayton, and Julius C. Curtis, of Keokuk, Iowa. In 1854, Mr. Curtis retired from the firm, and in 1868, C. C. Morrison was admitted as a partner and the business since conducted under the present name. When first started the firm had no shops located, but in 1869, erected one on Shawnee, between Fifth and Wayne streets. The firm is now located in "Brown Town," and do all kinds of bridge building, iron roofing and girders for buildings. They employ about seventy-five men, and their business for 1881 amounted to over $150,000. Charles Mitchell is the foreman, and has charge of the entire out-door business of the firm. Among the many iron bridges constructed by this establishment, are those over the Miami River, at Dayton, with numerous ones in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. This firm have recently erected extensive, one-story brick shops across the Miami River, in "Brown Town," where their works will be carried on for the future. The building is 66x253 feet in size, besides the engine and boiler room, and the facilities of the firm are larger than at any time in its past experience.

GREER & KING.

This firm, though claiming to be doing the largest business of the kind in Montgomery County, refused to give the compiler of this chapter but very few facts about their trade. The business was founded in 1834, by James Greer and Rufus J. King. Mr. Greer died in 1873 or 1874, but the firm has still continued business under the old name. They have occupied a four-story stove factory on Canal street, between Second and Third streets, for twenty-five years. The firm makes stoves and ranges.

BROWNELL & CO.

The business of this firm was established in 1864, but owing to the steadily increasing business, it was organized into a joint-stock company in 1872, with C. H. Kielmier as President. The business was conducted in this manner until 1878, when Messrs. Brownell & Schneble became the proprietors, the

latter gentleman having been closely identified with the business for many years. They employ a large force of skilled mechanics, and occupy buildings aggregating 250x400 feet in size, located on East First street. The firm manufactures all kinds of portable and stationary engines, saw-mills and steam boilers, and the superiority of the quality of work done by them, is fully substantiated by the large number of orders received from all parts of the Union. They employ 155 workmen, and rank among the first-class manufacturers of the Miami Valley.

LELAND & DAUGHERTY.

The foundation for this large and prosperous business was laid in 1865, by W. P. Callahan, Thomas McGregor, James Daugherty and Henry Fisher, under the firm name of McGregor, Fisher & Co. Three years after commencing operations, the two former parties retired from the firm, and the two latter conducted the business until February, 1873, when Lyman W. Leland purchased Mr. Fisher's interest, and the firm assumed its present name. Mr. Leland had previously been in charge of the machinery department of the Barney & Smith Car Works for twenty years, and thoroughly understood the business. The shops of this firm are located at Nos. 1002–4–6 East Third street, where they do a general boiler and heavy sheet-iron business. They lease the ground, but own the buildings occupied. They employ an average of fifteen men in the business, and do a large amount of work for the force employed. The firm make a specialty of tank work, and have furnished a large number of tanks to firms all over Western Ohio. Mr. Daugherty is a No. 1 boiler-maker, and has charge of that part of the work, while Mr. Leland supervises the office work and trade of the firm.

M'HOSE & LYON.

The business carried on by this firm was started by the senior member in 1868, in a small room on Canal, between Third and Fourth streets, with one assistant. In 1872, Mr. McHose commenced the manufacture of iron railing, and five years later Mr. Lyon became a partner, the firm assuming its present title. The new firm removed to a room 80x70 feet, in the new neighborhood. In 1879, they commenced making iron fronts, and in August of the year following, removed to their present quarters, at the foot of Ludlow street, where they started a foundry. They occupy five buildings—one three-story structure, 51x30, another 15x60, two-story; one 20x50, one 51x120, and one 62x80 addition to foundry. From an investment of $75, and one assistant at first, the firm has increased the business to such an extent as to employ fifty men, at an average salary of $1.75 per day each, with a required capital of $50,000.

NEFF & BENNETT.

This firm purchased their business from a Mr. Foster about 1850 51. They occupy a one and two-story brick and frame structure, 150x50 feet, on the hydraulic canal, between Fifth and Wayne streets. They employ twenty men, and manufacture from four hundred to six hundred tons of stoves and hollow iron ware, per annum. Their office and salesroom is located on the west side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets.

SMITH, VAIL & CO.

This enterprise was founded in 1874, by Walter W. Smith and John H. Vail. They first located in a portion of the Woodsum Machine Company's building, where they remained until the summer of 1881. They then erected a two-story brick structure, 250x60, with an L 60x60, a foundry 60x60, and two core ovens, each 20x30, one story high. The firm manufacture steam pumps and hydraulic machinery, and are constructors of water-works machin-

ery. They employ eighty men in the shops, and have a trade averaging $150,000 per annum. Among the many jobs of machinery put up by this firm are the water-works machinery at Red Oak, Iowa, Lancaster, Ohio, Joplin, Mo., and Waco, Tex. Mr. Smith has charge of the office, and Mr. Vail of the machinery department.

STILWELL & BIERCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This important feature of Dayton's industrial establishments was inaugurated in 1866, by E. R. Stilwell and George N. Bierce. They first occupied a portion of the old Marshall property, on the corner of Pine and Short streets, where they remained until 1870. During this time their trade had been rapidly and permanently increasing, and in the latter year they purchased a piece of property on the Dayton View Hydraulic, and erected their present shops, at a cost of over $30,000. The main building is 140x40, two stories; foundry, 40x140, one story; blacksmith and roller mill shop, 160x40, two stories, all being constructed of brick. The same year it was decided to organize a company, which was done, and incorporated, with a capital of $200,000. The present officers of the company are: President, E. R. Stilwell; Treasurer, R. N. King; Secretary, George N. Bierce. This company manufactures the "Victor" and "Eclipse" turbine water wheels, and Stilwell's patent lime extracting heater and filter. In 1881, they added the manufacture of Odell's roller mill to their business. This latter machine was patented by U. H. Odell, and is the new process for crushing wheat for flour mills by gradual reduction. It is an important and long needed invention, and before many years will entirely supersede the old process of grinding by buhr stones. The trade of this firm extends in all parts of the world, large shipments being weekly made to foreign lands. During the Centennial exhibition, the company fitted up a heater and turbine wheel in the Machinery Building, both of which received medals from the Examining Committee. The firm furnished three fifty-five inch turbine wheels for the Washburn "A" mills, and Pillsbury "A" mill, at Minneapolis, Minn., the largest flour mills in the world, which are driven by forty-five feet of "head water," each wheel developing from 1,200 to 1,400 horse power. They manufacture turbine wheels from six inches to six feet in diameter, and are rapidly supplying all mills of any size in the Union. Their annual trade can hardly be estimated, but will foot up in the hundreds of thousands.

STOUT, MILLS & TEMPLE.

Among the large list of manufactories contained in this volume, but few are better known to the commercial world than Stout, Mills & Temple, and, as the leading representative of one of Dayton industries, they deserve more than passing notice, and we gladly accord them such space as the magnitude of the enterprise entitles them to. The firm, as now organized, has been engaged in the machinery and foundry business for over twenty-eight years, and are the successors of the first shop of the kind established in Dayton. The latter was in 1827. The Globe Iron Works, owned and operated by the above firm, are located at the foot of Ludlow street, where they have a frontage of 400 feet, and cover altogether several acres of ground. The buildings are of brick, with dimensions as follows: Main building, 267x50, 100 feet of which is two stories high; foundry, 130x50; paint shop, blacksmith shop and warehouses. The general machine shop is fitted up with slide lathes, upright boring and facing mills, gear cutters, made for cutting either spur, bevel, mitered wheels or wood cogs with the greatest accuracy; planers, slotting and milling machines; upright drills and a number of smaller machines, many of which were designed and built to meet the special wants in the business of the firm. The general

and convenient arrangements of this model machine shop deserves special mention. The lathes, planers and other machine tools are located with reference to each other, that no time is lost in moving unfinished parts of the work from one machine to another. This arrangement enables the work to progress without any loss of time. An important feature is the large number of cranes, with traveling carriages, for handling heavy machinery, there being fourteen of these so arranged that not only the large lathes, planers and boring mills can be reached, but the upright drills also. There is an overhead railway, 167 feet in length, by means of which one of the great turbine wheels, or other heavy completed machinery can by two men be raised clear of obstructions, carried the length of the railway, and placed on cart or dray for shipment. The machinery for these works is driven by motive power from one of the celebrated American turbine water wheels, built by the firm, and located in the engine and water wheel house, south of the main building. The foundry, cupola and core ovens are fitted up especially for heavy castings. The pattern rooms are provided with all the improved wood working machinery, models and designs. The warehouses are used for general finishing and paint work, and the blacksmith shop is large and plentifully supplied with light. For twenty years this firm has manufactured the American turbine water wheel, it being one of the first turbine wheels made in the West. Study, experience, energy and business integrity have succeeded in placing the name of this firm, and the goods they turn out, in the front rank among American manufacturers and industries. They make a turbine wheel from thirteen to eighty-four inches in diameter, and have succeeded in placing them in thousands of mills throughout the Union and foreign lands. A number of their wheels are in use in the great mills at Minneapolis, Minn., one of which in the "Washburn A mill" is sixty inches in diameter, and yields about one thousand-horse power. One of the celebrated wheels manufactured by this firm is in use in a mill at Niagara Falls. It is forty-eight inches in diameter, and is at present yielding 1,150 horse-power, which they claim to be the largest amount of power produced from the same sized wheel west of the Alleghanies. In addition to building turbine wheels, the firm is extensively engaged in the manufacture of paper, flour and saw-mill machinery, and are general mill furnishers. The office is a neat brick structure, located across the street, directly opposite the main building.

W. P. CALLAHAN & CO.

The works owned and conducted by the above-named firm were established in 1841, by C. Thompson, on Shawnee, between Wayne and Wyandotte streets. Mr. Thompson was succeeded by Parrott & McGregor in 1852, and they in 1856, by Thompson, McGregor & Co., W. P. Callahan being the "Co." In 1864, the firm name was changed to McGregor & Callahan, and remained as such until 1868, when Mr. Callahan became sole proprietor, and in 1871, Thomas Dearman became copartner, which changed the firm name to its present title. The business was removed to its present quarters in 1856, where they now occupy a three-story brick building, 50x100 feet, a two story, 50x100, and a two-story brick structure, also 50x100 feet in size. The firm employs eighty to one hundred men in the business, and their sales average $125,000 per annum. They manufacture linseed and cotton seed oil machinery, steam engines, mill gearing, shafting, pulleys, etc.

JOYCE, CRIDLAND & CO.

This firm established a factory in the shops of W. P. Callahan, on East Third street, in 1877, for the manufacture of levers and screw-jacks. They began in a small way, but by close application, soon developed a fair business.

In the fall of 1881, the firm leased a building on the corner of Wyandotte street and the railroad, which they fitted up for a general machine shop. The part occupied by them is a two-storied brick structure, with a basement, and in the rear of this is a frame building, which they have leased for the present, to other parties. Their shops contain the best class of machinery and they are prepared to do any sort of work in their line, as well as supply the trade with their well-known and celebrated screw-jack.

MILLS—FLOUR, PAPER, OIL, COTTON, ETC.

Among the many manufacturing industries of the country, and their name is legion, none can take precedence of the manufacture of flour, a fact easily proved when it is so well known that in all new countries, the first industry is the flour-mill. No matter how remote from civilization, it seems the one thing indispensable. Dayton is well represented in this particular, enjoying not only some of the best mills in the country, but also some of the largest. Among them are the following:

BANNER MILLS.

This mill is owned and operated by Jost Durst & Son, who took possession in 1879. It was originally an old stone mill, and first started in 1847. Mr. Durst purchased the property of Mr. Poock, in 1879, and erected the present structure, which is of brick, four stories and a basement. The mill is fitted up with nine run of stones, and seven sets of rolls. The machinery is operated by steam, the motive power being an 18x36 Buckeye engine, with 165 horse-power, and two tubular boilers. The mill is run day and night, and has a capacity of 275 barrels of flour per each twenty-four hours. This product is shipped throughout the union, with a fair amount sold to local trade. In connection with the mill and adjoining it, is the Dayton City Elevator, also conducted by Mr. Durst. This structure was erected in 1868, and is 40x110 feet in size, with an engine and boiler-room in the basement. The machinery is propelled by the mill-engine. The elevator contains thirty-six bins, with a capacity of 3,000 bushels each; two corn shellers, with capacity of 400 bushels per hour; five hominy mills, and one corn-meal feed mill. The grain received is shipped by rail to the Eastern and Southern markets. Mr. Durst employs fifteen men in the mill proper, and eight men in the elevator.

COMMERCIAL MILLS.

This mill was erected in 1847, by Daniel Beckel, at its present site, but was originally a small affair, of less capacity than 100 barrels per day. In 1850, the mill was purchased by D. Eichelbarger, who operated it until the winter of 1854–55. Gebhart Brothers then took possession, and in 1865, were succeeded by the present firm, Simon Gebhart & Sons. In 1870, the latter firm enlarged the mill to its present proportions. It is located on the north side of East Third street, and is a four-story brick structure, 90x110 feet in size. The mill is fitted up regardless of expense, and contains all the latest improved mill machinery. Flour is made by the Jonathan Mills reduction process, and the machinery is operated by a 150-horse-power engine. The firm use both steam and water in making this product, and their mill has a capacity of 450 to 500 barrels per day of twenty-four hours. This large amount of flour is mostly sold in the Eastern markets.

DAYTON CITY MILLS.

These are the pioneer mills of Dayton, and were erected by Horace Pease. In 1875, they were purchased by Gebhart, Polk & Co., and in 1879, by Joseph

R. Gebhart, who soon afterward admitted his son. Harry C., as a partner, under the firm name of J. R. Gebhart & Son. The mill is 50x70 feet, three and a half stories high, and contains five run of buhr-stones. The machinery is operated by water-power from the Cooper Hydraulic, and the firm employ five men. They do both merchant and custom work, and make about 600 barrels of flour per week. This is sold mostly in Dayton and vicinity, and the remainder shipped to New York and Pennsylvania.

DAYTON VIEW MILLS.

These mills were erected about 1869, by ——— Tate, and was operated by Snyder Brothers & Co. for some time. It was finally disposed of at Sheriff's sale and passed into the hands of the present firm, C. B. Palmer & Co., October 19, 1881. The proprietors, C. B. Palmer and T. L. Boller, were formerly in the mill business at Lockland, Hamilton County, Ohio. They have lately refitted up the mill, and are making three good grades of flour. The mill structure is of frame, 35x65, three stories and basement. It contains four run of buhr-stones, and four sets of latest improved pattern of rolls. The mill is located on the Dayton View Hydraulic, and is run day and night, by water-power. The firm grind wheat only, and make 110 barrels of flour each twenty-four hours. This product is sold in Dayton, Cincinnati, and the New England States.

EXCHANGE MILL.

This mill was formerly used as a gun-factory, but first put into operation as a grist-mill about 1850, by Conrad Rondenour & Brother. This firm disposed of the property to H. Gerdes & Co., in 1865, E. H. Bruns, the present proprietor, being the "Co." This latter took possession in 1875, and enlarged the mill to its present proportions. It is now a large, three-story brick, 55x55 feet in size, and the machinery is operated by an overshot water-wheel, located to the rear of the mill, on the Upper Hydraulic. The firm employs six men, and the mill has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day, for ten months in the year. Mr. Bruns has about $10,000 invested in the business.

LUDLOW STAR MILLS.

These mills were commenced by Jost Durst in 1874. The structure is located at the south end of Ludlow street, and is a three-story brick building 40x100 feet in size, with a frame storeroom 40x100, two stories. The capital invested at first was something under $10,000, and the yearly capacity 10,000 barrels per year. Mr. Charles Durst, a son of the proprietor, now has charge of this mill, and there are about $25,000 invested in the business, with an average capacity of from sixty to seventy barrels per day.

OREGON MILLS.

These mills were built in 1833. Mr. Joseph Kratochwill, the present proprietor, established his present business in 1854, in a building opposite the Osceola Mills. Six years later, he removed his business to Trotwood, but after a few months returned to Dayton. In 1861, he came into possession of the present structure, and has been alone in business since 1864. The mills are located on the corner of Sixth and Canal streets, and is of brick and frame, 40x130, four stories and basement. The mills are furnished with only one run of buhr-stones, the remainder being sixty-four pair of rollers, of both local and foreign make. The machinery is operated by both water and steam power, an overshot and turbine wheel for the former, and an engine of 200 horse-power for the latter. The firm employs twenty-eight men in the business, and their daily product is almost 500 barrels per day—this being the largest daily

product in Montgomery County. This flour is sold mostly at Pittsburgh, Penn., and Washington, D. C. Mr. Kratochwill also owns the

OSCEOLA MILLS.

This structure was erected by L. and S. Wollaston, in 1858, and is a brick building 80x60, four stories and basement, fifty-two feet high in front, and the basement on the canal fourteen feet more. It was fitted up with three run of buhrs, two of which were in operation both day and night, making from sixty to seventy barrels of flour per day. They had one overshot wheel supplied with water from the Cooper Hydraulic. Mr. Wollaston disposed of his interest to T. A. Phillips, and the latter to a Mr. Sylvester Wollaston, who turned it over to its present owner. At present the mill is not in operation, but is being fitted up for storerooms.

PAPER.

C. L. HAWS.

This gentleman is a manufacturer of straw and tar boards for book-binders and box-makers. He established the business in partnership with William Clark, on the Mad River, seven miles from Dayton, in 1853, having an office in the city. They first manufactured straw boards and wrapping paper, and the mills had a capacity of about 400 tons per year. They remained in that location twelve years, and in 1864 purchased twenty acres of land in North Dayton, where the present mills were erected. William Clark was a full partner in the business, the firm name being Clark & Haws. It remained as such until January 1, 1872, when Mr. Haws purchased the entire stock and trade of the firm. The firm owns three mills—one makes binders, tar and cloth boards, while the other two turn out only straw board—each having a capacity of six tons per day. Four steam engines are required to run the powerful machinery in these mills—250, 150, 25 and 20 horse-power respectively. The boilers for the larger engine are three in number, each twenty-two feet long, and fifty-four inches in diameter. This engine was made by the Buckeye Engine Company, of Salem, Ohio. A gas house is located near the mills, and generates all the gas used by this immense establishment. When Clark & Haws first started this business, they made only 106 tons of paper the first year, and their sales for the same period were $5,500. The product for 1881 was 3,855 tons, being closed two months in the year, which if running full time would have increased this to 4,000 tons. The sales for the same time were $220,000, a self-evident fact of the reward for toil, perseverance, and close study of the wants of the trade. Mr. Haws' trade extends all over the Union and Canada, but mostly in the West. Orders are rapidly filled, requiring no traveling salesmen for the house, this item alone being a big saving in expenses. About 150 men find constant employment in these mills, and, as the city is too far away, have built themselves cottages near by, thus forming a happy and contented community of people. These are the only mills in the Union that manufacture all classes of bookbinder's and box-makers tar, cloth and straw board, and are the most extensive mills of this kind in the world. The capacity for 1882 will be eighteen tons per day.

MEAD PAPER COMPANY.

The paper mill owned and operated by this company was begun in 1846, by Ells, Claflin & Co., who erected a part of the present structure. They were succeeded in 1858 by Mead & Weston, and they, in 1866, by the Mead & Nixon Paper Company, which was incorporated in 1872, with a capital stock of $250,-

000. These works have had in connection with them a chemical pulp machine, by which they made annually 2,000,000 pounds of wood pulp, and also a recovery furnace, eighty-two feet in length, for recovering the chemicals used in reducing the wood to pulp, there being only two other mills in the entire West having a pulp and recovering apparatus. In July, 1881, the firm name was changed to the Mead Paper Company, Thomas Nixon retiring and W. P. Levis assuming his place as manager and part owner of the mill. The new firm have erected an addition of 90x100, three stories high, on the north side of the original structure and adjoining the same. They have also remodeled the interior, added new machinery and repaired the old, until to-day this mill stands unrivaled in Ohio. The main building is of brick, 100x180, the front half of which is four stories in height; on the east are four one-storied boiler and storage rooms, three of which are brick, and on the south of the main structure is the old chemical wood pulp mill, 80x100, three stories high, which the firm intend fitting up the coming summer as an addition to the present paper mill, the company having discontinued the manufacture of chemical wood pulp. They employ 125 hands, and manufacture about 2,250,000 pounds of book, news, tea and other paper annually, which is sold entirely in the western markets. The driving power and its machinery is all on the first floor, also the office, some storerooms and the finishing room, 40x80; on the second floor are the rag paper engines, paper machines and rotary bleachers; the third floor is used for assorting the rags, and the fourth for storing raw material. The machinery, which is complete in every particular, is propelled by both water and steam power. For this purpose the mill is supplied with two turbine waterwheels, one 300-horse-power engine, and one 100-horse-power engine. In passing through this mill the acute observer is forcibly struck by the thorough systematic and clock-like regularity which exists throughout every department, and is forced to the conclusion that here may be found a fitting example of intelligent, energetic and successful business enterprise of which Dayton may feel justly proud. The mill is located on Second and Front streets, and includes the office and salesroom.

RUTLEDGE & COMPANY.

This firm is composed of Mark and George Rutledge—father and son—who own and operate a paper mill located on the Upper Hydraulic. The present business was inaugurated in 1844, by Ells & McGregor, in a small frame building on the present site of the mills. They continued the business till 1858, when they were succeeded by Ells & Claflin. Soon after, the property was purchased by Charles Mapother, who operated the mill one year, and then sold it to George Rutledge. In 1867, his father, Mark Rutledge, became a partner, and the business has since been carried on under the present firm name. In 1864, Mr. Rutledge erected a brick building, and additions were made to the mill in 1872 and 1880. It is now 130x110 feet in size, and two stories high. The firm manufacture wrapping paper only, and use about six tons of straw daily. Thirty-six men are employed in the mill, the machinery of which is run by water and steam power. Sales are made in wholesale and job lots, the greater part going to Cincinnati. This is probably the pioneer paper mill of Montgomery County.

THOMAS NIXON

This factory for the manufacture of paper bags, was established by Nixon & Co.—W. O. Anderson being the "Company"—in 1873, on Foundry street. The present firm came into possession of the stock and trade in 1876, and removed the mill to its present location, corner First and Mill streets, in 1879. The building formerly occupied was a three-story brick, 30x75 feet in size, quite a contrast to the present one which is of the same material, four stories high,

Yours truly,
M. P. Nolan.

and its dimensions 100x78 feet. The firm employs ten men and sixty girls, having an invested capital of $40,000, with annual sales amounting to $100,000. Their factory is supplied with all the latest improved machinery, giving them a capacity of 350,000 bags per day. The paper used in these bags is made by their own mill at Richmond, Ind., and shipped to Dayton.

VALLEY CITY PAPER MILL.

This mill, which is one of the most complete in the State, was erected by W. P. Levis in 1874. It is a substantial brick structure, 100x50 feet in size, with smaller buildings attached, located on the corner of Water and Foundry streets. They employ twenty-seven men in the mill, the machinery of which is propelled by power supplied from a 125 horse-power engine. The product of this mill is sold mostly in the central and southern portions of the Union.

OIL.

GEBHART, POPE & COMPANY.

The business of this firm was established in 1832, by Parrott & Clegg, who was succeeded by Parrott & Son, and they, in 1866, by the present firm. They have always occupied the same building on the canal, between Third and Fourth streets. It is a three story brick, 57x72, and was formerly used as a cotton mill. They employ twelve men, with occasional additions, as business demands. They buy and ship their flax seed from Indiana and Kansas. They have about $100,000 invested in the business, and produce annually about 200,000 gallons of linseed oil.

JOSIAH GEBHART & COMPANY.

This company own the white lead works, which are located on the corner of Second and Front streets. The business was established in 1880, by Josiah Gebhart, D. Calvin Floyd and Charles W. Gebhart, under the present firm name. The main building, which was formerly used as a bagging factory in the manufacture of bagging used for covering cotton, is of brick, 50x100 feet in size, two stories high. The firm manufacture white lead and colors, making about 1,000 tons of the former per annum. Some twenty men are employed in the works, and one traveling salesman on the road. The machinery for these works was made by Pool & Hunt, of Baltimore, expressly for this firm, at a cost over $30,000. The machinery is propelled by a 50-horse-power engine. As this is the only manufactory of this kind in Montgomery County, and a business of which very little is known, probably the process of making will be interesting to our many readers. The pig lead is purchased in St. Louis, Mo., and Galena and Chicago, Ill. The pig lead is first placed in a large kettle, located over a hot furnace, and heated till thoroughly melted. It is then dipped by a ladle and placed on a flat iron surface, where it is made into "buckles" somewhat resembling an old fashioned waffle. The buckles are then carried to the corroding houses and placed in stone jars, each capable of holding twelve and a half pounds of lead. These jars are placed in tiers, and the space between filled with tan bark and manure. After some days, it is taken out in a corroded form and drawn to the top of the building on an inclined plane. It is then placed in a separator, which separates the blue from the corroded lead. From the separator it drops to a machine on the floor below where it is screened, then placed in the receivers and from there to another machine on the first or ground floor, where it is ground in water. It is then pumped up in large settling tanks, the water drawn off; and the pulpy mass then placed in large copper kilns for drying. There are two kilns used, one 8x80 feet in size, ten

inches deep -the other 8x40 feet in size -both costing over $4,000; while in the kilns, the lead is separated by a large rake into small cakes, for faster drying. These cakes are then placed in a large machine, circular in form, linseed oil added and thoroughly mixed. It then drops through a long tube to another machine, where the mixing process is completed. From this machine it is placed in kegs, headed up and consigned to the cellar, ready for shipment. The lead is placed in tin and wooden kegs, weighing from twelve and a half to 1,000 pounds. There are eight mills used for mixing ochers and venetian reds which, after prepared for use, are put into iron buckets and placed beside the lead, ready for shipment. The kegs used by this company are made in Pennsylvania and Cincinnati, expressly for the business. The trade of the firm is very large, extending all over the Union, and their orders are so numerous and large as to keep the mills busy continually.

THE DAYTON FLAX MILL.

This business was founded in 1865, by E. D. Payne, as the Dayton Flax Company (successor to the old "Dayton Flax Company"), on the corner of First and Front streets, on the Upper Hydraulic. The mill was a two story building, 30x64, with a large building of wood and brick for storing straw attached. Business proved very successful for nine years. Mr. Payne then closed the mill and purchased an interest in the Woodsum Machine Company, but two years later resurrected the old business as the Excelsior Flax Mills. It was operated as such till August, 1881, when the name was changed to its present one. The same year Mr. Payne added a building, 40x40, two stories, to be used as a corn, hominy and feed mill. The flax mill is furnished with Sanford & Mallory's brakes, and other machinery of the best make. The mill manufactures tow and flax moss. Straw is obtained from the farmers in the vicinity of Dayton. The feed mill is provided with a sheller, French buhr-stone, hominy mill and feed crusher. About 400 tons of tow are annually manufactured in the flax mill.

THRESHER & COMPANY.

This firm are manufacturers of varnishes, japans and boiled linseed oils, also dealers in linseed oil. The business was established in 1859, by E. Thresher & Co., who were succeeded by the present company in 1874. The members of the firm are J. B., E. M. & Albert Thresher. Their varnish factory is located out of the city, but the company have had an office and sales room at 135 East Third street, since the founding of the trade. This if one of the pioneer varnish companies of Montgomery County, and they have succeeded in building up a trade equal in volume to that of any company in the West. They manufacture goods of the best quality, and sell their products all over the Union.

TOWER VARNISH COMPANY.

This business was founded, January 24, 1868, by Charles F. Tower, formerly with the Thresher Varnish and Oil Company. On the date above mentioned, a company was formed, the incorporators being Charles F. Tower, William G. Lewis, Charles H. Ham, James D. Sturgis and Joseph B. Lewis. The capital stock was $50,000. The company was given its present name and soon after purchased a piece of ground at 1250 East First street, 60x145 in size, erected buildings thereon, and commenced the manufacture of varnish, japans and boiled oils. This company operated the business about a year, and were succeeded by Gebhart, Pope & Co., and they by W. K. Eckert, who disposed of the business to the present firm in 1878. The officers of the company are the same as when first organized - President, Charles F. Tower; Vice President, Joseph Gebhart. The company formerly did a business of

$200,000 annually. Some years ago, Mr. Tower discontinued the boiling and handling of oils, and since that time has manufactured chiefly Tower's linseed oil drier, a liquid preparation for the drying of oils, and was the originator in the manufacture of this commodity for the use of crushers. As such, they supply the principal oil trade, and need no traveling salesmen, yet one is kept on the road for the introduction of the drier and their varnishes. Three men are employed in the mill, and one book keeper and clerk. The firm use 100 to 150 barrels of turpentine per month, and make about 1,000 barrels of the drier annually.

WOOD, ARCHER & CO.

The mill owned by this firm was started by Clegg & Wood, as a linseed oil mill, in 1863. In 1874, the firm name was changed to Clegg, Wood & Co., and, soon after, they commenced the manufacture of hay-rakes. The present firm came into possession of the business in 1880. They occupy a three-story brick, 175x75, located on the canal, near the head of Fourth street. The firm employ twelve men, and consume annually about 100,000 bushels of seed. Their annual product is nearly 200,000 gallons. Among their machinery are patent boxes and presses, the invention of Mr. Archer, and which are used in about fifteen oil mills throughout the union. The oil-cake is shipped to Europe, where it is used as food for cattle, etc. This oil enterprise is the outgrowth of an oil mill business founded by Joseph Clegg in 1833, but not an immediate successor thereto. The hay-rakes formerly made by this firm are now manufactured on a royalty by other firms, both in New York and Illinois.

M. N. WHEATON & CO.

The above-named firm commenced the manufacture of cotton-batting in the fall of 1870, in a three-story brick building, 50x100, on the corner of First and St. Clair streets. An investment of $6,000 was sufficient to carry on the business at first, but the increase in trade and the important additions made to the machinery department, has increased the value to $30,000. This machinery is of the best-improved pattern. One of these is a machine for folding bats, which was originated by Mr. Wheaton; but his idea was stolen by a visiting member of the trade, and patented before the inventor could rectify the injury. The firm employs twelve hands and manufactures 1,500 pounds of bats per day of ten hours. The machinery is propelled by a fifteen-horse power engine.

T. A. PHILLIPS & SON.

These works are the pioneer cotton mills of the Valley City. They were originated by Eastern capitalists, among whom were Robert Buchanan, William and Josh York, John T. Levis and George Graham, the latter being the Cincinnati philanthropist, whose death was so deeply lamented, and memory heaped with honors by the people of his native city. The works were erected about 1833, and passed into the possession of T. A. Phillips in May, 1844. The mill is a four-story brick, 45x110, built in a most substantial manner. It is fitted up with 3,500 spindles and other machinery in proportion. Cotton is purchased in Cincinnati, and from 100 to 200 bales are kept constantly on hand. Some twenty-five bales are used weekly in the manufacture of carpet warp, white and colored, light and heavy twine, lamp wick, single yarn, etc. In addition to the main building, there is a wing, engine, ware and dye-houses. The propelling power for the machinery is obtained from a twenty-foot overshot water-wheel, located on the Cooper Hydraulic. Sales are made mostly in Ohio and Indiana. The company was incorporated in 1874, with a capital of $80,000. The senior member of the

firm is now deceased, but his son, Charles A., continues the business under the old firm name.

DAYTON WOOLEN MILLS.

The business operated under the above name was founded in 1860, by Curtis, on the corner of Fifth and Canal streets. This firm was succeeded by Curtis & Fish, who, in 1872, removed the mills to the south end of Ludlow street, adjoining Stout, Mills & Temple. The next purchasers of the mills were Faulkner & Co., who continued the business until May, 1879, when the present proprietors, J. H. & James S. Wild, took possession under the firm name of J. H. Wild & Co. In March, 1881, the mills were removed to 326 East First street, now occupying three floors in the southeast wing of the old Goodwin Hotel, owned by Pinneo & Daniels. The firm employ ten hands in the mills, and manufacture all kinds of yarns, blankets, flannels, cassimeres, satinets and jeans. Sales average $20,000 per annum, but for this year (1882), the capacity of the mills will be increased to such an extent as to manufacture a larger amount of goods than formerly turned out. A market for the production of these mills is found in local trade, Ohio and the neighboring States. Mr. J. H. Wild has the personal supervision of the mills.

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

CITY BREWERY.

This brewery is owned and operated by Jacob Stickle, and is located at the junction of Brown and Warren streets. The brewery was erected by Henry Ferneding in 1859. After passing through several hands, in 1868 it was put up at public sale, and purchased by its present proprietor. The building at that time was of brick, two stories high, and 54x150 feet in size. It remained as such until the summer of 1881, when Mr. Stickle enlarged it to its present dimensions at a cost of $8,000. It it now three and a half stories high, and fitted up with all the latest and best appliances for the manufacture of this cooling beverage. The ice houses in connection have a storing capacity of 2,000 tons, and the beer cellars of 3,000 barrels. The first year in the business Mr. Stickle made 4,000 barrels of beer, but has increased his trade to 7,000 barrels annually. The making of this large amount requires ten men, and several teams for delivery. The beer is sold in Dayton and vicinity.

The business of this firm is in charge of William Stickle, son of the proprietor. The business runs about $60,000 annually.

DAYTON VIEW BREWERY.

This important feature of the industrial enterprises of Dayton is owned by Colestine Schwind. The business was founded many years ago, and by careful management, closest attention to every detail of the business, Mr. Schwind has increased his trade from a modest beginning to its present large proportions. The main building, or brewery proper, is 80x70, two stories and a cellar; two ice houses, one 60x60 and the other 50x56, capable of storing 5,000 tons of ice (three years' supply), one double malt kiln, 18x24, all of which are constructed of brick, and fitted up with every convenience for the carrying on of the immense business operated by this firm. A brief description of the interior arrangements of this brewery will, perhaps, be interesting. On the second story, and just over the malting cellers, are the hops and barley rooms. Above the malt is carefully stored away, according to age. The kiln furnace is back and down upon the cellar floor; the kiln itself over the furnace and running up through two floors. In the adjoining room is the great sixty two barrel copper kettle; below is the mash room and engine. To the rear of this,

on the second floor, are the coolers, all conveniently arranged, kept perfectly clean and in order at all hours. The ice houses are to the west; beneath them are the beer cellars and fermenting rooms. The stables and yard are back of all, extending to the river bank. The water supply is taken from wells sunk under the brewery, and down below the bed of the Miami River. The proprietor is justly proud of the reputation "Schwind's beer" has acquired, and to sustain it will not allow a gallon to pass into the hands of the tapster that is not fully up to the standard. The rule at the brewery is, "a place for everything, and everything in its place." All utensils and machinery are kept scrupulously clean. Material used is first cleaned or purified, and a year's supply of everything kept on hand. Mr. Schwind made 10,000 barrels of beer in 1880-81, but has increased his capacity to 1,500 barrels. Mr. Edmund Schwind is the genial foreman, and Louie Schwind the efficient business manager.

HYDRAULIC BREWERY.

This business was established previous to the civil war, by John Wager, on the site of an old saw mill, on the Upper Hydraulic. Mr. Wager continued the business until 1870, when Henry Ferneding & Son purchased it. They were succeeded by Metz & Co.; Metz & Brown: the latter by Antoine Brown, and after the latter's death, the business passed into the hands of the present proprietors, N. Thomas & Co. This was October 9, 1880. The brewery is 40 x80, two stories, with cellars capable of storing 2,000 barrels. George Weddle, the "Co." of the firm, is a brewer by trade, and has charge of the business. Six men are employed in the brewery, and two teams engaged in delivering the beer, which is all sold in Dayton or vicinity.

THIRD STREET BREWERY.

This business as founded in 1861, by Frederick Euchenhofer, at its present location, 1513 East Third street. The brewery is of brick, 70x75, two stories and cellars. Three cellars separated from the main building, are used to store the product of this brewery, capable of storing 1,200 barrels. Over 3,500 barrels of beer are made annually, the greater part supplying home consumption. Mr. Euchenhofer although quite aged, still gives his personal time and attention to the business. He is ably assisted by his sons and others, making in all seven men. Two teams are used in the business. The annual trade exceeds $25,000.

WAYNE STREET BREWERY.

This is the pioneer lager beer brewery of Montgomery County, and was erected in 1852, by John and Michael Schiml, on the corner of Hickory and Wayne streets, its present location. Six years later, the senior brother died, and Michael has since conducted the business. Here Mr. Schiml made the first lager beer brewed in this county, the stock yeast necessary for making the same having been brought from Boston, Mass. The brewery was then 28 x50 feet in size, two stories high; but through the passing years improvements were made upon it. In July, 1881, a fire destroyed a stable and contents, including four horses, roof of ice house, and over 3,000 bushels of malt. Mr. Schiml soon after enlarged the buildings, at a cost of $8,000. The brewery is now 38x140, three stories high, with an ice house in connection capable of storing 1,500 tons of ice, both buildings of brick, with cellars underneath. When first started, the brothers made about 1,200 barrels per year, but in the season of 1879-80 this brewery turned out 4,400 barrels of first-class lager beer, but on account of the fire, the product for 1880-81 fell short, but their capacity is now double that of previous years. The annual sales are about $35,000. Ten men are employed, and two teams, and the business is under the personal supervision of Mr. Schiml and his two sons, L. Hoffer being the foreman.

W. SILZEL & CO.

This firm is composed of Washington Silzel and Henry H. Laubach. Their business, manufacturers of malt. The trade was inaugurated in 1858, by Mundy, Worman & Co., at 628 South Main street, where they continued the business ten years. Mr. Silzel had charge of the business until 1878, at which date the present firm was formed. They occupy a brick structure 127x42, three stories, and have a capacity of 40,000 bushels per year. They own and operate a branch establishment at Troy, Ohio, of the same capacity. The greater part of their trade is found at Cincinnati, Louisville and Sandusky, besides supplying home consumption, and do an annual business in their Dayton house of about $50,000.

H. FERNEDING & SON.

The senior member of this firm began business in 1843, in partnership with John C. Ferneding and W. Otten, under the name of Ferneding & Co. Their brewery was on the site of the present malt house on Kenton street, and was known as the City Brewery. In 1847, Mr. Otten died, and the Ferneding Brothers carried on the business until 1851, in which year John C. Ferneding died, and Henry was left alone in the business. In 1852, B. Hollencamp became a partner, and in 1854 the firm bought the Xenia Brewery at Xenia, Ohio, Mr. Ferneding selling his interest in that house in 1857 to Hollencamp.

In 1859, Mr. Ferneding erected the brewery now owned by Jacob Stickle, and quit brewing at the old stand, transferring the name to the new establishment, by which it is yet known. In 1862, he sold this brewery, and for some years subsequently was engaged in manufacturing flour, first in the old Pease Mill, which Ferneding, Mause & Co. rented, and operated about three years, when Ferneding & Mause purchased the Hydraulic Flour Mill, which they run many years. In 1870, Ferneding & Son bought the Hydraulic Brewery, which they operated a short period, then became the "Co." in the same house, under the firm name of Metz & Co., which was succeeded by Metz & Brown, Mr. Ferneding and son retiring permanently from the brewing business. This firm have always had a malt house on Kenton street, and in 1850 Mr. F. erected a malt house on the site of the old Riddle Brewery on St. Clair street, both of which are yet owned and operated by Ferneding & Son. They employ eight men, and have a capacity of about 60,000 bushels per season.

DAYTON DISTILLING COMPANY.

The original owners and proprietors of this establishment were Arnold & Harshman, who erected and run the distillery for several years, but who failed in business during the panic of 1873. The works remained idle until 1878, when they were again put in operation by F. A. Shwill, who carried on business about one year, when he quit distilling. In February, 1882, the present company began business, having previously remodeled the interior, repairing the old machinery and adding new, having now a capacity of 300 bushels per day. The distillery is a three-story frame structure, with a one story frame engine house adjoining. The office, cistern room and warehouse are in a story and a half brick building, close to the distillery, and the firm employ seven men, besides a superintendent and clerk. There are two storekeepers and a guager connected with the works, and the proprietors are Herancourt & Moser, of Cincinnati.

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

IRA CRAWFORD.

The granite and marble works owned and operated by this gentleman is located on Wilkinson street, north side of Union Depot, where he has a frame building 20x80 feet, two stories high, which is used for the office, drafting

room, sales-room and work-shop. His lot is 105 feet square, and on the north of the main building is a limestone shed 20x30 feet, in which the heavier and rougher work is done. Mr. Crawford is a native of Dayton, has been in the marble trade for a number of years, and is well known throughout this portion of Ohio as an energetic and honorable business man. He is an importer and manufacturer of Scotch and American granite monuments, and does all classes of first-class monumental and cemetery work.

CARPENTER & RAYMOND.

This firm came to Dayton from Cambridge City, Ind., in 1876, and opened an office and salesroom on Ludlow street, its present location. The matter given to us by the senior member of this firm was greatly exaggerated, being a mere advertisment, and we have therefore omitted it from this article as not coming under the head of reliable history.

THOMAS STANILAND.

We next introduce the Dayton Marble and Granite Works. The business was established in 1860, by H. Houghtelin, on the present site of the works, 225 and 227 South Main street. In 1865, Thomas Staniland was admitted as a partner, and the firm name changed to Houghtelin & Staniland. This firm continued business until the decease of Mr. Houghtelin in 1873. In 1875, Ira Crawford bought a half interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to Staniland & Crawford. This house does monumental work in all kinds of marble and granite, and handle all sorts of marble, both foreign and domestic. Their granite work is all done at the quarries, except the lettering. The firm employ twelve men, and enjoy a trade amounting to $30,000 annually. Two traveling salesmen are employed, and these works have the special agency of the dark Columbia marble from Rutland, Vt. Mr. Staniland designs all the work, and has the personal supervision of the same. Mr. Crawford retired from the firm in December, 1881, and Mr. Staniland continues the business alone.

STEAM STONE WORKS.

This business was commenced in 1868, by John Webber and George Lehman. They operated it one year, and were succeeded by the Webber & Lehman Stone and Marble Company, which was incorporated that year (1869). This company carried on the business till 1872, when an assignment was made. Webber & Huffman purchased the stock, and continued the business till February, 1874, when Mr. Webber died. In 1875, Mr. Huffman disposed of his interest to S. T. Bryce and Lewis H. Webber, who had been carrying on a like business on Wilkinson street, near Union Depot. This purchase placed both yards in the hands of this firm until 1879, when Mr. Bryce retired from the firm, taking the Wilkinson street yard to operate alone. He soon after quit the business, and Mr. Webber became sole owner of the entire stock and trade. The main works are located on Jefferson street, near Warren, where three acres of land are almost entirely covered by building and apparatus. Here he runs four gangs of saws. The Wilkinson street yard covers an acre of ground, and operates two gangs of saws. Employ an average of eighty men in the business, and use three teams in hauling dressed stone. Mr. Webber uses mostly Dayton stone, but large quantities of Amherst and Berea stone from Northern Ohio, and Buena Vista Freestone, from the Ohio River, are also used. He does all kinds of cut-stone work. During 1881, furnished the cut stone for the Third Street Presbyterian Church, Firemen's Insurance Company's building, P. H. Lafee's residence, and Montgomery County Court House, at Dayton, Farmer's Bank at Greenfield, and numerous smaller jobs. He also cuts monumental bases for marble firms in all parts of the Union. During 1881, his trade amounted to about $65,000.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

A. H. NIXON & SONS.

This firm are wholesale dealers in and packers of leaf tobacco. The business was established at Carrollton, this county, in 1852, by A. H. Nixon. In the spring of 1857, he removed the business to Dayton, locating on the corner of First and St. Clair streets. He remained there eight years, and during this time started the first tobacco cutter, now the Pease & Co. cutting machine. In 1865, he removed to the Smith (now Dickey) Block, where he was engaged in business ten years. In 1875, he took possession of his present quarters, corner of First and Canal streets. Mr. Nixon commenced buying tobacco in connection with a New York house, purchasing 1,200 cases of the crop of 1851. Since then he has steadily increased his business, now purchasing tobacco in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and are also dealers in Havana tobacco. The tobacco is shipped to Dayton, sorted in its different grades, put through the "sweating" process, and sold to cigar manufacturers and jobbers. The firm is composed of A. H. Nixon and his sons, Miles G. and Andrew C.

COTTERILL, FENNER & CO.

The business now operated by this firm as the North Star Tobacco Works was established by S. T. Cotterill and A. C. Fenner, in 1866, under the firm name of Cotterrill & Fenner, locating on East Third street, in the rear of the old "Pease Mill." A. C. Marshall was admitted in 1868, and name changed to Cotterill, Fenner & Co. They remained there in business till 1870, and then removed to the Beaver & Butt building, corner of Fourth and St. Clair streets. Four years later, they came into possession of their present works on Second, between Jefferson and St. Clair streets. They occupy a four-story brick structure 80x200. The cellar is used for a stock room and casing factory; the ground floor for manufacturing, shipping and office purposes; the floors above are also used for manufacturing purposes. This has been one of the enterprising and successful manufacturing industries of the Valley City. The first year's sales hardly amounted to $20,000, while at present they aggregate over half a million. They manufacture fifteen different brands of tobacco, one of which, the "North Star Fine-Cut," is known all over the Union. This firm employ eighty-five hands in the factory, and have two traveling salesmen on the road. Mr. Marshall, the "Co." of the firm, has charge of the corresponding and office work. Mr. Cotterill of the manufacturing department, and Mr. Fenner superintends the purchasing and shipping branch of the business.

JAMES P. WOLF.

This gentleman is a wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco, and is located at 333 East First street. The business was inaugurated in 1863, by J. P. Wolf & Co., the brother of the present proprietor forming the "Co." The firm manufactured all kinds of tobacco until 1868, and then made and dealt in fine-cut only until 1873. In 1874, they handled 13,000 cases of leaf tobacco, the purchasing of which required $403,000. The firm occupy a three-story brick structure, 184x33, capable of storing 6,000 cases of tobacco. Mr. Wolf buys Ohio tobacco from the growers direct, "sweats" and sorts it, and ships the same to Bremen and other foreign ports, the greater part of his trade lying beyond the Atlantic Ocean. He employs an average of sixteen men, handles 5,500 cases of tobacco annually, with sales aggregating $150,000.

CRACKER MANUFACTURERS.

A. L. BAUMAN.

This gentleman is the proprietor of an extensive cracker factory, located on West Third street. The business was established September 1, 1877. A three-story brick factory was erected, 23x80 feet in size, and six men employed. In a short time the crackers made by this firm began to find a ready sale on the market, and Mr. Bauman was forced to erect a wing to his factory, 22x80, on the west side, and subsequently one on the east side, of the same dimensions. The factory is fitted up with double sets of the latest and best cracker machinery, and two ovens are kept constantly in motion throughout the day, baking over seventy-five barrels of flour, in cracker form, each ten hours. Mr. B. manufactures all kinds of crackers and sweet goods, finding a sale for them throughout Ohio and Indiana. Some twenty-two men are employed in the factory, and three traveling salesmen are kept constantly on the road. Mr. Bauman has the personal supervision of the factory, the annual sales of which amount to $100,000.

H. & T. WYATT.

This firm manufacture crackers at 138 East Second street, and are the proprietors of the pioneer cracker factory of Montgomery County. The trade was inaugurated by Hiram Wyatt, in 1834. He first located on East Third street, but in 1849, removed to East Second street, where, ten years later, (1859) T. Wyatt became a partner in the business, under the present firm name. In 1876, the firm removed their factory to its present location, where they occupy a four-story brick structure, 40x156 feet in size. They have a mechanical oven, and make a full line of crackers, biscuits and sweet goods. Their facilities for manufacturing are so complete that they can safely compete with the larger factories in the great cities. They employ about ten men in their factory, and their trade extends throughout the whole State of Ohio. Their machinery is run by steam, and is of the best make. The annual trade of this firm exceeds $40,000 per annum.

HEATHMAN'S CRACKER FACTORY.

This business was founded November 20, 1869, by C. W. Nickum and George W. Heathman. The firm remained as such until September, 1872, when Elias Heathman was admitted as a partner, and the firm name changed to G. W. Heathman & Co. The business was first located on Main street, near the *Journal* office. Soon after, they erected a frame bakery on Second, between Jefferson and St. Clair streets. Five years later, they purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Second and St. Clair streets, and erected a three-story and basement brick, 50x73, where business has since been carried on. They have one oven, containing ten pans, and cracker machinery of the best pattern, which is propelled by a sixteen-horse-power engine. Sixteen men are employed in the factory, and two traveling salesmen on the road. The firm have a capacity of forty-five barrels per day, making all grades of crackers. They also manufacture self-rising buckwheat flour, making 1,000 barrels per season. It is put up in two and four pound packages. The annual sales of this firm are about $100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRUME & SEFTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This enterprise stands alone among the other industries of the Valley City, being the only one of its kind in the United States. As such it deserves more than the average factory. The business was established in April, 1877, by Aulabaugh, Crume & Co., with the factory located in the Beaver & Butt Building, corner of Fourth and St. Clair streets. The business was carried on there

until 1879, when it was removed to its present location, corner of Zeigler and South Main streets. The building occupied is a two and a half story frame, 160x40, with an L 40x100. The firm manufacture wooden and paper butter plates, waterproof paper, oyster and berry pails, confectionery and folding ice cream boxes. A slight review of the manufacturing process will be interesting. The woods used in this business, sycamore, elm, linn and gum, are obtained in the swamps of Montgomery and Darke Counties. It is shipped to the factory, cut up in blocks about eighteen inches long, and placed in boxes, where it is allowed to steam twenty-four hours. After steaming, it is taken from the boxes, put in a rotary machine, and three pieces of wood, of different width almost as thin as a knife blade. These pieces of wood are wound around a piece of iron, and next placed in an intricate piece of machinery, made expressly for this firm, which turns out the butter plates at a most amazing rate of speed. The paper pails are also folded by machines constructed for this company. This machinery is operated by a forty-horse-power engine. Over one hundred and fifty hands are employed in this factory, the annual productions of which are $180,000.

DAYTON LEATHER AND COLLAR COMPANY.

The business now operated by this company was founded by Haas & Mitchell in 1853. They located a salesroom and collar factory on Third street, and purchased a tannery of — Edmundson, which they have since owned. The firm remained in this location until 1870, when Mr. Mitchell bought out Haas' interest and continued the business alone. In 1872, the company was organized into a joint stock company, and incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital stock of $80,000. Patterson Mitchell was made President, and C. N. Mitchell Secretary and Treasurer. In 1873, the company took possession of their present quarters. They now occupy a four-story brick, 25x115 feet in size the three upper floors being used for manufacturing and storage purposes. The ground floor is used for an office and salesroom. To the rear of this building is the collar factory, a frame structure, where the collars are stuffed. Thirty-five men are employed in these two buildings, and turn out an average of about one thousand collars per week. The tannery was erected over seventy years ago, but since rebuilt, and is of brick, four stories, 75x100, located on Spratt, between First and Second streets. Over eighty vats and pools for tanning purposes are used in the building, and about four hundred cords of tan bark per annum. Twelve men find constant employment in this branch of the business. The firm make horse collars, harness, collar and kip leather, team and buggy leather, fly nets, and are extensive dealers in trunks, valises, fur robes and blankets. Their trade extends from New York to Kansas, a large portion of the sales being made in Missouri. When Mr. Mitchell first started the business, the annual trade was about $30,000; but at present the annual sales of the company exceed $100,000. Mr. Mitchell has the personal supervision of this extensive business, and is ably assisted by his sons, C. N. and W. H. The number of horse collars made by this company will average over fifty thousand per annum.

EDWARD CANBY.

This firm are spice grinders, coffee roasters and manufacturers of baking powders. The business was begun by Mr. Canby in 1875, locating at 302 West Water street, in a brick building, twenty-five feet front. He first commenced the roasting of coffees and grinding spices, and a year later began the manufacture of baking powder. Three years after starting in business, his trade had increased to such an extent as to necessitate more room. He therefore leased the whole building, a part of which he had formerly occupied,

making 125 feet frontage in use. In November, 1879, he removed to his present location, 35 to 41 Mill street, where he occupies a two-storied and basement brick structure, 65x75 feet in size, and does a business amounting to about $150,000 per annum. When first commencing, he employed five men; his employes now number twenty-one, including five traveling salesmen. His principal brand of baking powder is called the "Silver Star," and is sold extensively throughout the Central States. The coffee roasters in this establishment are three in number, with a capacity of 4,500 pounds per day. The entire business is under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

CHAPTER VII.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN—METHODIST—BAPTIST — LUTHERAN — UNITED BRETHREN—REFORMED — CHRISTIAN — DUNKARD — HEBREW— METHODIST — PROTESTANT—CATHOLIC—Y. M. C. A.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Presbyterians were the first to avail themselves of the donations of lots for church purposes. The families who were living in the village had assembled at each others cabins for whatever worship they enjoyed in the first three years of the settlement. In the fall of 1799, and through the succeeding winter, occasional services were held on Sabbath Days in the block-house that had been built at the head of Main street. Later, in the year 1800, the Presbyterians took the first step toward building a meeting house, and with little delay the settlers all aided them in getting out the logs and putting up the cabin church on Lot 134. This log cabin was used by the Presbyterians, and occasionally by the Methodists, until, in 1805, it was sold for $22. The Presbyterians had raised by subscription enough to increase this sum to $412, but finally decided not to build a new church at the time, so they loaned the money to the County Commissioners with an agreement that the use of the new court room should be granted them in which to hold services until the money should be refunded. For a short time the court room in the Newcom Tavern at the head of Main street was so used, then afterward the court room in McCollum's Tavern, and finally in 1806 in the new court house at the corner of Third and Main streets, and was continued there until the brick church at the northwest corner of Second and Ludlow streets was finished in 1817.

The Presbytery of Washington, Synod of Kentucky, was organized in 1799; the jurisdiction of the Presbytery extending over the Miami Valley. The Presbyterian people of Dayton made application April 14, 1801, for occasional supplies, and the Rev. James Kemper was appointed to preach one Sabbath.

The Rev. William Robinson, who lived at the mills, about three miles up Mad River, occasionally preached to the Dayton Congregation and at Beulah Church near Beavertown. In 1804, the Rev. James Welsh was called as the regular minister of the Dayton Church, and so continued until the spring of 1817.

At a congregational meeting, held October 23, 1804, John Miller, Robert Edgar, David Reid, John McCabe and John Ewing were elected Trustees.

May 3, 1806, the following Elders were elected as the first session of the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton, Ohio: John McKaig, John Ritchie and James Hanna. A year after, John McKaig having resigned, John Miller and Robert Parks were elected to the board.

In the spring of 1812, the church was incorporated, and the Board of Trustees organized as follows: James Hanna, Chairman; John Ritchie, Clerk; William McClure, Treasurer; Matthew Patton, Collector. Trustees: D. C. Cooper, John Ewing, Andrew Hood, John H. Williams, John Miller, James Hanna, William King.

In the spring of 1815, plans were adopted and contracts made for building the two-story brick church at the northwest corner of Second and Ludlow streets, but the building was not completed until two years thereafter, and was first used for worship in October of 1817. The entire cost of the building was $5,794.12½.

At that time there were ninety-four communicant members on the roll.

The Sunday school, the first organization of the kind was the Presbyterian school in 1817–18. The Rev. Backus Wilbur was called as pastor of the church in August, 1817, but was not installed until August 27, 1818.

The first bell hung in the brick church was found to be too small; a larger one was bought at an expense of $100.

During the winter of 1828–29, at the time when the population of the town was rapidly increasing, the church experienced a great revival, adding seventy-nine to the membership. After which the congregation increased steadily, until in 1837 it became necessary to provide a larger place of worship.

The church was torn down, and a brick building 50x70 feet, with the Sabbath school room in the basement, with handsome front and a tall steeple, was erected at a cost of $14,213.08.

The building was inclosed, and the basement room first occupied for worship October 26, 1839.

In 1838, Peter Odlin and Dr. John Steele, Elders of the First church, with seventy-three other members withdrew and organized the New School church, the Second Presbyterian Church of Dayton.

A colony under Joseph Barnett, John F. Edgar and John Morehouse in the second year of the pastorate of the Rev. P. D. Gurley, organized the Third Presbyterian Church, and built on the north side of Second street, east of Madison street. They afterward came to St. Clair street and organized what is now known as the Park Presbyterian Church.

In 1856, a colony of "country members" with William King, Sr., Herbert S. Williams and David Osborn, as leaders, organized the Miami City Church, now the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Dayton.

In May, 1867, the old church was torn down, and the work of preparation for building the present elegant stone edifice began, which was so successfully prosecuted under direction of the following named gentlemen as the Building Committee: T. A. Phillips, H. Stoddard, Jr., C. McDermont, Isaac Haas, John G. Lowe, John W. Stoddard, Thomas O. Lowe, Isaac Van Ausdal, E. A. Parrott, D. W. Stewart, Collins Wright and Samuel Craighead. Col. John G. Lowe, Chairman; D. W. Stewart, Secretary.

Committee on Plans and Correspondence, T. A. Phillips, T. O. Lowe and D. W. Stewart. On Contracts and Materials, Henry L. Brown, T. A. Phillips, H. Stoddard, Jr. Rev. Dr. T. E. Thomas being a member ex-officio of all committees.

The church was dedicated, and a report of the committee shows the total cost exclusive of old material used to be about $100,000.

August 15, 1876, the main room was greatly damaged by fire; the loss however was fully covered by insurance, and necessary repairs were made with little delay.

The Rev. James Welsh was the first pastor, and continued with the congregation for thirteen years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Backus Wilbur, who died here after preaching a year and a half. Rev. Ahab preached for two years; Rev. William Graham, three years; vacancy, two years; Rev. Franklin Putnam, eight years; Rev. James C. Barnes, nine years; Rev. William C. Anderson, four years; Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, four years; Rev. James H. Brookes, four years; Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, twelve years; vacancy, one year;

Rev. John McVey, two and a half years: vacancy a year and a half: Rev. L. R. Smith, four years: Rev. Mr. DeVeuve is now pastor.

The following is the list of Ruling Elders: First session, May 1806, John McKaig, John Ritchie, James Hanna.

May 1807, John Ritchie, James Hanna, John Miller, Robert Parks.

Before 1817, John Ewing was made an Elder, and shortly after the first brick church was completed William King, Sr., was added to the session.

1821—Dr. Job Haines.

1823—O. B. Conover.

1829—David Osborn, Dr. John Steele, Matthew Patton.

1836—Peter Odlin, Charles C. Patterson.

1840—James Steele, Samuel M. King, Charles H. Spinning.

1846—Joseph Barnett, Henry Stoddard, Sr.

1850—Henry L. Brown, John Morehouse, Dr. George Green.

1853—E. A. More, H. S. Williams.

1857—Dr. C. McDermont, Francis Mulford.

1864—Y. V. Wood, Isaac Haas, Leonard Moore.

1874—J. F. Edgar, William A. Barnett.

1878—C. U. Raymond, A. F. Payne.

1879—E. A. Parrott, J. H. Thomas.

Organization April 1, 1881.

Elders—Francis Mulford, J. F. Edgar, C. U. Raymond, A. F. Payne, W. A. Barnett, E. A. Parrott, John H. Thomas.

Deacons—O. P. Boyer, Joseph D. Dubois, D. A. Bradford, D. W. Stewart, Houston Lowe.

Trustees—John W. Stoddard, William Craighead, Samuel B. Smith, R. I. Cummin.

Hugh Conover was elected to the office of Treasurer.

THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

During the early period of the ministry of the Rev. J. C. Barnes, in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, the harmony of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was disturbed by a controversy that arose among its leading members and resulted, in 1838, in separating the church into two branches, known as the New and Old School. The First Church of Dayton contributed a colony to the New School organization. This colony consisted of seventy-five members, under the lead of Peter Odlin, Esq., and Dr. John Steele, both Elders of the First Church. On the 11th of March, 1838, the first session meeting of this church was held under the Dayton Presbytery, New School. Rev. B. Graves was appointed Moderator, and Dr. John Steele and Peter Odlin, Elders. Forty-nine of the above-named number enrolled were women. At once, steps were taken toward the building of a church. Dr. John Steele, Peter Odlin and Nathaniel Wilson were appointed a building committee, sixty-one subscriptions, ranging from $7 to $500, having been given to the building fund. Ground to the extent of 100x200 feet, on the south east corner of Third and Ludlow streets, was purchased for $2,700, and that same year (1838) thereon a two-story brick building was commenced, which was finished in 1840, and cost about $15,000. The basement of the church was occupied in March, 1839, and on the 25th of March, 1840, the church was dedicated to the service of God. Dr. Lyman Beecher, then of Lane Seminary, officiating. The first Pastor of the church was Rev. Randolph Stone, whose salary was $800. In 1840, Rev. John Hall was called, who served until 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. G. P. Tyndall, whose pastorate continued until 1857. When the church was finished there remained on it a debt of

$7,000, which was not liquidated until 1855. For two years and a half following the ministry of Rev. G. P. Tyndall, the church was without a Pastor, the pulpit being supplied by Drs. Allen, Smith and Day, from Lane Seminary. In 1858, twenty-two feet were added to the length of the building at a cost of $4,850. The next Pastor of the church was Rev. S. G. Spees, and following him, in 1865, was Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, who remained until 1870. This year an organ was purchased, costing $6,000, and $3,765 put on the church in repairs. Rev. J. H. Montgomery, the present incumbent of the pastorate, assumed his duties in 1871, at a salary of $3,000 per annum. In 1874, a chapel was erected in the rear of the church. It is of stone, gothic style, 50x90 feet in size, with a spire in front, and cost $16,000. In the rear of the chapel is attached a kitchen, for festivals, socials, etc. The present officers of the church are: D. Keifer, H. Strickler, R. W. Steele, P. Smith, W. S. Phelps, L. W. Davies, J. H. Winters and E. A. Daniel, Elders; W. F. Comly, John Davis, D. Carroll and G. M. Dixon, Deacons. Membership, 375.

The Sabbath school was organized soon after the organization of the church, with Dr. John Steele as Superintendent. The attendance is now about 250, with J. H. Winters, Superintendent.

In April, 1880, the old church building was torn down and the present imposing edifice began, which is now (April, 1882) almost ready for occupancy. It is constructed of stone, and is of the old English gothic type, and suggests, in the general outline, some of the old cathedral architecture. The several doors make the church very easy of access, and from the corridors it is but a few steps to the farthest side pews. It is beautifully frescoed, and the floor inclines gradually to the pulpit, so that the minister can be seen from any part of the church. The pews will be arranged in circular form. The pulpit will be three feet above the floor, with the choir and organ back of it. Pews of black walnut, carved to conform to the circular manner in which they are arranged. The style of the interior is the Queen Ann gothic, that transforms into curves and arches the sharp points and angles of the pure gothic. The ceiling proper is finished in blue, studded with stars and in Ecru panels, with floral work. The windows are of rolled cathedral glass, of which there are but two or three specimens in this part of the country. The auditorium will be lighted by two sunburners suspended from the ceiling; one burner has eighty-five jets and the other sixty-five; and they are lighted by an electric wire. The building will cost, when completed, about $65,000, and will be one of the most beautiful places of worship in the West. At one corner of the building is a massive tower, surmounted by a tall spire, and within the tower is hung the bell from the old church. The church is connected with the chapel by a corridor. Its seating capacity will be 750.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is the outgrowth of a colony of thirty members that left the First Presbyterian Church, November 13, 1851, and formed themselves into what was then called the Presbyterian Church Mission. In 1851, a lot was purchased by them, on Second street, near the northeast corner of Second and Madison streets, and a church built thereon at an expense of $4,000. It was a two-story brick church, very plain, with a low, square-topped tower. It was dedicated to the service of God by the Rev. Kemper on the 13th day of March 1853. In the same month the name of the church was changed to the "Third Presbyterian Church." After the organization of the colony, John Morehead and Joseph Barnett, were elected Elders, and John F. Edgar and Joseph Barnett, Jr., Deacons. The pulpit of the new church was filled by Rev. P. D. Gurley, Pastor of the mother church until January 6, 1852, when James T.

Kemper was called. He served for twenty years, or until July, 1872, when the pastorial relation was dissolved at his request. During his pastorate in 1857, the church seemed to be weakening, and to avoid total disaster, they resolved to change their location; accordingly they sold their church to the Catholics and a lot having been donated by Joseph Barnett on St. Clair street, opposite the park, the building of a church was commenced. It was completed at a cost of $25,000. It is a two-story brick, sixty feet wide by eighty feet long. The lower floor comprises the Sunday school, lecture and side rooms, and the upper floor comprises the main auditorium, capable of seating about 400 people. On Rev. Kemper's departure, in 1872, Rev. J. R. Russell was called. He served until 1876. The church was then without a Pastor until May, 1878, when the present Pastor, J. W. Walden, came. He was called in September of the year previous. The church is now in a very prosperous condition.

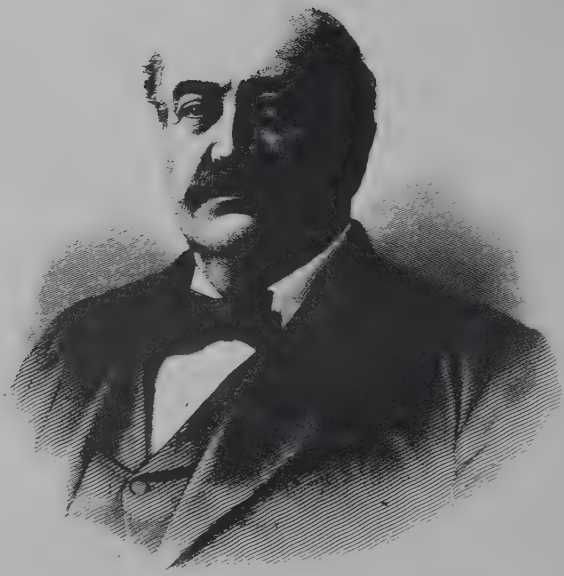
SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday school of this church was organized with the church. The first officers were: Isaac Hawes, Superintendent; Algernon S. Pettigrew, Assistant Superintendent; John W. Morehouse, Librarian; William A. Barnett, Assistant Librarian and Secretary. Hawes decided not to colonize, and Pettigrew became the Superintendent. The school has fared about as the church, sharing in its adversity and in its prosperity. The officers of the school now (1881) are Samuel Johnson, Superintendent; Charles J. Moor, Assistant Superintendent; W. J. Jones, Secretary; J. L. Marquis, Librarian.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church sprang from a mission school established by Robert Stevenson in September, 1854, in what was then Miami City. Sabbath school was first held in a frame building standing on the southeast corner of Willard and Third streets. The building was afterward changed into a dwelling house, and is still used as such. At a meeting of the Miami Presbytery in Urbana in October, 1856, a petition for the establishment of a church in Miami City was presented and acted upon. Revs. Brooks and Kemper, and Elders J. Harries and J. Barnett, all of the Presbyterian Church of Dayton, were appointed a Committee to carry into effect the prayer of the petitioners. They met on the 25th of November Thanksgiving Day—in the M. E. Church, Miami City, now Davisson's Chapel, and organized the church under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Miami City. Daniel Osborn, Moses Marquis, H. S. Williams and Isaac Brown were elected Ruling Elders, and Robert Stevenson, W. B. King and Hiram Lewis, Deacons. Services were first held in the brick college, then used as a military institute. Both the church and Sabbath school met here until 1859, when the basement of the new church building was ready for occupancy. From the organization of the church until April, 1857, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. James H. Gill. He was followed by Rev. J. S. Grimes, who served until February, 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Kemper, whose pastorate ended in May, 1859. The following-named ministers have since served the charge: Rev. McKeehan, until January, 1861; Rev. John Hancock, until May, 1863; Rev. C. B. H. Martin, from November, 1863, until May, 1864; Rev. Dr. Findlay, from August, 1865, until June, 1870; Rev. R. T. Drake, until November, 1872; Rev. A. M. Junkin, from May 1, 1873, until October, 1877; and the Rev. John H. Graybill, present pastor, who assumed the pastorate in March, 1878.

The present church building was completed at a cost of about $20,000, and dedicated in May, 1874. It is a substantial building, constructed of brick, and has a spire. Its location is on the northeast corner of Summit and Fifth



Yours Respectfully
E. Dimm

streets. In 1871, when Miami City became a part of the city of Dayton, the name of the church was changed to the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The membership is now about one hundred.

At the organization of the Sabbath school, Robert Stevenson became the Superintendent, and the following ladies and gentlemen teachers: Misses Nancy and Eliza King and Carrie Bellville, Mrs. Eliza Osborn, Dr. F. R. Willard, Joseph Stevenson, D. Osborn and W. B. King. Four years later, Robert Stevenson was succeeded by H. S. Williams, who has since held that office. The average attendance is about one hundred and twenty.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Early in the year 1867, a committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Third street Presbyterian Church, purchased the ground on the corner of Third and Terry, where this church building now stands, at a cost of $1,000. During the spring and summer following, they erected a frame building, whose dimensions were 28x40 feet, costing about $1,500, which was dedicated to the service of God July 7, 1867. A Sabbath school was organized on the next Sabbath Day, at which time there were present fifty-eight scholars, and thirty-seven teachers and visitors. Mr. Lambert Woodhull was elected Superintendent, and Winslow Phelps Librarian, for one year. The school soon increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to enlarge the building, and two rooms were added. The Ladies' Society of the Third Street Church furnished comfortable seats for the chapel. On the 29th of October, 1867, it was determined by the originators of the mission to have preaching services held in the chapel. Rev. Joseph B. Little was chosen as preacher, and entered upon his duties November 10, 1867. The sum of $1,400 was pledged as his salary. In April, 1868, a church was organized here by a committee of the Dayton Presbytery (then New School). Rev. R. A. Sawyer, Rev. H. Calhoun and Mr. Solon Massey were the committee. The name by which the church was designated was "The East Presbyterian Church of Dayton." Messrs. Jesse P. Conklin and Lambert Woodhull were ordained as Ruling Elders and Mr. Festus Munger as Deacon. Fourteen persons, most of whom were members of the Third Street Church, presented certificates of dismission that they might unite in the formation of the new church. Three additional persons were at that time received on profession of their faith. The pastor, Mr. Little, labored with zeal and fidelity and much acceptance, for twenty-three months. Twenty-five persons were added to the church during his ministry. In October, 1869, a unanimous call to become pastor of this church was given to Rev. James R. Hughes, of the Presbytery of Blairsville, Penn., (then Old School). The salary promised was $1,200, to be paid monthly. The call was accepted, and Mr. Hughes began his labors November 28, 1869. The number of members at that time was thirty-four. The installation of Mr. Hughes occurred April 23, 1870, and up to this date, 1882, his pastoral relations to the church have not been dissolved. Early in 1871, it was determined to build a substantial brick edifice. Friends of the enterprise in the parent church contributed about $14,000, and about $3,000 was contributed by members of this church and their friends. The scholars in the Sabbath school also contributed liberally to the building fund. The work was so far advanced by October 13, 1872, that the house could be comfortably occupied in the first story, and it was then devoutly dedicated to the worship of God. The Ladies' Society of the church contributed the chair, carpets and gas fixtures. As a memorial of the liberality of friends to whom we owe so much, and also of the happy re-union of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, it was resolved to ask the Presbytery to change the

name of this church, and to call it "The Memorial Presbyterian Church of Dayton, Ohio." This was granted in May, 1872. On the 6th of March, 1874, the last dollar of indebtedness for the building was paid. The total cost of ground, building and fixtures was about $19,000. In 1872, the plan of weekly contributions for church revenue, given on the Sabbath, was adopted. In 1874, a Young People's Association was organized, the object being the cultivation of personal piety and the more efficient accomplishment of church work. On the 26th of March, 1876, a Missionary Society was organized in the Sabbath school, called "The Anthropois Eudokia Society," its contributions to be divided between the Foreign and Home Missionary Boards. The Sabbath school at this date, latter part of 1881, contains over twenty two teachers, and over three hundred scholars. During the spring of the year 1880, after receiving very liberal offers of help from friends in the mother church, it was decided to complete the upper room, and a committee was appointed to supervise the work, consisting of J. R. Andrews, L. Woodhull, A. St. John, John McGregor, J. M. Waldie, J. B. Lehman and T. D. Hale. This work was completed at a cost of about $3,000, and the church was dedicated Sabbath, October 10, 1880, Rev. J. H. Montgomery preaching the dedicatory sermon. The following is the present church organization: Rev. J. R. Hughes, Pastor; Messrs. John McGregor, L. Woodhull, C. P. Treat, W. Phelps and A. Cuthbertson, Elders; Morris A. Carter, James R. Andrews, J. Harry Thomas and J. B. Lehman, Deacons; W. Phelps, J .R. Andrews, H. F. Strickler and John M. Waldie, Trustees.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first attempt to organize a church of this denomination in Dayton was made in 1853 by a few followers of the doctrines of the old Scotch Covenanters. The effort, however, was not then successful, and after a short struggle the project was given up. In 1859, fresh attempts were made, the Presbytery supplying ministers. The congregation was regularly organized November 23, 1860.

In May, 1859, the Rev. J. W. Bain was appointed stated supply and served one year. The church on the southwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, erected in 1841 by the First English Lutheran congregation, had been previously purchased by the U. P. Brethren, and has since served them as a house of worship. The pastors of the church since organization as been as follows: Rev. J. B. Foster, Rev. E. Creny, Rev. W. S. McClanahan, Rev. Robert Stewart, Rev. W. S. Owens, Rev. T. A. Hutchinson, Rev. J. W. McNary and Rev. D. H. French, D. D., the present pastor. The present membership is about thirty-five. A successful Sunday school is maintained.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early history of the Methodist Society in Dayton is closely connected with and forms part of the early history of the Dayton settlement.

William Hamer, who, with his family and others, were the first whites to arrive at the mouth of Mad River for settlement in the neighborhood, formed a class of Methodists in 1797, who met for worship at stated times at his house three miles up Mad River. A feeble class, yet strong in the faith, a germ from which have grown the powerful congregations of Montgomery County. Although not a circuit rider, he did what he could, as a man of God, to gather the few Christians as a nucleus for church organization.

In 1798, Bishop Francis Asbury sent John Kobler to organize the Miami Circuit, and on Sunday, August 12, 1798, he preached at Dayton. That was the first religious meeting held at the Dayton settlement, of which there is any record or other evidence, therefore great interest will attach to it, and we publish the following notes from the diary of the Rev. John Kobler:

"Lord's Day, August 12, 1798.—Preached in Dayton, a little village by that name on the bank of the Big Miami River, and just below its junction with Mad River. Here are a few log houses and eight or ten families residing. Here I saw some tokens for good; the people seem to receive the word with all readiness of mind; indeed, several in the little company were much affected.

"In the neighborhood, there are six or eight Methodists, and among them there is a local preacher by the name of Hamer. Last year he raised a class of the few scattered Methodists here, and for awhile met them as leader. I visited them severally; as far as possible, examined into the state of their souls, and found some of them filled with prejudice. I held a second public meeting among them, and read the rules of the society; laid before them the great necessity of Christian unity in church membership, and invited all who could fellowship each other to come forward and join in class. So we organized a regular class of eight members, of whom brother Hamer was appointed leader."

"Monday, August 13.—Rode down the Big Miami River twelve miles (Miamisburg), and preached in an old fortress (probably the stockade and blockhouse at Hole's Station), to a small congregation, consisting chiefly of the few families that lived at the fort. On inquiry I found that this fortress was on the frontier, and no settlement around or near them."

"August 26.—Preached in Dayton on this Sabbath to all the people which town and country could afford, who were but few at best. The word preached was brought to bear upon the company with a powerful, quickening influence. All appeared to be struck under conviction, and some made inquiry—'What shall I do to be saved?' Some followed me to the house where I stayed, and expressed an increasing desire to be wholly devoted to God. The success of the Gospel on this missionary field is no longer a problem."

"I was at this time a very sick man. Started from Dayton down to my appointment at Hole's Station, twelve miles; reached the place; the people were collected; was not able to preach. Under present circumstances, I was at a loss to know what course to pursue. To travel and preach was impossible, and to lie sick at any of the houses, in these parts, would be choosing death; as it is next to impossible for a well man to get food or sustenance, much more for one prostrate on a bed of sickness. Next morning I started to brother McCormick's, about fifty miles distant, as the only place where I could stay with any degree of comfort."

"January 1, 1799.—Preached in Dayton to a mixed company of traders from Detroit, some Indians, French and English. Knowing that they all had immortal souls to be saved, I took for my text: 'In every nation, he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him;' I lifted up my voice like a trumpet, and cried aloud and spared not; laid before them the corruptions of their wicked hearts and the fearful consequences of a life of sin, in such pressing terms, that many of them looked wild and stood aghast, as if they would take to their heels.

"After preaching I met the class, found them in a prosperous state, walking in the fear of the Lord."

"January 2.—On Monday expounded the 126th psalm at Hole's Station, with considerable success."

"April 2, 1799.—Preached in Dayton for the last time, to all that town and country round about could afford, which were not many; subject of discourse was Esau selling his birthright. I then met the class, read the rules, and pressed on the society the various duties devolving upon them as church members. Preached at Hole's Station next day, and at Franklin at night. In time of the first prayer, a company of fifteen Indians came to the door. When

we rose up from prayer, the old chief fixed his eye on me, and pushed through the company to give me his hand."

In the year 1800, the ordained preachers who had been traveling in the West were recalled by Bishop Asbury; Henry Smith was the Presiding Elder for the Miami and Scioto Circuits. In the fall of that year, the Rev. William McKendre was appointed Presiding Elder over all of the Western country.

But very little record is in existence pertaining to affairs of the Dayton society; public meetings could only be held as an occasional preacher came along. Class meetings were held at Hamer's cabin, and afterward at the cabin of William Cottingham, who was a class leader, then at Thomas Cottom's, about a mile east of the village, and at Aaron Baker's in the village.

September 22, 1811, Bishop Asbury, then on his way to the annual conference of Ohio, held in Cincinnati October 1, preached to a concourse of a thousand people, who had assembled at the court house in Dayton, in anticipation of his coming.

Dayton was at that time included in the Mad River Circuit, and at that conference the Rev. John Collins, Rev. Moses Crume and the Rev. Joseph Tatman were appointed to the circuit. On the next Sabbath after his appointment, Mr. Collins preached at the court house in Dayton, and also on the succeeding Sabbath. Very shortly after this, possibly on the next Sabbath, he again had a meeting here, at which he proposed to the society that they build a "meeting-house." The members of the society at that time were: William Cottingham, class leader; Mary Cottingham, Anna Cottingham, Leah Cottingham, Joshua E. Cottingham, William Hamer, Sr., Mary Hamer, Polly Hamer, Betsy Hamer, Thomas Cottom, Priscilla Cottom, James Cottom, Nancy Cottom, Jane Snodgrass, Aaron Baker, Hannah Baker, Philip Sowers, Peggy Sowers, Peter Brewer, Barney Brewer, Joseph Wilson, Jane Wilson, Stephen Sprague, and Jemima Sprague—twenty-four in all.

The next month, three subscription papers were circulated to raise the necessary fund, and December 26, the following trustees were appointed: Andrew Read, Thomas Smith, Henry Opdyche, William Cottingham, Thomas Cottom, and Aaron Baker, who upon examination found that $157.55 had been subscribed, and Aaron Baker was appointed to make the collections.

In the winter of 1813-14, the church was incorporated by the Legislature, and Lot 155 donated and deeded to them by D. C. Cooper. On the east half of this lot the Methodists built their first church, a one-story frame building 40x30 feet, painted red. It was finished and occupied in 1814. Up to this time, meetings had generally been held in the open air when the circuit riders would come along; occasional meetings had been held by the Methodists in the log cabin meeting house of the Presbyterians, and afterward in the court house.

Elisha W. Bowman was circuit preacher of the Miami Circuit in 1802 and 1803, and visited the society at Dayton.

In 1804, John Sale and Joseph Oglesby were assigned as circuit preachers to the Miami Circuit.

In 1805, William Burke, Presiding Elder, John Meek and Abraham Amos were assigned to the Miami and Mad River Circuits, both preaching alternately to the Dayton society.

In 1806, the assignments to these circuits were John Sale, Presiding Elder, Benjamin Lakin, Joseph Riggin and John Thompson.

In 1807, John Sale, Presiding Elder; Benjamin Lakin, John Collins, Adjet McGuire and Isaac Quinn.

In 1808, John Sale, Presiding Elder; Samuel Parker, Hector Sanford, Thomas Millikin, J. Davidson and W. Mitchell.

In 1809, John Sale, Presiding Elder; Hezekiah Shaw, William Young and Saul Henkle.

In 1810, John Sale, Presiding Elder; Saul Henkle and Hector Sanford.

In 1811, Solomon Langdon, Presiding Elder, John Clingan.

In 1812, Solomon Langdon, Presiding Elder; John Collins and Moses Crume.

In 1813, Solomon Langdon, Presiding Elder, and Joseph Tatman.

In 1814, Samuel Parker and Joseph Oglesby.

In 1815, George S. Houston was Steward of the Dayton Methodist Episcopal Church, at which time the society had increased to a membership of forty, and in 1818 there were two classes with a total membership of sixty-three. Thomas Sullivan and Thomas Cottom, leaders. In this year, the Methodist Sunday-school Society was formed.

The out-door meeting of the classes and society held in the early days of the church and county cannot be considered as camp meetings, nor were there any protracted meetings held in Dayton until after the war, and possibly not until in 1817. The earliest camp-ground of which there is record was located in a small prairie at the foot of Ludlow street, near which was a large spring. Very large and specially interesting meetings were held there, while the Rev. John Watterman was stationed here in 1819, then again under the Rev. Arthur Elliot in 1821. Canal construction in 1828 caused a change of the location of the camp-grounds to the grove on the north side of Mad River, just above the Miami, near an unusually fine spring; by the change of the channel of Mad River, this grove is now on the south side of the river, a short distance southwest of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad bridge.

The frame church answered every purpose of the society, until in 1828 the membership had so increased that it became necessary to erect a new and large house of worship. In 1829, the frame building was sold to George C. Davis, who moved it to the north side of East First street, just west of Foundry street. It was afterward destroyed by fire.

The preachers who officiated in the frame church were: In 1814–15, the Revs. Benjamin Lakin, John Sale, Abbott Goddard and Marcus Lindsey; 1815–16, Moses Crume, Jacob Miller, John Sale and Henry B. Bascom; 1816–17, Abbott Goddard, Moses Crume, Walter Griffith and William Williams; 1817–18, John Brooke, John Sale, Moses Crume and John Strange; 1818–19, William Dixon, John Watterman, Moses Crume, John Sale and John Strange; 1819–20, John Strange, William Quinn and Moses Crume; 1820–21, John Strange, James B. Finley, Russel Bigelow and Robert W. Finley and Arthur W. Elliott; 1822, Arthur W. Elliott, John Strange, Thomas S. Hitt and George W. Maley; 1823–25, George W. Maley, James B. Finley, James Collard and John P. Taylor; 1826–28, John Collins, Augustus Eddy, Levi White, John F. Wright, James B. Finley, Burroughs Westlake, Alfred M. Lorain and William H. Raper; 1828–30, Augustus Eddy, James B. Finley, Burroughs Westlake and Alfred M. Lorain.

The celebrated Lorenzo Dow had also preached in the little frame church in 1827, attracting great crowds from the country about. The work of building the second Methodist church was begun in 1828, and finished the next year. The building was of brick, and was 50x40 feet, and twenty-four feet high, with a cupola in front, and a gallery around three sides.

In 1830, the Rev. D. D. Dyche was located at Dayton as the first regularly stationed preacher for Dayton station. The Rev. John F. Wright was the Presiding Elder, with the following Board: Thomas Sullivan, Local Preacher; Isaac Wareham, Thomas Cottom, William Kirk, Daniel Stutsman, Aaron Baker, William Patterson, Ephraim Broadwell, William Tyler, Thomas Parrott, with William H. Brown Secretary of the Board.

In 1832, the Rev. Arza Brown succeeded Mr. Dyche, and we find the following subsequent assignments: 1833–34, William D Barrett; 1834–36, William Simmons; 1836–38, J. A. Waterman; 1838–39, William H. Lawder 1839–40, Samuel Latta; 1840–41, David Whitcomb, 1841–42, Joseph A. Waterman; 1842–44, William Herr; 1844–46, J. W. Weakley; 1846–47, Cyrus Brooks; 1847–49, John S. Inskip; 1849–50, George C. Crum; 1850–52, William P. Strickland; 1852–54; William H. Sutherland; 1854–56, E. G. Nicholson; 1856–58, William I. Fee; 1858–60, J. M. Leavitt; 1860–62, J. F. Marley; 1862–64, Charles Furgeson; 1864–65, Asbury Lowry; 1865–69, William L. Hypes; 1869–71, W. W. Ramsey; 1871–72, J. F. McClelland; 1872–75, M. A. Richards. 1875–77, T. H. Pearne; 1877–79, A. B. Leonard; 1879–81, William L. Hypes.

March 16, 1833, Thomas Sullivan, Aaron Baker, William Patterson and James Slaght were appointed to provide a house of worship for the colored members of the Methodist Church. The result was the building of the Wesleyan Methodist Church on Bruen street.

At a called meeting of Quarterly Conference, held in Dayton December 9, 1839, it was "unanimously resolved to raise a centenary subscription for the erection of another Methodist Episcopal Church in Dayton."

In July, 1841, the following Board of Trustees were appointed for the new church: John Chase, W. L. Williams, Jacob W. Griswold, Thomas H. Sullivan and Jeremiah Wilt. In the fall, contracts were made for building a frame church. It was completed and called Finley Chapel, in honor of the Rev. J. B. Finley, who was then Presiding Elder of the Dayton district.

Shortly after this the German Methodists built their church.

During the pastorate of the Rev. John S. Inskip, a new brick church was erected on the site of the old church, on Third street. The ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone were conducted by the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, April 10, 1848. This church building was fifty-five feet wide, and eighty-two feet long, with end galleries, and a tower in front, in which tower the first town clock that had been in the town was placed.

In January, 1854, the church was greatly damaged by a portion of a falling building next west of it, crushing through the roof and side; and during the following summer, shortly before the church was to be re-dedicated, it was again injured by the walls of the new building in process of construction just west of it being blown on to it. This, however, was quickly repaired, and the church re-opened.

In 1866, more room was needed, and a new location was determined upon. The present lot on the southeast corner of Ludlow and Fourth streets was bought, and on the 2d of July that year the corner-stone of Grace Church was laid. Three years was occupied in its construction, and on Sunday, March 27, 1870, the magnificent Grace Church was formally dedicated by the Revs. E. O. Haven, now Bishop, and John S. Inskip.

In 1839, the parsonage on Third street was built, and was rebuilt in 1876.

In 1854, Davisson Chapel, in Miami City, was built on a lot donated by Mr. George Washington, and named after the late Rev. Dr. Davisson, who bequeathed $500, with interest until paid, amounting finally to upward of $1,110 when paid by Rev. W. Herd, executor of the estate, and Presiding Elder of Dayton district from 1852 to 1855. The Rev. W. Fitzgerald was the first preacher assigned there.

The present officers of Grace Church are: Presiding Elder, Rev. Thomas H. Pearne; Pastor, Rev. William L. Hypes; Trustees, S. N. Brown, President; S. M Sullivan, Secretary; D. W. Engle, Joseph Peters, H. E. Parrott, V. Schaeffer, D. W. Schaeffer, Edward Johnson, B. C. Taylor; Stewards, V.

Schaeffer, Charles E. Howell, F. M. Leas, James S. Frizell, T. W. Staniland, L. D. Reynolds, Charles W. Snyder; Superintendent of Sunday School, H. E. Parrott; Local Preacher, S. B. Murphy.

RAPER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

The foundation, progress and success of Raper Methodist Episcopal Church of Dayton is a fair illustration of what is so often witnessed in this enterprising country — of great results springing from most unpromising beginnings. From such a beginning, dating back just forty years, there has grown up one of the most useful and prosperous societies in the State. This happy result is largely attributable, under the Divine blessing, to the high character, integrity and energy of the leading members of the Church, who have at all times occupied a high position in business, social and religious circles. The society has several times been honored in the selection of its pastor as the conference representative to the quadrennial grand legislative assembly of the Methodist Episcopal Church — the General Conference; and since the introduction of lay-representation into its general legislative councils, Raper Church has once been honored with the selection of one of its laymen as such representative.

The organization of this society, whose plain but comfortable church edifice stands on the northeast corner of East Fifth and Jackson streets, was effected in the year 1841. When it was first proposed, in the Official Board of Wesley Chapel, then the only Methodist Church in the city, to build a new place of worship east of the canal, considerable opposition was manifested, and that, too, from far-seeing and competent men. The site was unpromising — a mere frog-pond — and the settlement in that part of the city not sufficient to justify the enterprise. On the 9th of August, 1841, at a meeting of the Quarterly Conference of Wesley Chapel, presided over by Rev. David Whitcomb, it was resolved that, inasmuch as it was contemplated to build a second "meeting-house" on the east side of the canal, and a lot had already been purchased and conveyed to J. W. Griswold, that the preacher in charge be requested to appoint a new Board of Trustees, to obtain a deed according to the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Daniel Coffin, Thomas H. Sullivan and J. W. Griswold were appointed a committee to estimate the cost of the new meeting-house. The new Board of Trustees were authorized to enter into arrangements with William Worrell, so as to secure funds with which to build the house.

The first Board of Trustees were John Chase, Dr. W. L. Williams, Jeremiah Wilt, J. W. Griswold and Thomas H. Sullivan.

On August 12, 1841, the title to Lot No. 101, on the east side of the canal, being in the name of J. W. Griswold, the novel plan was resorted to of making him a committee to execute a deed to the Trustees of the Church. The result proved the wisdom of the expedient. Brother Griswold made the conveyance at once August 14, 1841, the Trustees named the new meeting house "Finley Chapel," in honor of the eminent pioneer preacher, Rev. James B. Finley. In pursuance of public notice, bids were received for the building of the new house, and the contract was awarded to Daniel Coffin and Daniel Waymire, September 2, 1841, for the sum of $763, to be paid in subscriptions. It was provided, however, that the Trustees should make good to the contractors any subscription that might prove uncollectable. On the 15th of December, a further contract was made with Coffin and Waymire to seat the church and make the altar and pulpit for $100. It will be seen that the edifice completed, seating and all, cost less than $1,000. It was a one-story

* Written by Hon. Henderson Elliott.

frame structure, which has since been removed to the corner of Wayne and Short streets.

September 26, 1842, Samuel Marshall succeeded Dr. Williams as Trustee, which position he held with honor and profit to the church for a third of a century — to the day of his death. In 1845, James R. Hoglen and Solomon Price became members of the Board and held their positions for about thirty years, when Mr. Hoglen passed away, while Mr. Price still lives, a happy veteran, loved and honored by all who knew him. Other men of decided character and influence were subsequently added to the Board of Trustees, and to the Official Board, of whom space will not allow particularization, many of whom have fallen asleep, while some remain to this day. The new society, situated as it was, in a growing part of the city, prospered beyond all expectation: and it was found, in 1851, necessary to tear down and build larger and more firmly. This matter took shape and form under the vigilant and popular pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Gorsuch, while the new edifice was erected and completed during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Lawder, in 1852. In honor of a much-esteemed, scholarly and accomplished former Pastor, Rev. William H. Raper, one of the noblest men in the whole connection, the name of the church was changed from Finley Chapel to "Raper."

Many changes have been made in the interior of the church, such as the putting in of stained glass, frescoing the walls and ceiling, substituting reflectors for gas jets, carpeting the whole house, remodeling and cushioning the pews, refurnishing the lecture room, and placing an elegant pipe-organ in the audience room. The original cost of the new building was about $10,000. The improvements made in it have cost about $10,000 more. To this should be added $3,000, the cost of the parsonage, built in 1862. The lot on which the church and parsonage now stand originally cost, in 1841, $500. The ground is now worth $25,000, and the whole property not far from $40,000. This is a fair illustration of the rapid increase in the value of property in the eastern part of the city. The membership, which, at the outset, consisted of a few faithful and active men and women, now numbers about 550, among whom are some of the most prominent citizens and business men and Methodists of Southern Ohio.

The Sunday school is, perhaps, the largest in the Cincinnati Conference, the regular attendance ranging from 525 to 625. Both the Sunday school and the audience rooms have come to be entirely too small for the large congregations attending the regular services, and soon a new, more commodious and more convenient house will be required.

The enterprise, vigor and devotion of this church will be found equal to the requirements of the times. When the new edifice is imperatively demanded, it will be built.

Raper has at all times been faithful not only to the doctrines but the usages of the Church, as formulated by the higher powers. As late as 1860, the "Rules" hanging in the vestibule said, "Let the men and women sit apart." That has passed away. For long years, opposition was manifested to choirs and musical instruments. In twenty years, to the satisfaction of all, progress has been made from a "Prince" reed organ to an excellent pipe organ, while, during the same period, the singing has been led by precentors, choirs and quartets, as the tastes and wishes of the musicians might dictate.

The array of pastors serving the Church in the last forty years includes many of the most eminent and accomplished preachers in the Conference. These pastors, from 1841 to 1881, were Revs. Moses Smith, D. D., A. W. Musgrove, William H. Raper, Werter R. Davis, D. D., Thomas Gorsuch, William H. Lawder, Granville Moody, D. D., William I. Ellsworth, J. Ford Conrey,

James T. Bail, George C. Crum, D. D., L. F. Vancleve, John F. Marley, D. D., Thomas Collett, William A. Robinson, Edward T. Wells and Lucien Clark. Two of these, Drs. Crum and Smith, were recalled and served each a second term. The church is entirely free from debt, has a firm hold on the sympathies of the people of that portion of the city, and exercises a very great influence in Methodism.

DAVISSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church society denominated Davisson Methodist Episcopal Church, located in West Dayton, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Broadway, was organized by the Methodists of Dayton in 1854, it being the third Methodist Episcopal Church established in the city. In January of that year, the Rev. W. Fitzgerald was appointed minister in charge. Soon thereafter, a one-story brick edifice was erected, at a cost of $2,500. The church was so named in honor of Rev. D. D. Davisson, who did much toward its erection. We cannot give a complete list of the Pastors of the church, but will mention those at our command. The church was still a mission in 1857, when the pulpit was filled by Rev. G. H. Kennedy, who served the congregation two years. At a later period, this congregation, with the one at Ebenezer, constituted the charge for one or two years, then for several years Davisson was self-supporting. It was also for the conference years 1867–68, connected with the Buckeye Street Mission. Among the recent Pastors of the church have been Rev. G. W. Gowdy, who served one year and nine months. He was succeeded by Rev. W. Williams, who remained in the Pastorate three years. Mr. Williams was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Gaddis, who served three years, and during his pastorate, the charge consisted of Davisson Chapel and Sears Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In the fall of 1881, Davisson again became a station, and Rev. M. M. Kugler, placed in charge. The membership is 160.

SEARS STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 11th day of October, 1857, a Sabbath school was organized, in what was then known as the Friends' Meeting House, on Sears street, between Second and Third, by Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, who became the first Superintendent, supported by the following officers: S. C. Emily, Assistant Superintendent; Charles Parrott, Treasurer; Thomas B. Stevenson, Librarian, and Charles Burvinger, Secretary. The outgrowth of this school was Sears Street Methodist Episcopal Church, long known as Gaddis Chapel. The Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis was the first minister appointed to Dayton City Mission, and he commenced his labors at Sears Street Chapel, September 30, 1860, preaching his first sermon from the 205th Psalm, "In the name of our God we will set up our banner." The church organization took effect November 17, 1860, and the society was first officially re-organized by Rev. J. F. Chalfant, Presiding Elder, January 1, 1861. The first Board of Stewards were John Birch, J. H. Cheever, Alexander McCandless and J. Hicks. Tho first sacrament was administered in January, 1861. The church record exhibits further, that Bishop Simpson occupied the pulpit March 3, 1861, and Bishop Morris June 22, 1862. Mr. Gaddis served the people two years, when Rev. M. Marley, D. D., was appointed to the Mission (1862). On the the 11th of June, 1863, the pulpit was filled by Bishop Ames. Rev. William Simmons was appointed to succeed Dr. Marley in 1863. On the 24th day of November, 1863, they purchased the Friends' Meeting House, for the sum of $950. Mr. Simmons served three years, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. F. Hill, who remained one year. In 1867, the Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis was returned to the station. Other Pastors have been as follows. Rev. J. B. Ellsworth, 1868–69; Rev. A. Bowers, 1870–71; Rev. G. H. Kennedy, 1872. Rev. William B. Polling, 1875; Rev. W. N. Williams, 1876–

77; Rev. J. W. Gaddis, 1878–79–80, and the present Pastor, Rev. J. Y. Leming, who came in September, 1881. At this writing (May, 1882), the church is disbanding to form another organization, in East Dayton, to be known as the East Dayton Methodist Episcopal Church. They have disposed of the old Chapel building for $2,000, and have purchased ground on Huffman avenue and May street, where they intend to erect a beautiful house of worship. The membership is about 150.

CAVALRY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1871, a Mission school was established in North Dayton, and Calvary Chapel building erected by the Young Men's Christian Association of the city. This edifice, in April, 1882, was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The amount paid for the building was $1,350. Rev. J. Y. Leming is the Pastor of this charge, which now has a membership of sixty, besides a flourishing Sabbath school of 160 scholars. The edifice is well located, and the new enterprise will, we doubt not, be successful. It has been made a regular self-sustaining Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1840, twelve persons assembled and effected this organization, known as the First German Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Dayton. Three years later, they built, on the corner of Jackson and Sixth streets, a one-story brick edifice 35x50, which cost between $1,500 and $2,000. This was dedicated to the service of God by Revs. Achmoker and Dr. Nast. About the close of the war, the building was sold to Rev. S. D. Clayton. Ground was then bought on the southeast corner of Clay and Van Buren streets for $700, and the present church building erected. In size it is 45x75 feet, two stories high, and constructed of brick, at a cost of $14,000. The auditorium with gallery will seat from 500 to 600 people. The following named ministers have served the church: Rev. Englehart, Rev. Riemeschneiver, Rev. Joseph Hebner, Rev. John Keisling, Rev. Charles Shelver, Rev. George A. Bruenich, Rev. George Dancker, Rev. John Bier, Rev. Wilhelm Ahrens, Rev. John Hopen, Rev. Jacob Rhodweilder, Rev. Bonneville Braumiller, Rev. Christian Foegler, Rev. George Dancker, Rev. Charles Kissinger, Rev. Conrad Gohn, Rev. George Widman, Rev. Earhart Wunderlect, Rev. J. F. H. Pietrman, Rev. Edward Ulnict, Rev. Philip B. Weber, Rev. John Bier, Rev. F. W. Rinehart, Rev. A. Kressley, Rev. John Swinefoot and Rev. Charles Bozenhard, who is now in charge of the congregation. There are now enrolled about 200 names. The Sabbath school was organized with about twenty-five scholars; Jacob Metz was the first Superintendent. There are now about 200 scholars enrolled under the superintendency of Henry Raber.

WESLEYAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL (COLORED).

Owing to the loss of the records of this church, we are unable to give an extended sketch, and the same will apply to the remaining three colored congregations of the city. The organization was effected in 1842 with about thirty-five members. They are strict followers of the father of Methodism for whom the church was named. Soon after the society was organized, they purchased ground of the Daughters of Zion, a colored society, and built a one-story frame church, which stood on the present site of their place of worship, on Wilkins between Bruen and Zeigler streets. In 1854, this building was sold and the present two-story brick church erected at a cost of about $2,500. The following ministers have served the charge; Rev. Shadrach Green, Rev. Charles Clemens, Rev. William Clemens, Rev. Robert Anderson, Rev. John Fall, Rev. William Jackson and Rev. Thomas Clinton.

A successful Sabbath school has been carried on since the church organization.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1865, in a public hall on East Fifth street, by the Rev. Matthew Hogard, with nine members. Until 1872 they worshipped in private houses and in the churches of other religious bodies; that year, their present house of worship was erected, which, with the ground, cost $3,000. It is located on Eaker between Ludlow and Perry streets, and is a one story brick 26x40 feet. Ten pastors have served the church since its organization. Rev. W. T. Maxwell is the present pastor, and the membership of the church is ninety.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Who the first Baptists that settled in Dayton were cannot now be ascertained. In the county records of 1806, it appears that one Charles Roe in behalf of the "Baptist Union Congregation of Dayton" applied for land on the southeast corner of Main and Third streets, which had been given the town by D. C. Cooper for public purposes, as a site for a house of public worship. A few months later, it is recorded that the petition of the Anabaptist Church, as it was called, was granted. This is the first mention of Baptists in Dayton. It is not known now what this first church was exactly, nor how strong it was. At any rate it did not realize the claim set up, for we find the land applied for by them afterward conveyed by Cooper and his heirs. The commencement of the Baptist interest which resulted in the formation of this church may be associated with the removal to Dayton about 1823, of certain Baptists from the Lebanon Church and other places. At their request ministers occasionally visited them and preached. Among these were Stephen Gard, pastor of Elk Creek Church, in Butler County and Wilson Thompson, pastor of the church at Lebanon. The church was not organized until May 29, 1824, when a council assembled in Dayton to draw up the constitution of the church. The articles of faith were drawn up by Elder Jacob Mulford, of Wolf Creek and Tapscott churches. The church council held its first meeting on the porch of William Huffman's house, on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where the Beckel House now stands. After services the Sunday following, Mrs. Lydia Huffman was baptized in the river, a little east of the head of Main street, the first baptism that was ever witnessed in Dayton. The church now numbered ten members. In September of that year, 1824, the church was received into the Miami Association. For the first three years after its organization, the church was supplied with preaching once a month by Elders Thompson, Gard, Martin and others. Elder Gard was the first pastor. In 1827, the membership was only thirteen. Rev. D. S. Burnett, then a young man, became pastor, and the church was encouraged to build a house of worship. The house and ground together cost $2,000. They were upon the west side of Main street, on the corner of the alley, between Water and First streets. Up to this time they had worshiped in the old court house, and sometimes in a room on St. Clair street, between Second and Third. At the end of the second year of Mr. Burnett's ministry, the church numbered eighty four members, but the young pastor was becoming fascinated with the new doctrine of Campbellism, and on the 24th of March 1829, everything like written articles of faith were neglected. Thus the church became a Campbellite church, only eight or nine members refusing to stay. These few met at the house of Elizabeth Crowell, and passed a resolution to "keep the stand of the First Baptist Church in Dayton." At a subsequent meeting held at William Huffman's, they excluded the pastor and those following him from the Baptist Church of Dayton, although these persons constituting the majori-

ty had already dismissed them. They also petitioned the Supreme Court for possession of the property, but lost the case. (Sec. 6th O. R., P. 363.) The little band continued to hold their meetings, having occasional services for two years by Elders Mulford and Thompson, the latter, with Elder Gard, having done much to hasten the division by preaching "sound doctrine, which meant *election* and limited *atonement*, and preaching against *educated ministers, Bible and Missionary societies, and all human institutions.*" The nine members were soon increased by some new residents from other points, and in 1835 the "New Light" church was rented, and Rev. Samuel R. Clark, who had been sent west by the Home Mission Society, was called to preach half of the time. He died shortly after, September 11, 1835. The church now numbered thirty-eight. At this time the Anti-Mission schism took place. The "old school" being opposed to spreading the Gospel otherwise than by preaching, the "New School" favoring missions, Sabbath schools, etc. The Dayton church went with the New School. Elder M. E. Cook was pastor of the church for one year, from 1837. In the summer of 1838, Elder J. L. Moore came to Dayton, and in January, 1839, became pastor of the church, which had been incorporated by an act dated February 25, 1837. In speaking of this time, he said his object in accepting the charge was to aid them in erecting a church. The church only numbered fourteen males, and all together they did not pay taxes on $10,000, yet over $2,000 was subscribed. A lot was purchased on Jefferson street for $1,350, and a church built at a cost of $5,164.50. It was not finished until 1841-42. During this time, the Sunday school was organized with 100 scholars and twenty teachers, with Deacon E. E. Barney as Superintendent, in which capacity he labored for fifteen years. Elder S. S. Parr was the next pastor of the church; he served from July 1841, to December 1843. He was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Snyder, who entered upon the duties of pastor in April, 1844, and remained seven years, or until 1851. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Foljambe, who was called on the 5th of January 1852, and resigned at the close of 1855. Rev. Samson Talbott succeeded him; he came in June, 1856, and left to accept the presidency of Dennison University at Granville, in July, 1863. Rev. H. Harvey was called April, 1864, and remained until 1867. Just previous to his pastorate the old church on Jefferson was disposed of, a lot purchased on Main street, and the present beautiful and commodious building was erected at a cost of $45,856 for house and ground. It is a large two-story brick, with the usual rooms down stairs and the auditorium up stairs. It has a tall and graceful spire about 150 feet high, supplied with a large bell. It was formally dedicated free of debt, October 25, 1863. In 1865-66, a Mission Chapel was built by the young men of the church, on East Fifth street. This brings up to the present pastorate. Rev. H. Colby, who was called in 1867, and has been an able and efficient pastor ever since. The church now numbers about 400 members, and the Sunday school 375 scholars with thirty-nine officers and teachers.

THE WAYNE STREET REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

December 29, 1848 forty-four members of the First Regular Baptist Church of Dayton, who had asked for letters of dismissal therefrom, voted to organize themselves into a church and adopted articles of faith, a covenant and temperance pledge. On the 9th of January, 1849, they were publicly recognized as a Regular Baptist Church, by a council of delegates from the Baptist Church, called together to consider the questions of their recognition. For the first few weeks of the existence of the church it was known as the "Oregon Regular Baptist Church of Dayton." The first officers of this church were J. H. Thomas, Clerk; J. B. Turner, J. McCammon and

John Washington, Deacons; John Ewing, Treasurer; and J. B. Turner, S. P. Clarke and John Clarke, Trustees. Their first meetings were held in the church owned by the Dunkards. Next they worshiped in the Oregon Engine-house, This was found too small, and on February 27, 1849, it was resolved to build a house of their own. Ground for this purpose was purchased of E. Thresher for $300, Mr. Thresher giving one half of the ground, as the lot was valued at $600, upon condition that the lot should be appropriated exclusively to the purpose of building a Baptist meeting house thereon. Subscriptions were taken, and a brick building 40x60 feet was begun. During the year 1849, in the midst of building, the cholera broke out, business in the city was suspended and the work of the church was greatly impeded. However, the basement was completed and occupied January 1, 1850. The exercises of the occasion being conducted by Rev. F. Snyder, of the First Church, assisted by Rev. J. L. Moore, the former preaching the sermon. The auditorium was finished and dedicated in 1853. The first pastor of the church was Rev. S. Gorman, who served until May, 1852, when succeeded by Rev. Marsena Stone, who was the pastor a few months only. In April, 1853, Rev. J. Chambers became the pastor and served one year. His successor was the Rev. Nicholas S. Bastian, whose pastorate began in October, 1854, and continued until the spring of 1856. During the winter of 1855–56 the church witnessed a powerful revival, the pastor was assisted by Rev. D. E. Thomas, who was a stated supply for several months during the summer of 1856. The result of the meeting is thus stated in the church records, "as the first of our labors during our long protracted meeting, we have added to our numbers as follows: By letter, six; by experience, five; and by baptism, seventy-four, making in all eighty-five." Rev. E. W. Dickinson became the pastor in October, 1856, and served until August, 1861. Another extensive revival occurred during the winter of 1858–59, in which the First Baptist Church united with the Wayne Street Church. Fifty-six accessions were made to the church. Mr. Dickinson was succeeded by Rev. E. F. Strickland, who served one year. The eighth pastor was Rev. D. F. Carnahan, who assumed the pastorate in the summer or early fall of 1863. Other pastors of the church up to April, 1878, with the term of service of each are as follows: Rev. William D. Bunker, from July, 1865, to July, 1868; Rev. P. M. Weddell, from September 9, 1868, to the latter part of 1873: Rev. Hugh A. Marshall, from January 1, 1874, to April 1, 1874; Rev. H. A. Delano, from December 21, 1874, to April 17, 1876; Rev. H. M. Dean (a supply), from some time in December 1876, to the latter part of March, 1878.

The church then had no pastor, and was arranging with the Baptist Union of the City of Dayton about giving up its property and debts to the Union.

It voted August 12, 1878, to disband, and give letters of dismission to all in good standing, who should call for them previous to November 12, 1879, when the disbandment should be completed.

The Sunday school had been in charge of E. F. Sample, during the summer, and was rapidly growing from the discouraged condition in which he found it.

The Baptish Union secured the services of Rev. H. H. Bawden, who began his labors with the interest which has been since that known as "The Central Baptist Mission of Dayton," on November 20, 1878. Since that time, the Baptist Union have steadily prosecuted the work amid many difficulties.

In the early part of 1880, the Union effected a sale of the old meeting-house and lot, and immediately paid off the debts which had accumulated to the extent of more than $4,000.

J. B. Thresher, E. M. Thresher and Albert Thresher then offered to pay $1,000 each toward a new meeting house for the mission, provided a house

should be built, costing not less than $10,000, which should be free from debt. (We should have mentioned that when the debts were all paid, there remained in the possession of the Baptist Union, a lot on the corner of Clay and Van Buren streets, 66x132 feet, with a brick dwelling house on it, which had cost "in flush times" $8,500; and they had $3,386.36 in money.)

The offer of the Threshers gave a good start, and soon they had reliable subscriptions amounting to nearly $11,000.

E. E. Barney, who had always been deeply interested in the church, then became responsible for $4,000, cash. (The Union having determined not to incur debt). It was decided to build, and the beautiful church edifice located on the corner of Clay and Van Buren streets, an admirable view of which is obtained from Fifth street, is the result.

It is of brick, two stories high and one of the most perfect churches in outline and finish in the city. Its style of architecture is an adaptation of the Romanesque or semi Gothic, and presents an imposing appearance with its square tower and fully rounded arches. It was first proposed not to erect a tower, and afterward an octagonal spire was suggested, but the present one adds materially to the appearance of the building.

The auditorium is 48x50 feet, with a seating capacity of over 500. The dedicatory services took place in the evening of May 4, 1882, sermon by the Rev. Dr. King, of Cleveland.

The total cost of the building, outside of the furniture is $14,000, every cent of which is paid. Not a particle of debt remains upon it. This is one of the most encouraging features of its auspicious opening.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

In June, 1852, twelve persons, formerly members of a Society in Berlin, Prussia, met and organized the above named church. J. J. Werthner was appointed to preside over the church society at that time. There were present at the organization of the church, Rev. A. Heinrich, of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the meeting; Rev. M. Stone, Rev. Samuel Foljambe, of Dayton; Rev. J. L. Moore, of Springfield; B. C. Cane, of Carlisle; O. B. Stone, of Xenia, and J. G. Brown, of Cincinnati. The first meeting of the church was held at the Wayne Street Baptist Church, after which they met at the Sixth Street Engine House until 1854, when it was decided to build a church. Ground for this purpose, situated on East Fifth street, was purchased of William Hoffman for $500, on which was built a church, 40x60 feet, consisting of a basement and an upper story, at a cost of $3,000. In 1861, Henry Koehler, of York, Penn., became the Pastor. In 1866, G. D. Menger was called, the church then numbering 150 members. At this time an additional $1,000 was expended in completing the church. G. Eisele assumed the Pastorate, and remained until 1877. In 1872, a division occurred in the church, on questions of church discipline, sixty members leaving. They worshiped at Rocky Mission Chapel until 1878, when they returned to the church, Rev. G. D. Menger having been recalled to the pastorate. In connection with the church, a Sabbath school of 100 scholars and sixteen teachers is maintained. The church now (1881) is without a Pastor.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

On the 30th day of November, 1870, the religious society bearing the above name was organized at the residence of Humphrey Moody, in Miami City, with the following named persons: Albert Matthews, Sarah Anderson, Humphrey and Elizabeth Moody and William Lenyear. Rev. Albert Matthews became the pastor of the church. Services were at first held in the house of the Pastor, then in a hall on Wayne street, and in the Baxter Street Engine

House. In the fall of 1876, a lot on Sprague street, in West Dayton, was purchased by the congregation for $400, on which a one-story brick church was erected at a cost of $1,800. Other pastors of the church, in the order given, have been Rev. Spencer Young, Rev. Albert Matthews, Rev. William Harris, Rev. Henry Roberts and Rev. James Shocraft.

LINDEN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The organization of Linden Avenue Baptist Church, was effected September 20, 1872, with fifty seven members, thirty five of whom were from the First Baptist Church of the city, twenty from the Wayne Street Baptist Church, and two from elsewhere. The first Pastor of the church was the Rev. Frederick Clatworthy, who was ordained on the 18th day of October, following, and served until in September, 1878. December 1, of the same year, the Rev. J. H. Parks, present Pastor, assumed the pastorate. Not long after the organization of the church, ground was purchased of W. P. Huffman, and the present church edifice erected. It is a beautiful temple; in external architechure, it very much resembles the Main street Baptist Church, though not so large. The auditorium is 86x46 feet, the whole of the upper floor, except the vestibule, ten feet wide. Above the vestibule is a gallery, in which is a pipe organ. At the opposite side of the church is the pulpit platform, back of which is a shallow concavity in the wall, arching to a point two-thirds of the way to the ceiling; the lower part of the concavity is lined with white walnut panel work; the upper part is made to represent a firmament by stars of gold on a back ground of azure blue. The finish of the auditorium is in exceeding good taste, nothing gorgeous, but elegant. The body of the frescoing is light, with a faint blue cast. The ceiling is variegated in subdued colors. Two gas suns in the ceiling light up the auditorium brilliantly at night. It has a seating capacity of nearly 600. The pulpit desk, an elegant piece of workmanship, is of black walnut. On the first floor are the Sunday school room, Bible-class rooms, and rooms for kitchen and pantry, furnished with all necessary culinary utensils to be used in church festivals, socials, etc. The lower story was completed and opened for services in the evening of December 30, 1873, when dedicated by Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, of the First Church of Cleveland. The auditorium was dedicated to God December 12, 1879. There were present on this occasion, Rev. J. R Hughes, of the Memorial Church; Rev. C. F. Colby, of the Main Street Baptist Church, Rev. H. H. Bawden, of the Wayne Street Baptist Church; Rev. G. D. Menger, of the first German Baptist, and Rev. J. H. Parks, pastor of the church to be dedicated. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. John Peddis, of Chicago. The membership is now 175.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

This society consists of a union of the Baptists of the city for the purpose of giving aid and support to churches of the denomination requiring assistance. It was organized January 12, 1874, with the following officers: President, W. P. Huffman; Vice President, E. E. Barney; Secretary, James Turner; Treasurer, J. K. McIntire. Until 1878, any member of the Baptist Church residing in the city was an ex officio member. That year, it was incorporated, when the Trustees of the Union became virtually the Union. Each church now elects five persons who represent them as members of the Union The missions are represented by their Pastors. Present officers (1881): President, C. Parker; Vice President, Rev. J. H. Parks; Secretary, E. R. Stillwell; Treasurer, C. H. Crawford.

CHRIST CHURCH.

On the 15th day of May, 1817, the Rev. Philander Chase, then on a missionary tour through Southern Ohio, held the first service of the Episcopal

Church in Dayton. Immediately following this service, a parish was organized under the name of St. Thomas' Church, and its articles of association were signed by seven persons, who bound themselves together as interested in the continuance of such services. This organization, however, does not seem to have possessed much vitality, and we hear no more of it, nor of the services of the church here, until nearly two years later, when he who held the first service, and in the meantime had been consecrated Bishop of Ohio, returned to Dayton and held a second service in October, 1819. November 27, 1819, St. Thomas' Church was re-organized, and this time its articles of association were signed by twenty-three persons, prominent among whom were Judge Crane and Warren Munger, Sr., Esq. The parish was without a settled pastor until October 19, 1821, when the Rev. Spencer Wall, a Deacon then in charge of the missionary work at Piqua and Springfield, took charge of the congregation on alternate Sundays, and served until March, 1822, and he was the only regular clergyman during the years that St. Thomas' Church was in existence. The Rev. Samuel Johnson continued occasional services for several years, and so did other clergymen of the diocese, among them the Rev. Thomas A. Osborne, the Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg, the Rev. Gideon McMillan and the Rev. Alexander Hall. The services during these years were held in the Lancasterian Schoolhouse, which then stood on St. Clair street, opposite the park; in the houses of worship of other Christian bodies, in the old court house, and in private houses. But inability to procure the regular service of a clergyman, even at stated intervals, discouraged the leaders and scattered the congregation; and after several years of earnest struggle, St. Thomas' Church succumbed to these disheartening influences and ceased to exist, except in name. The last service of the decade of which there is any record was held some time in 1827, and from then until 1830 the voice of the church, feeble for a long time previous, was hushed in death. On the 7th day of October, 1830, the Rev. Ethan Allen, on a missionary tour of inspection through the southwestern counties of the State, visited Dayton and stated his mission to Judge Crane and Warren Munger, Sr., saying that he had come to spend Sunday here, and would like to give them services if agreeable to them. These two faithful pioneers were so completely discouraged by the experiences of the past that they gave him no encouragement. Mr Allen, early the following morning, left the town; he, however, returned October 21, and bringing with him letters of introduction announcing his intentions. His services were accepted, the old Presbyterian Church standing on the corner of Second and Ludlow streets was procured, and there two services were held October 24. The following morning a subscription paper was started to secure a support for Mr. Allen. Fifty-nine persons had pledged the aggregate amount of $320 a year toward his salary. He entered regularly upon his duties in the old court house, on Sunday, November 24. It was not until May 15, 1831, that articles of association for the Parish were signed, and it was as late as 1835 that it was incorporated, and that by special act of legislature. At a meeting held June 25, 1831, it was resolved to start a subscription for the purchase of a lot and the building of a church. On May 17, 1832, $1,800 was reported raised, a lot was selected on South Jefferson street, and was purchased of Henry Bacon for $480. An edifice was erected thereon (where the Clegg building now stands), which was completed, and was first opened for divine service by the rector, assisted by brother clergymen from Piqua and Delaware. The general style of the church was gothic. It was in size, sixty five feet long and forty five feet wide. November 17, 1833, Bishop McIlvaine made his first visit to the parish, and consecrated the church. The Bishop, in making a note of his first visit to this parish, says: "There a very flour-

ishing congregation has been formed and a very excellent church erected, in the place where, a short time since, scarcely the least encouragement could be seen for the labors of an Episcopal minister."

In October, 1843, the rector resigned. The Rev. Richard S. Killin, his successor, entered upon his duties February 4, 1844, and after a ministry of only eight months, resigned the parish October 15, of the same year. The third rector of the parish was the Rev. William W. Arnett, who accepted the charge January 5, 1845. His rectorship covered a period of nearly five years, ending October, 1849. The Rev. James B. Britton, the fourth rector, took charge of the parish November 12, 1849. That the church grew under his care is the testimony of the vestry and parish records. June 14, 1852, it was decided to enlarge and improve the church, the increasing congregation making more room a necessity, and a new front was added at a cost of nearly $5,000. Mr. Britton resigned the parish June 1, 1855, and a call was extended to the Rev. H. H. Morrell, who became the fifth Rector of the parish in November, 1855, and remained in charge until July, 1857. September 21, of that year, the Rev. John Woart was called to become the sixth rector, and, accepting the call, at once entered upon his duties. During his rectorship, an effort was made to establish a second church in Dayton, a parish known as St. Paul's Church, having been organized by a number of the former parishioners of Christ Church, May 12, 1859. It continued its existence until 1863, when its Warden (John Powell) closed his report to the convention. In March, 1860, the Rev Anthony Ten Broeck became the seventh rector of the parish, and continued in charge thereof until Easter day, April 20, 1862. The Rev. Edward H. Jewett was called to the parish in September, 1862, and entered on his duties as its eighth rector on Sunday, October 19, 1862, and remained in charge eight years, during which time the church witnessed a steady increase in numbers and financial strength. April 24, 1868, a committee of the vestry was appointed to co-operate with the ladies, who were greatly interested in the erection of a mission chapel, and, on Monday, June 20, 1870, the parish had the satisfaction of seeing the present Ascension Chapel consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. It was during this rectorship that the Rev. Royal B. Balcom was assistant minister of the parish, from July, 1868, to July, 1869. The Rev. Edward P. Wright, D. D., became the ninth rector of the church in November, 1870. The event of this rectorship was the erection of the present beautiful edifice, constructed of brick, in the decorated gothic style, trimmed with Dayton limestone, and is capable of comfortably seating 700 persons. It is sixty-eight feet front and 126 feet deep; is substantially built, buttressed and capped with stone. The bell-tower, on the northeast corner, is seventy-six feet high, upon which is a slated octagon spire of ninety feet, surmounted by an ornamental cross, making total height of steeple, 166 feet. The windows are of mottled glass, with figured borders. The audience room is very handsome. The furniture, all of black walnut, is of elegant design and finish, and with the memorial-figured windows, gives a bright and cheerful appearance to the room. The pews are upholstered in damask rep, the ends being very chaste in design and of gothic pattern, as is everything connected with the building. It is located on the south side of First, between Main and Ludlow streets, and cost $47,000, of which $17,000 was paid for the ground upon which it stands. The corner-stone was laid July 12, 1871, by Bishop Bedell, and the building completed and opened for worship March 22, 1874. Mr. Wright was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Jewett, who again entered upon the charge as its tenth rector, May 18, 1873, and the second time resigned the parish in May, 1879. The present rector, Rev. J. T. Webster, entered upon his duties January 1, 1880. The Sunday school of the church was organized

in the old court house in January, 1832, by the rector of the church, with seven teachers. The number of scholars in the school was thirty. The sessions of the Sunday school were continued until May of the same year, when it was discontinued until in July, 1833, when Sabbath school was for the first time held in the new church, which has continued uninterruptedly until to-day. Dr. Allen, then the rector of the church, was the first Superintendent. The school at present is large and flourishing.

ASCENSION CHAPEL.

In 1868, a mission Sunday school was established in the eastern portion of the city by Christ Church. It was soon thought that the location was unfavorable and the school was removed to the southern portion of the city. On the 24th of April of the above year, the ladies of the parish having been interested previously in the establishment of a mission, the vestry appointed a committee to co-operate with them in establishing this one, and the lot was purchased on Ascension Day following, and hence the name of the chapel. A lot was purchased in South Dayton and a building commenced, which was finished in 1870, at a cost of $9,000, including the lot, and on the 20th of June of that year, it was consecrated to the worship of God by Bishop Bedell. December 23, 1870, Rev. A. W. Seabrease was called to take charge of the chapel work. He having declined the call, July 18, 1871, the Rev. F. B. Bartlett was called to it, and he also declined to come. These and other discouragements deterred the vestry from making any other calls, and since then, no effort worthy of note has been made to secure a laborer for that field. The Sunday school has been kept up steadily ever since its organization, more than thirteen years ago, and from it many have been brought into the church and confirmed.

THE FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In the year 1839, Rev. Reuben Weiser, a missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland, visited Dayton in the interest of the Lutheran Church. He found a few scattered members of the denomination whom he gathered together, and induced to form themselves into an organization. A meeting for this purpose was accordingly called on the 6th of July, in the store of Frederick Gebhart, at which the following article of agreement was adopted: "We, the subscribers, feeling the importance of forming an Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the city of Dayton, Ohio, for ourselves and children, do hereby in humble reliance on the great head of the church, form ourselves into a Lutheran congregation. We acknowledge ourselves members of the Lutheran Church, and of course subject to the discipline and church government of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States." This article was signed by those present: Henry Creager, Philip Beaver, John Prugh, Peter Baker, Frederick Gebhart, Elijah Ealy, Samuel Keller, John Hoppert and J. G. Hoppert. Of these, the following persons were elected officers: Elders, Henry Creager and Philip Beaver; Deacons, Frederick Gebhart and Peter Baker. A committee was appointed to obtain temporary use of the German Reformed Church, and the Vestry authorized to procure a suitable lot for the erection of a house of worship. At a meeting of the congregation held August, 1840, Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller was elected pastor. In April, 1841, a lot was purchased situated on the southwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, and a brick building 45x60 feet erected thereon. Here the congregation worshiped until 1856, when the house becoming too small it was sold to the United Presbyterians, and the eligible site on Main street purchased, and the large and beautiful structure now there erected. The congregation has ever been a vigorous and flourishing one. Its membership has reached as

high as 700, while its Sabbath school is the largest in the city, as well as the largest in the Lutheran General Synod. The church building is a very large two-story brick, with a tall and massive square tower, which contains a chime of ten bells. The church since its organization has been served by nine pastors: By Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, from 1840 to 1849; by Rev. P. Rizer, from 1849 to 1855; by Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., from 1856 to 1862; by Rev. D. Steck, D. D., from 1862 to 1864; by Rev. L. A. Gottwald, D. D., from 1865 to 1868; by Rev. Irving Magee, D. D., from 1868 to 1872; by Rev. J. B. Helwig, D. D., from 1872 to 1874; by Rev. T. T. Everett, from 1874 to 1876. The present pastor, 1880, Rev. G. F. Stelling, D. D., was called in August, 1877. These pastors are all living, with the exception of Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, who died in September, 1880. This church has sometimes been called the "Gebhart Church," for the reason that the Gebhart name has been connected with it from the beginning, and during the history of the congregation formed so large a portion of the membership. No less than forty Gebharts have stood on the church record at one time, and it must be said that much of its prosperity has been due to the strength, activity and the liberality of this distinguished Dayton family. The present church building cost in construction over $75,000. It has a seating capacity of about 900.

ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation took its rise in the troublous times of the Presidential election in 1864. At that time Rev. D. Steck, D. D., was pastor of the Main Street Lutheran Church. His political views not being in accord with those of the Church Council, the pulpit to which he had been called was taken away from him without aught of previous notice. Naturally this act was resented by the friends of Dr. Steck, and in the daily papers of December 9, 1864, there appeared a card requesting them to assemble at Huston Hall to form a new congregation, of which he should be pastor, and signed by a number of prominent members of the Main Street Church. In response to this call, a large congregation assembled in the hall on Sunday, December 18, to hear the beloved pastor. Out of those present, a congregation was formed under the title of St. John's English Lutheran Church, and Rev. D. Steck was elected its pastor. Huston Hall continued to be the regular place of holding service until April 24, 1865. On the morning of that day, however, it was discovered to be in flames, and in a few hours nothing was left standing but the bare walls. The congregation lost a valuable organ and Sunday School Library, and their pulpit furniture. Steps were immediately taken to procure another place for holding services, and erelong the congregation was comfortably established in Clegg's Hall, which continued to be the place of worship of the congregation for several years. In December, 1868, Rev. Steck resigned the pastorate.

Up to this time the Congregation had been in no synodical connection whatever, nor had it been incorporated. Just prior to Rev. Steck's departure, articles of incorporation were taken out, and application made shortly after to be received into the District Synod of Ohio. The congregation also about this time began negotiations for the purchase of their present church edifice, located on St. Clair street, between Second and Third streets. This property was at that time in possession of the First Congregational society, and in March, 1869, its purchase was consummated. The congregation now in possession of their own church property, extended a call to Rev. M. C. Horine, which was accepted, and he became the pastor.

During his pastorate the congregation was placed upon a thoroughly Lutheran basis, and was received into membership in the District Synod of Ohio, in connection with the General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America.

Rev. Horine's pastorate only continued for one year, many circumstances arising tending to discourage him in his labor. Soon after his departure a call was extended to Rev. Prof. S. L. Harkey, and by him accepted. He labored faithfully amid many discouragements until in October, 1872, he very unexpectedly handed in his resignation, and again left the congregation without a pastor. Now began a severe struggle for continued existence. There still remained a mortgage on the church property of $2,000, on which the interest had slowly accumulated for a couple of years. No pastor could be obtained, and irregulars supplies could not collect the funds so much needed to discharge these pressing obligations. For nine months, the congregation continued without a pastor, and the inevitable results followed. In March, 1873, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the property advertised for sale. At this juncture application for aid was made to the Home Mission Committee of the General Council. The Chairman, Dr. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, Penn., came to Dayton in person, gathered together the scattered remnants of the once flourishing congregation, collected from them the back interest on the mortgage, and paid off the old mortgage by obtaining the required amount on a new mortgage from parties in the East. But a church without a pastor can hardly hope to succeed, and therefore in May, 1873, a call was extended to the present pastor, Rev. A. F. Siebert. This was accepted, and in July of that year he came and took charge. During his pastorate there has been a slow but steady growth; the mortgage on the church property has been canceled mainly through a bequest from the late H. H. Hartman, for some years an officer in the church, who died in 1875. The congregation, now thoroughly Lutheran, with politics entirely eliminated, seems to be entering upon an era of renewed prosperity. Having passed through its darkest days, it looks forward to the future with the hope of permanent success.

LUTHERAN MISSION CHAPEL (ENGLISH).

In 1872, a mission school was established in East Dayton, by the First English Lutheran Church of the city, with a view of forming another Lutheran congregation. The large brick building on the corner of May and Dutoit streets was erected and Sabbath school carried on therein for years, but no congregation organized.

HOPE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION (ENGLISH).

In November, 1880, the Rev. O. S. Oglesby, who was serving as missionary of the English district of the Evangelical Lutheran, Joint Synod of Ohio, established a mission in Dayton, which developed in August, 1881, into the above named congregation. The church organization began with seven voting members, and has now thirty five communion members, who are under the charge of the pastor named. A Sabbath school averaging eighty scholars is in progress. They worship in "Union Chapel" on the corner of Barr and Commercial streets.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The church bearing this name was organized in the old court house in the year 1838 or 1839, with a membership of some twenty-five families. We can only approximate at the date, owing to the absence of the church records, which have either been mislaid or are lost, as diligent search on our part failed to find any traces of them, which fact will prevent any detailed account of the church being given. On the 18th day of July, 1840, the congregation under the pastorate of Rev. Federick Reiss made a constitution, and in 1842 or 1843 this church was incorporated as the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Rev. Grosskardt was most likely the first pastor of the church, as there is

evidence of his having served the charge prior to the minister above named. A lot was purchased on Wilkinson street, about the year 1840, upon which the church intended building a house of worship, but the lot was sold and the one where the old church now stands on Sears street purchased. A one-story brick edifice was begun in 1841, which was soon completed. In 1849, an addition was made to the building, leaving it about as you see it to-day. Their meetings were here held until the completion of the new church edifice, which was begun in 1869, the lower story being ready for occupancy and was dedicated in June, 1870. Two lots were bought for between $4,000 and $5,000, located on the north side of Third between Madison and Sears streets, upon which this structure stands. The name of the church was changed about 1852, to St. John's German Evangelical Church, which name it has since borne. The city was visited July 9, 1871, by a furious storm, accompanied by terrific winds, which did great damage to property throughout Dayton. This church was almost totally demolished, the walls all falling, except the one in front, the storm striking the building when the teachers and Sabbath school scholars were assembled. Between 300 and 400 children and teachers had gathered when the storm burst in all its fury. The Superintendent, Christian Thomas, Mrs. Theresa Randall, a teacher, and Leonhardt Weyrangh, a child, were killed and a number injured. This occurred under the ministry of Rev. C. A. Fritze, who served the church sixteen years. The edifice was at once rebuilt and cost about $40,000. It was again dedicated, the basement in 1872 or 1873, and the auditorium in 1874. The latter has a seating capacity of nearly 1,000 persons. It is neatly frescoed and furnished, and is supplied with a fine organ, which cost $35,000. The following named have been pastors of the church: Rev. Mr. Grosskardt, Rev. Frederick Reiss, Rev. Randolph Barthels, Rev. Andrew Hordorf, Rev. T. E. Hertzsch, Rev. Mr. Borehard, Rev. C. A. Fritze and Rev. Peter Born, the present minister in charge. In connection with the church there is carried on a flourishing Sabbath school, of about 500 scholars.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

On the 18th of January, 1852, during the pastorate of the Rev. Andrew Hordorf, of St. John's German Evangelical Church of the city, a split occurred in that church on questions of church government, which resulted in the withdrawal from the church of the pastor and about twenty-five families, who, on the 25th of January of that year, organized themselves into the religious body known as St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dayton. They for a time held services in the old Christian Church on Main street, heretofore referred to in connection with the history of other churches. They soon purchased of Raper Methodist Episcopal Church a one-story frame building previously occupied by that congregation as a house of worship (now owned and used by this congregation as a school house), for $1,350. This they used for church purposes until the erection of their present structure, a one-story building located on the southwest corner of Wayne and Short streets. The ground upon which it stands was purchased in the fall of 1865, of John Butt, for $5,250. In the fall of 1867, the foundation of the church was laid; and in July of the following year, the corner stone was laid and the building completed and dedicated to the service of God, August 15, 1869.

Mr. Hordorf resigned the pastorate in June, 1859, and was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Zur Meuhlen, whose ministry continued until November 1, 1861. The third pastor of the church was Rev. Frederick Groth, who was succeeded in 1876 by the present pastor, Rev. Godfrey Loewenstein. The membership is now between 200 and 300 heads of families. A Sabbath school with an enrollment of about 230 scholars is carried on.

THE FIRST UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

About the year 1849 or 1850, a colony from Miami Chapel, the parent church of this denomination in the vicinity of Dayton, organized themselves into a religious body, known as the First United Brethren Church of Dayton. The colony numbered fifteen persons, who worshiped in what was then styled the Oregon Engine House, situated on the corner of Sixth and Tecumseh streets. The pastor was Rev. Robert Norris, who was assisted by Rev. W. J. Shuey. In 1852, the congregation built a brick church on Sixth street, just east of the canal, now occupied by the police court of the city. This edifice was consecrated to the service of God by Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, and served them as a temple of worship until 1873. The first pastors of the charge on the erection of the Sixth Street Church were Rev. William R. Rhinehart and D. K. Flickinger, who served jointly in the new house. Prominent among the laymen of that time were John Dodds, E. W. McGowen and D. L. Rike. The pastors, during the twenty years that the congregation occupied that house, were Rev. John W. Price, Rev. L. S. Crittenden, Rev. Henry Kumler, Rev. Alexander Owen, Rev. John Walter, Rev. William J. Shuey, Rev. S. M. Hippard, Rev. Jacob M. Marshel, Rev. D. Berger, Rev. W. H. Lanthum and Rev. C. Briggs. In 1872, the church and parsonage were sold to the city, and on the 1st of January, 1873, the congregation vacated the house, and removed temporarily to the Universalist Church, on South Main street. At this time the membership numbered less than 200. In 1872, the site upon which the present church edifice stands (on Fifth, between Main and Jefferson streets) was purchased, and the following year the new house was erected, the basement, including the lecture room, infant room and two class-rooms, being completed and opened November 29, 1873, and dedicated to divine worship by Bishop Weaver. The auditorium was completed and dedicated Sabbath morning, December 17, 1876; sermon by Bishop Weaver, text 9th verse 21st chapter of Revelations. The church edifice, though not gorgeous or magnificent, is convenient, chaste and attractive. Altogether it is a monument to the liberality and taste of the congregation that has erected it, and an ornament to the city. The Rev. Chester Briggs was appointed to the pastorate in 1870, and served until 1874. His successor was Rev. W. J. Pruner. Next came Rev. E. S. Chapman, who remained seven and a half years, until March 1, 1882. The present pastor is Rev. S. A. Mowers. Since the change of location, this church has enjoyed a great prosperity. Its membership has increased to 555 (1881). Its Sabbath school is large and flourishing, numbering 450 scholars. The church has also sustained a mission on High street for more than twelve years.

THE SECOND UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH (GERMAN).

This church organization was effected in 1853. Services were at first, and for a time, held in the lecture room of the First United Brethren Church on Sixth street, the Rev. H. Staub then proclaiming to them the Gospel. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Sand. The one-story brick church located on the East side of Wayne street, near Jones, was built by the congregation in 1855, and has since been used by them as a place of worship. The Rev. W. L. Cranmer was the next pastor in order. The pulpit has since been filled by the following ministers as pastors of the congregation: Rev. E. Licht, Rev. G. Fritz, Rev. G. Schmith, Rev. A. Krause, Rev. M. Bussdieker, Rev. C. Streich, Rev. E. Lorenz and Rev. Charles Schneider. The present pastor, Solomon Vanmeda, at one time agent and editor of the *Telescope*, and Rev. W. Mittendorf, now editor of the "*Joyful Messenger*" and "*Youths' Pilger*," in connection with their offices, served the church several times as its pastor. There are now enrolled about 100 members.

THE THIRD UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH (COLORED).

This religious society is the outgrowth of a Sunday school, established by Jacob King, and was organized in the spring of 1858, with a membership of between fifteen and twenty. For a few months, meetings were held in the Tecumseh Street Engine House, and next for a time, in Buckeye Chapel. In the winter of 1868–69, ground on Ludlow, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was purchased of Mrs. Eaker, and a small one-story brick church erected thereon, at a cost of $1,000. Here the congregation have since held their meetings. With the exception of a few regular pastors, the church has been supplied with ministers from the other United Brethren Churches of the city, and from the Faculty of the Seminary of that church. The present pastor is Rev. George Gilbert; membership, sixty.

THE SUMMIT STREET UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Summit Street United Brethren Church was formed in 1871 from persons belonging to Miami Chapel, a United Brethren Church in the vicinity of Dayton. The erection of a house of worship was commenced, and one story of the house was completed and dedicated May 21, 1871, by Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner. The grounds and buildings, so far as then completed, cost about $10,000. To this sum Rev. John Kemp very largely contributed, and deserves to be remembered tenderly and in honor for this as well as other noble deeds. For several years the seminary occupied this church before the erection of the seminary building. The congregation has steadily grown until it now numbers about two hundred members. About one year ago, under the pastoral labors of Rev. William M. Beardshear, now President of Western College, it was resolved to undertake the completion of the church. This the congregation seemed to be unable to do, it having just finished paying a debt of $2,000 on the former building. The undertaking of the work was encouraged and induced by a munificent proffer of assistance from Bro. John Dodds, of this city, a member of another congregation. Having for years been much interested in the work of the church in this part of the city, he chose it as a place upon which to bestow liberally. He agreed, upon the payment of $3,000 by the congregation, to furnish the remainder of the funds needed to complete the entire church, with the exception of the furnishings, light, furnaces, fences and pavements. The congregation thankfully took hold of so liberal a proposal, and the work has been completed. One of the neatest and most commodious churches in the denomination is the result. The building was reduced to a one-story, ground-plan structure, and erected upon plans and specifications of Mr. Peters, an expert architect of this city. It is covered entirely with slate, and is every way tasty and beautiful in symmetry and arrangement. The main audience room is 70x54 feet in length and width, and the lecture, or Sabbath school room, 54x40, and a primary room 30x16. It also has a neat pastor's study adjoining the lobby, which is nicely furnished. Folding and sliding partitions between the audience room and the Sunday school room open the two, and the three rooms, if desired, into one great room 110 feet long. The pulpit is placed upon rollers, and is easily removed from one room to another to suit the audience. The audience room is neatly furnished with scrolled seats, and is nicely carpeted, while an elegant reflector furnishes superb lighting to the church. The Sabbath school rooms are seated with chairs. The capacity of the church is about one thousand sittings. The completion of the house was at a cost of $8,098.90, of this, Bro. Dodds kindly gave $3,116.29, and the congregation in the entire furnishing, as well as the completion of the building, gave $4,468.90, besides the contribution of the Ladies' Aid Society of $513 for the cupola. The church was dedicated Sab-

bath, April 30, 1882, by Bishop Glossbrenner. The following persons have been pastors of the church since its organization: Rev. J. P. Landis, Rev. C. Briggs, Rev. William Dillon, Rev. William Beardshear and Rev. M. H. Ambrose, now in charge. The church was served two years by the faculty of the U. B. Seminary, and one year by the editor of the *Telescope* and agent of the Seminary.

HIGH STREET UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Some twelve years ago, a mission school was established, and has since been sustained by the First United Brethren Church. This grew, and in September a mission church was organized. The pastor is Rev. George M. Mathews; membership now thirty, and in the Sabbath school an enrollment of 250 scholars.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

Among the early settlers of Montgomery County were a number of Reformed families from Pennsylvania and Maryland, from which the first Reformed congregations in the Upper Miami Valley were gathered by Rev. Thomas Winters, and by his son, Rev. David Winters. When passing through Dayton, the junior Winters stopped and preached several times at the instance of his friends. Regular service was for a time held in the court house, but soon the Christian Church, on Main street, was secured, where, in the spring or early summer of 1833, this church of Dayton was organized with seven members. Two years later, they worshiped in the court house, which was in that day a kind of religious center for struggling religious societies. About this time a number of German families were taken into the congregation, and services were held alternately in the English and German languages. Each part of the church, as divided in language, elected a full set of officers, viz.: Elders and Deacons. A charter for the congregation was obtained from the Legislature January 13, 1836. On the 18th day of April, 1837, the Trustees of the church purchased the ground now owned and occupied by the church (on Ludlow, between First and Second streets), of George W. Simonds, for $700, and a fine brick edifice was erected thereon the same year (1837). The church was dedicated during the session of the Synod, which convened here June 7, 1840. The dedicatory sermons were preached by Rev. George Weisz, in German, and Rev. Henry Willard, in English. An interesting agitation of the rented pew system began in 1843, the better way of raising the salary of the pastor underlying the plan, which finally resulted in a decision to sell the pews. From the beginning of the enterprise a German interest was fostered in connection with the English. So encouraging was the growth in this direction that a German organization of ninety five members was effected in 1849, as an integral part of the congregation. In 1850, a division of the charge agitated the congregation. The charge consisted of three congregations besides Dayton, which gave the town congregation preaching but once in two weeks. For this interest, the whole of the pastor's time was claimed by some of its members. In the course of the agitation, personal matters were brought in. Alienations arose, and there were dissensions among the brethren, and by these the career of prosperity enjoyed by the church since the dedication was seriously checked. The pastor resigned, and a division of the charge was effected. The Dayton congregation tendered Rev. David Winters a call, but he preferred to take charge of the other three congregations. A call was then made for Rev. A. P. Freeze, who entered upon the pastorate in 1851. Dr. Winters, the founder of the church, served seventeen years. Mr. Freeze retired in 1852 and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, who remained but six months, retiring April 17, 1853. In September, 1853, six

families withdrew to organize the Mt. Carmel congregation three miles west of the city. The church was then without a pastor for several years, when, on the 1st day of January, 1856, the Rev. George W Willard, D. D., assumed the pastorate, and remained until December, 1860. During his ministry the congregation was revived, and the church building put in repair. Large additions were made to the membership. In 1859, the German organization resolved to build a house of worship of their own, and the church on the corner of Cass and Clay streets is the monument of their enterprise. January 1, 1861, Rev. Lewis H. Kefouver succeeded Dr. Willard, and remained until July 1, 1863, he being the first pastor who served the charge disconnected from any other county supporting congregation. He remained until July 1, 1863. Rev. T. B. Bucher became the pastor October 18, 1863. Under his pastorate the church was remodeled, the front and rear walls were removed in 1866, and the corner stones for the improved structure laid September 3, 1866. Rev. Moses Keiffer delivered the address. The estimated cost of the improvements were from $15,000 to $20, 000. Rev. Mr. Bucher retired January 1, 1867, and was succeeded by Dr. Van Horne September 1, 1868, who served until 1875. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. W. A. Hale, during whose ministry there have been 225 accessions to the church, making the membership now 405, and a debt of $7,500 canceled. Miss Katie Weikel, who died June 13, 1881, left to the Trustees a two-story brick house, to be used and owned by the church as a parsonage.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

The origin and early history of this church in the city is fully set forth in the sketch of the above Reformed Church; hence we will not repeat it in this connection. In the absence of the records of this branch of the church we are unable to give the names of all of the ministers of the German congregation prior to the building of their edifice on the corner of Cass and Clay streets, in 1859. However, we mention the following as among them: Rev. A. Toenssneirer, Rev. C. Baecker and Rev. A. P. Freeze. After the church had resolved to build themselves a house of worship, they held services in Clegg's Hall, on Fifth street, where they continued worshiping until their church was ready for occupancy. Their pastor at this time was the Rev. Mr. Lueders. The church was dedicated in the fall of 1859, by Rev. Dr. H. J. Rutenek, of Cleveland. Mr. Lueders served the congregation five years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. Wittenwieler. Rev. George Rettig followed Mr. Wittenwieler, and in May, 1867, Rev. O. J. Accola, the present pastor, took charge. Mr. Accola was absent from the pastorate from August, 1876, until July, 1878, during this interval the pulpit was filled by the Rev. C. Schoepfle. The membership is about two hundred.

FIRST (DISCIPLES' CHRISTIAN) CHURCH.

The church of this denomination was organized as the "First Baptist Church." Its early history is that of the first Regular Baptist Church of Dayton, to which the reader is referred. After rejecting the articles of faith on the 21st of March, 1829, it became a Campbellite Church, and as such continued to worship in the brick church on the west side of Main street, on the corner of the alley between Water and First streets, until about 1850, when its place of worship was transferred to the present site on the northwest corner of Sixth and Brown streets, where is located a one-story brick building with a basement. Among the pastors of the congregation, during their worship on Main street, were D. S. Burnett, David Gosney, William Pinkerton, L. H. Jemison and J. R. Fraim; and the church was visited by such ministers of the denomination as Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, Aylett Raines, Samuel

Hushom and Joshua Swallow. Its growth and prosperity fluctuated much up to about 1850, since which time it has been self-sustaining in its ability to make provision for pastors. From about 1849 to 1862, the pulpit was filled by Elder J. M. Henry, and succeeding him in regular order were Elders John Errett, J. M. Long, D. K. Van Buskirk, J. H. McCullough, L. H. Frazier, Dennis M. D. Todd and L. R. Gault, the present incumbent, who has served the congregation three years. The nominal membership is under two hundred. Number of scholars in the Sabbath school, about one hundred and fifty. Besides its domestic work, the church contributes to the District, State, General, and Foreign Missionary Societies of the people with whom it is affiliated. The church officers are: L. R. Gault, A. C. Fenner, C. L. Loos, David McGregor and Thomas Meridith, Elders; and H. H. Lauboch, Joel Needles, S. T. Cotterill, C. W. Crew, Benjamin Mundy and Rolla Cotterill, Deacons; of whom Fenner, Laudoch, S. T. Cotterill, Crew and Mundy, are Trustees.

BROADWAY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Sometime during the year 1828, nine persons assembled at the house of Father Bruen, and organized the church in question. Messrs. Overlease, Heiser and L. Bruen, were chosen Trustees. Soon thereafter was erected on Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, upon a lot now occupied by the residence of G. W. Rogers, a church building known as Union Meeting-House. In 1848, the church was re-organized by the advice and aid of Elders Caleb Worley and Melyn D. Baker, and a new covenant adopted which was signed by twenty-one members, and soon thereafter seventeen names were added, making thirty-eight members in all. During the following year, Luther Bruen, a prominent member, died, and bequeathed to the church the south half of Lot 206, upon which the meeting-house stood. In 1852, the church commenced receiving colored persons, and was most likely the first church organization to take steps toward negro equality. Three years later the Bruen heirs purchased the half lot of the church for $1,300, which sum was put out at interest. From 1851 to 1857, the church was without a pastor, and the pulpit was supplied by the conference. The church was again re-organized in the year 1858, the re-organization taking effect in the Miami City Schoolhouse, on Baxter street, with thirty-nine members. In January, 1859, a Sunday school was organized with J. Demint, Superintendent. The same year the church purchased two lots on Brown street (now corner of Broadway and Home avenue), and appointed a Building Committee to erect a house of worship. The present one-story brick with basement was then erected, and in June, 1860, the basement was dedicated with services by P. McCullough, the pastor of the charge. From 1864 to 1867, the church was without a pastor, the pulpit again being supplied by the conference. In 1868, the auditorium was finished and furnished and dedicated by the Rev. J. Weeks, father of the pastor, through whose efforts the auditorium was finished. It has a seating capacity of 400, and the property is valued at $4,000. In 1872-73, during the pastorate of W. A. Gross, the building debt of the church, amounting to several hundred dollars, was paid. The name of the church was changed in 1874 to "Broadway Christian Church." In 1876 an effort was made to unite with the Christian (Disciples) Church, which failed. The Sabbath school has continued without intermission since organization, except a short time during the late war. There are enrolled at this time sixty scholars; church membership, fifty seven. The following is a list of the ministers since organization: Revs. T. S. Wells, E. W. Humphreys, J. M. Dawson, J. T. Lynn, P. McCullough, J. W. Weeks, J. Byrkitt, H. Y. Rush, W. A. Gross, J. S. Jones, W. J. Lawrence, J. W. Nobles, C. D. Williamson, George Tenney. Since 1878, the church has been without a pastor.

EMANUEL CHURCH (GERMAN) EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

In 1840, the Emanuel Church (German) Evangelical Association was established by Rev. A. B. Schafer, of the Ohio Conference, when on Miami Circuit. The first meeting held in Dayton was in August of that year, at the residence of Peter Schneiber. In the following year, a class of twelve members was formed and attached to Miami Circuit as a mission. For several years, they held services at private houses; and, as the membership increased, a hall was rented on Fourth near Wilkinson street, where the Sabbath school of the congregation was organized. In 1843, a lot on the corner of Walnut and Fifth streets was purchased for $200 and a small, brick church, 22x32 feet, built for $4,000. The dedication took place the first Sabbath in September, 1843; sermon by Rev. A. B. Schafer. In 1849, on the same lot, a second church, 38x50 feet, was erected, just in front of the former building. It was completed in 1841, and dedicated by the same pastor. In 1855, it became a station, and two years later was detached from the Ohio and added to the Indiana Conference. In 1870, it again became necessary to find a more commodious place of worship, and a lot on Commercial street, near Fifth, was purchased for $2,500, and the present church building was erected at a cost of $17,000. It is a two-story brick, 45x80 feet, with a tower. Below is the Sunday school and class rooms, and above the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of over five hundred, and the gallery. The building was opened for service the same year, and dedicated by Bishop R. Dubs, D. D. The following pastors, in the order named, have served the church: Rev. A. B. Schafer, Rev. John Hall, Rev. Fred Meyer, Rev. Jacob Burkert, Rev. Levi Hess, Rev. G. F. Spring, Rev. A. B. Shafer, Rev. John Nicolai, Rev. Koag, Rev. A. Dreisbach, Rev. John Dreisbach, Rev. Darl Strohman, Rev. Leonard Scheurman Rev. M. Stueffe, Rev. Philip Brech, Rev. F. Weithoupt, Rev. John Fuchs, Rev. J. M. Gomer, Rev. M. Hoehn, Rev. M. Stueffe, Rev. M. Klaiber, Rev. John Kaufman, Rev. J. E. Troger. Rev. J. M. Gomer and J. F. Hansing, the present incumbent.

A Sabbath school was organized with the church, and J. H. Guenther became the first Superintendent. The present enrollment of church and Sabbath school is 240 and 225 respectively.

DUNKARD CHURCH.

We have been unable, after diligent search, to find a record of this church, or to obtain from any of the membership anything of its history. Services are no longer held in the little quaint brick church of this denomination, still standing on the corner of Van Buren and Jackson streets, where erected more than half a century ago. In the general history of the county will be found a full sketch of the German Baptist, commonly known as the Dunkard Church of the county. This city congregation was a branch of the Beaver Creek Church.

THE KILO KODISH B'NAI JESHMEN.

This Hebrew congregation was formed in 1850, with about a dozen members, among whom were Jacob Schwab, Joseph Lebensburger, Abraham and Simon Ach, Adam Lebolt, Morris Wertheimer and Abraham Mack. The first President of the congregation was Joseph Lebensburger. They formerly met in what was once the old Dayton Bank, on Main street, now the residence of Joseph Bimm, and in the upper story of the house on Main street, now occupied by Mr. Ohmer, the furniture dealer. About the year 1864, they purchased the church on the northeast corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, of the Baptists, where their services have since

been held. To begin with, they had no Rabbi, and a Mr. Wendell served as teacher. There is a membership now of over thirty. The Rev. A. K. Fischer was the first Rabbi who presided over the congregation. He came in 1874, and was succeeded in 1880 by the Rev. G. Tanbenhouse, now in charge.

The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Solomon Rauh; Vice President, Solomon Strauss; Treasurer, Eliah Rauh, Secretary, Jonas Rosenthal; Trustees, Gabriel Hass, Adolph Newsalt and Moses Glas.

UNION CHAPEL METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Some time during the late war, several families, among whom were John Shaefer and wife, and J. S. Binkerd and wife, with the Rev. A. M. Ravenscraft, met and organized the Union Chapel Methodist Protestant Church. They first held service in the United Presbyterian Church, then in Barnett's Hall, on Wayne street. About the year 1869 or 1870, the building styled "Union Chapel," located on the corner of Barr and Commercial streets, was erected by them at a cost of $2,500, It was afterward enlarged and a parsonage added to the church property, costing $1,500. Pastors of the church up to the fall of 1881, have been as follows: Rev. R. A. Washburn, Rev. J. W. Spring, Rev. N. G. Oglesby, Rev. W. F. Dickerman, Rev. C. S. Evans, Rev. S. K. Spohn, and Rev. Charles Cadwallader. The church property was turned over to the conference the last-named year, and the congregation disbanded.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF DAYTON.

Catholicity in Dayton is said to have had its inception in the year 1831, when removed from Baltimore, Md., to this city, Robert Conway and family, consisting of his wife, Sarah, and the following named children: Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Ellen, Catharine, Michael, Adam, Edward and Robert. They came to Dayton in the spring of 1831, and were for sometime the only Catholic family in the then town or village of Dayton. Mr. Conway being zealous in the cause of Christ, and entertaining great love for his spiritual mother, the church, felt keenly the deprivation of the spiritual wants of himself and family, and in the following year arranged with the Rev. Father E. T. Collins, of Cincinnati, an American priest, to become a resident of Dayton, he (Conway) being responsible for his livelihood. Father Collins came, and during his stay in Dayton of about two years, the Conway residence was his home, and for a portion of that time it was the place of worship, that family constituting the congregation. This same year and the year following, several Catholic German and Irish families settled in Dayton. The city itself then was in its infancy. There, where we to-day see fine streets and large and palatial business houses and residences, was nothing but large expanses of woods which were in some places cleared by the ax of the industrious settler and planted with corn and grain. Here, in the land of their adoption, they had no place of worship as at home. But God who provides for all, forgot them not. Cincinnati was already then a Bishopric. Although the Bishop had but few priests under his disposal, he always sent out several of them who traversed the State, and visited the Catholics who lived scattered about, administering to them the consolations of their holy religion.

Dayton was also visited by these gentlemen, among whom were Rev. Fathers Thienpont, Juncker (the first priest consecrated in the United States), Horstman, Henni (late Archbishop of Milwaukee), Tochenhens, Wurz, Young and Murphy. Some of them became resident priests, and of such more will be said hereafter. Other priests came at various times, whose names cannot now be recalled. The Conway residence soon became too small to accommodate the increasing members who were gathering from all quarters to listen to the

teachings of the ordained servants of Christ, and worship at the altar of the Most High, and services were then held in a one-story brick building, a part of which was occupied as a bakery, located on St. Clair street, opposite the park.

After an almost insurmountable amount of trouble, it was at last made possible, by Rev. Father Emanuel Thienpont, to bring together a congregation and build a church. It was completed in 1837, and dedicated in November of the same year. How it was made possible to build the church appears to be a miracle, when we consider the small number who constituted the congregation, who scarcely had more of this world's goods than were needed to live on. It was a one-story brick building, and stood on the present site of Emanuel's Church parsonage, on Franklin, between Ludlow street and Prairie avenue, and was taken down after the new church was completed.

Father Thienpont officiated as pastor from 1837 until the middle of 1844. His successor was the Rev. Henry D. Juncker. Under his pastorage the flock increased considerable, so that the church had to be enlarged. Father Juncker also bought a large organ and three magnificent, pure white marble altars, which are yet in use in Emanuel's Church, greatly admired for their magnificence.

Rev. Juncker was destined by Providence to serve in a more responsible part of the vineyard, and in the year 1857, he was elected Bishop, and consecrated in the cathedral in Cincinnati, for the newly erected bishopric of Alton, Ill. He faithfully served his Lord and Master in this capacity until 1868, when he was called home to receive the reward for his labors.

In May, 1857, Rev. Father John F. Hahne was sent by the reverend Archbishop to succeed Rev. Juncker, who served as the pastor of Emanuel's until his death in February, 1882, and always worked for the best interest and welfare of the congregation, for which the great proof of his never wearying care the present Emanuel's Church fully vouches. The following reverend gentlemen have been given Father Hahne as assistant pastors: Rev. J. Schiff, Volm, and since May of 1863, his brother, Father Charles Hahne, who is familiarly known by the members of the congregation as "Father Charles." In April, 1879, Rev. Father William Scholl was installed as second assistant pastor of Emanuel, Rev. Father Charles Hahne being unable to attend to all the cares of the congregation without assistance, which was kindly given by his Grace, the reverend Archbishop of Cincinnati.

About the year 1869, it was noticed that the old church (erected in 1837), was becoming decrepit. This was the cause of many hours of care and sleepless nights for Father Hahne, who always had a fatherly care for the welfare of his congregation. His fear of an accident by falling walls, etc., was likewise entertained by the congregation. He was, therefore, anxious to avert this evil, but *how* could it be done? After considering the matter with practical and experienced men, he at last came to the decision of erecting a new church. This decision was greeted with a hearty and enthusiastic approbation by the congregation. Of course, there were those very few who thought it could be "propped up" and held together, but they all came to see the fallacy of their ideas, and joined with the others in freely subscribing for the new church. After Father Hahne was assured of the amount the congregation would subscribe, he, with experienced architects, set to work making plans, which resulted in adopting a plan by which the present church was erected. It is located on Franklin street, just east of the site of the old church. The first stone of the foundation was laid September 8, 1871, the anniversary of the birth of our Blessed Lady, according to the Roman Catholic calendar. It is the largest church edifice in the city, and a very imposing structure of the Gothic order. It is built of brick, with limestone trimmings; the outside measurement 166x84 feet. There are two towers in front, each 212 feet high,

and one in the rear of 150 feet. The vestibule is 42x8 feet, the entrance to which is effected through three doors fifteen feet high, and of proportionate width. From the vestibule to the audience room are three large doorways. The windows, of beautiful stained glass, are thirty-five feet high and six feet wide. The audience room is 126x66 feet, and sixty feet from floor to ceiling. There are two galleries in front, one above the other. Opposite the main entrance is the sanctuary, in front of which is a low, elliptical iron railing, with handsome gilt ornaments. The central altar is within a semi-circular recess, which reaches to the ceiling, the canopy of which represents the blue firmament studded with stars. In the front is the altar of beautiful white Italian marble, with appropriate inscriptions. On the back wall of the recess, and above the altar, is the scene of the crucifixion. The figure of the Savior, which is of plaster, appears nailed to a plain, wooden cross, which is seventeen feet high. On the right is a marble altar dedicated to the Virgin, and on the left another to St. Joseph; in a niche above the appropriate altar appears a statue of the Blessed Virgin, with the infant Savior in her arms. On one corner of the recess is a piece of statuary representing Santa Rosa, of Lima, Peru, who is the first American saint, and perhaps the only one on the calendar. On the other corner, a statue of St. Aloysius, and in a a niche above the altar dedicated to St Joseph appears a statue of that saint. The frescoing of the walls is chaste and elegant in design and execution. The pews are of black walnut and ash, and will seat 1,500 people, and the children's gallery 600. The cost of the edifice was in the neighborhood of $100,000. The brick work was done by Frederick Hoelzen, the carpenter work by B. Lampert and L. Kingner, and the frescoing by Arnold Hahne. The dedication occurred October 6, 1873, and the ceremonies attending it made up the most imposing pageant of the kind ever witnessed in Dayton. Archbishop Purcell, Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, and other distinguished churchmen were present. It was estimated that 7,000 persons from abroad were present and took part in the ceremonies. The interior of the church had been profusely decorated, and the buildings in the vicinity displayed from their windows and balconies banners and bannerets on which were emblazoned the stars and stripes, showing that the Catholics in their devotion to the mother church had not forgotten the temporal powers under which they live, and which guarantee religious liberty to all. Across Main street from the buildings, along Franklin and other thoroughfares through which the procession moved, the starry folds of the American flag everywhere greeted the gorgeously bedecked banners of the various societies which were accompanied by the Knights Templar and Soldiers' Home bands. At the church, Archbishop Purcell, with his attendant deacons and acolytes chanting the Litany of the Saints, took in the circuit of the church, sprinkling the walls with holy water. Pontifical high mass was then celebrated by Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, and the dedication sermon preached by Archbishop Purcell from the Apocalypse, 20th chapter, 2d and 3d verses.

The death of the beloved pastor of this church, Rev. Father John F. Hahne, the oldest Catholic priest in Dayton, was announced by the tolling of bells on the night of February 21, 1882. He was born in the city of Schleswig, in the State of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 19, 1815. His parents were laboring people, his father being a shoemaker, and he the oldest child. Both his father and mother were strict Catholics. From his mother, he received his first instructions in religion, and as a boy he announced his intention of devoting his life to the church. As he advanced in years, this idea did not leave him. His parents were too poor to admit of his devoting his time to study, but he improved every opportunity of obtaining books and information, laying aside such means as he could, until, having learned his trade, he left home to make his own way in life. He passed some time in Minister,

Prussia, and then having saved some money, he went to Freibourg, and subsequently to Switzerland, and pursued his studies among the Jesuits, acting in the capacity of private tutor for a time at Hagen, and was finally, after a long and hard struggle, ordained as a priest in the city of Osnabruck, December 23, 1848. He spent some time at Alfhausan, Germany, and there he received the appointment of Chaplain in the army at Schleswig, his native place. In September, 1851, he came to America, and went directly to Cincinnati, where he received the appointment as assistant pastor at the church of St. Philomena. After remaining there a short time, he received the appointment as assistant pastor in St. Paul's Church, where he continued until May, 1857. There being a vacancy in the church at Dayton about this time, Father Hahne was regarded as the best fitted by the qualities he had shown for the position, and he received the appointment. The choice was justified by the zealous manner in which he entered on his new duties, soon securing the confidence and love of those with whom his lot was cast. By his efforts, some of the most efficient Catholic organizations in the city were established. In private life Father Hahne was warm hearted and of attractive disposition. In the church he was recognized as one of the most efficient priests in the Cincinnati Diocese.

The occasion of the funeral of Father Hahne marked another eventful period in the history of Catholicism in Dayton. Emanuel's Church was appropriately draped, and people by the thousands came from all quarters to witness the service of the last sad rites of respect to the dead priest. Rt. Rev. Bishop W. H. Elder, of Cincinnati, and Bishop Tobbe, of Covington, with the priests of the city, and many from abroad, together with the numerous Catholic societies of Dayton, were in the funeral cortege. A more solemn assemblage, or a more impressive ceremony, perhaps, was never witnessed in the city. This occasion was as solemn and sad as that of the consecration of the church was joyful and grand.

Father Charles Hahne succeeded his lamented brother to the pastorate of the congregation, and Rev. Father William Scholl became the first assistant. The congregation now numbers about four thousand souls.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

In the year 1846 or 1847, Emanuel's congregation became numerically too great to congregate in one church, which fact, together with a desire on the part of the English speaking portion to have a house of worship of their own, led to the withdrawal of that class and the formation of St. Joseph's congregation, and the building of the church of that name, located on the northeast corner of Madison and Second streets, in the year 1847. The two lots upon which the church and pastor's residence stand were purchased for the sum of $2,000. The church as erected in 1847, was about one-half its present size, and was built at a cost of something over $6,000. The tower was unfinished; hence, it was without the grace since given it by the tall and octagon shaped spire. The first pastor of St. Joseph's congregation was the Rev. Father Patrick O'Maley, who was succeeded in 1850 by his brother. Rev. Father Joseph O'Maley, who remained in charge until 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father O'Conner, whose pastorate was of short duration, he having been followed the same year by Father Thomas Bulger. Rev. Father David J. Kelly became Father Bulger's successor in 1856, and continued in the pastorate of St. Joseph until his death, September 29, 1867. During his early ministry at this charge, the tower of the church, was completed, and the then largest bell in the city hung therein. It is a very sweet toned bell, and was cast in Cincinnati; and there was also placed in the tower a large city clock. A year or two later, the rear portion of the church, as it now stands, was added at an expense of $6,000. The building, constructed of brick, is

plain but substantial, and in keeping with church edifices built in its time. Saving a small vestibule in the front on entering the building, the entire space within its walls is one large audience room. There is a gallery in front, and on either side extending about one-half the length of the auditorium. The gallery is supplied with a large pipe organ. The frescoing of the ceiling and walls, and the symbolic representations in the sanctuary, though now wearing the appearance of age, impress one of former elegance and beauty. Its seating capacity is about one thousand.

Father Kelley was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born September 7, 1820. After having pursued a course of study in the College of St. Kyran, in the town of his nativity, he came to America in 1850, and finished his education at St. Mary's College, Cincinnati, and on the 1st of May, 1853, was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Purcell. His first charge was at Wilkesville, this State. He was transferred to Dayton, and succeeded the Rev. Father Bulger, as before stated, in the pastorate of this church. He was a man of most exemplary character. In his intercourse with his fellow citizens, he exhibited all those amiable traits of private life which are calculated to secure the friendship and esteem of all. He was beloved and honored by the people of this charge.

The funeral obsequies of Father Kelley were solemn and imposing. The attendance was large, making a similar procession, which is obvious to the residents of the city or to those acquainted with it, when it is stated that, when the head of the procession reached the top of Main street hill, the rear had not yet crossed the railway at Sixth street. The procession was made up first of the numerous German and English Catholic Beneficial Societies; second, twenty priests in their robes, chanting solemnly, who were followed by the casket containing the deceased, borne upon the shoulders of six young men; then came the friends and citizens.

The church was appropriately draped in mourning, and Archbishop Purcell delivered a most appropriate and imposing panegyric over the departed Father. Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, and other dignitaries of the church were present.

Father Kelley's assistants in the pastorate were Fathers R. N. Young and O'Rourke, the latter succeeding him to the pastorate of the church, and Father Charles Daugherty became his assistant. Father O'Rourke served until 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. Richard Gilmore, now Bishop of Cleveland. His assistant was Father Francis Cubero. Father Gilmore was succeeded in 1871 or 1872 by Father William M. Carey, under whom served as assistants Fathers O'Reilly, Murphy and Grace. Father Carey served the congregation until the summer of 1879, when his successor, Rev. Father James O'Donohue, took charge and is still the pastor. He is assisted by Father James M. Carey. The congregation now numbers about three thousand five hundred souls. The pastor's residence, a substantial two story brick, adjoins the church. The congregation is so rapidly increasing that the church edifice is too small to accommodate all, and the erection of a new building is contemplated.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Owing to the great increase of Catholics in the city and this vicinity, it was found necessary, in 1859, to make another division of Emanuel's; hence the erection of St. Mary's Church, located on the corner of Xenia avenue and Allen street. The ground upon which the church, schoolhouse and pastor's residence stands was donated by Albert McClure for church purposes. The size of the lot was 150 feet front by 280 feet deep. This was at once improved and beautified, and to-day presents a lovely appearance, with the many fruit and shade trees that dot its surface. The present edifice was erected in 1859-60, at a cost of $9,427. It is of brick, and in size 110x50 feet. It has a tower and

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spire, the latter of which is, like all Catholic churches, surmounted by a large cross, the emblem of the crucified Son of God. Within the tower are three bells and a clock. The interior of the building is handsomely decorated and frescoed. Over the altar is a fine painting of the ascension of our Lord, and the ceiling is decorated with many scriptural scenes. The windows are of stained glass, though modest. A fine altar has just been placed in the church, costing $1,200. It is of Gothic design, constructed of black walnut, with gold trimmings. The dedication of this edifice took place on the 15th of August, 1860. Sermon by Bishop Henry D. Juncker. Father Schiff was the first pastor of the congregation, and served the church until 1869. He was a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born January 23, 1826; was ordained in the city of Cincinnati, in 1858, and died near Baltimore, Md., November 2, 1873. Father Schiff was succeeded by the Rev. Father Henry L. Stuckenborg, who assumed his duties October 10, 1869, and has since continued in the pastorate of the church. The pastor's residence was built by Father Stuckenborg in 1871. It is a two-story brick, 40x36 feet, contains eight large rooms, and cost $5,000. The congregation numbers 220 families, or about twelve hundred persons.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

Despite the split of Emanuel's congregation to form the above mentioned church, her edifice was not large enough to hold all the members of the congregation, and another church became a necessity. In 1860, ground was secured on the corner of Fifth and Brainbridge streets, and Trinity Church erected thereon. It is an imposing structure, one story high, though large. In size it is about 160x70 feet. It is constructed of brick, with limestone trimmings, and has in the center front a massive tower in which is suspended a bell, and is adjusted a [illegible] clock. In front are three entrances to a narrow hall, from which open into the auditorium the same number of doors. The church is supplied with a large and fine organ, placed in the gallery, in the rear of the audience room. The interior finish of the church in point of magnificence and beauty compares favorably with that of Emanuel's, a full description of which has been given. The frescoing, elegant in design and finish, representing Scriptural scenes, and the altars with their numerous decorations are rarely excelled in more pretentious edifices. There can be comfortably seated in the building 1,000 persons.

Rev. F. J. Goetz was given this congregation as pastor, and he has ever since been the faithful shepherd of his flock, assisted by Revs. Kress, now at Reading, Ohio, and Frohmiller, the latter now yet acting in this capacity.

The church was dedicated August 18, 1861, by Bishop Henry D. Juncker, of Alton, Ill.

Rev. Father N. Nickels also served as assistant priest of the church in connection with Father D. Kress from January, 1872, until 1875. Father J. B. Frohmiller was installed as assistant pastor in July, 1875. There are about three hundred and fifty families in the church. The present Wardens are: T. A. Legler, O. J. Ferneding, P. Schommer, A. Eicheulaub and J. L. Butz.

In connection with the several churches are a number of benevolent, beneficial and other societies, which aid and work in harmony with that body, some of which, known outside of the church, are as follows: St. Charles Mutual Benevolent Society of Emanuel's Church, organized in 1863; Knights of St. George, of the same church, organized February 7, 1875; and Knights of St. George of Holy Trinity Church, organized in November, 1871. The membership of these two last named organizations is about seventy-five and sixty-five, respectively.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, of the church of that name, organized in July, 1862. Its present membership is seventy-five. Hibernians, another so-

ciety of the English speaking Catholics of the city, organized March 17, 1862. Membership now ninety. And St. Joseph's Orphan Society (of the Catholics in general), organized mainly through the efforts of Father John F. Hahne. Number of members enrolled, between three and four hundred,

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The formation of the Young Men's Christian Association of Dayton was the direct result of a religious awakening throughout the city during the winter of 1869–70. At this time, a call was issued for the young men of the city to meet at the First Lutheran Church, on Sunday afternoon, February 13, 1870. At this meeting, several hundred were present. A resolution favoring the formation of a Y. M. C. A. was unanimously adopted, and a committee, of which T. O. Lowe was Chairman, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. This Committee soon after made its report, and on March 2, 1870, the Association was formally organized with R. W. Steele as President.

There having been a young men's reading room in the city, its outfit was purchased by the Association, and on March 31, the Y. M. C. A. parlors and reading room were thrown open to the public. These rooms were located in the *Journal* Building, on Main street, between Second and Third.

H. P. Adams, of Manchester, N. H., was installed as General Secretary, in which capacity he continued until the spring of 1874, when he was called to take charge of the Assocation at Baltimore, Md., the vacancy thus created in the Dayton branch being temporarily filled by W. A. Wagner, who remained in the position until August, 1874 when D. A. Sinclair, the present incumbent, was appointed.

In the spring of 1875, a movement was started to get the Association into a building of its own, and, notwithstanding the hard times of that year, money enough was subscribed to purchase the present elegant quarters at Nos. 32 and 34 East Fourth street, which were remodeled and furnished throughout.

The property now owned by them is a lot with a frontage of sixty-five feet, and a depth of 200 feet, on the front of which is a handsome two-story brick building with stone capped windows and doors. The door opens into a spacious hall, to the right of which are elegantly furnished double parlors, and back of these a lecture room, with a seating capacity of 100. On the second floor are the Secretary's office, the printing office, newspaper room and library, all handsomely furnished. Besides these, there are three rooms used by the Secretary as a residence; also, a lodger's room and a wash room. The whole building is heated by a furnace with open fires for ventilation, and is furnished with gas and water throughout.

In 1876, a spacious hall was built on the rear of the lot capable of seating 620 persons. Under this is a finished basement, with a kitchen and rooms for socials, and a gymnasium. The association also own a frame chapel in Brown town, known as Patterson Mission, which has a regular attendance of 135. They also owned Calvary Chapel, in McPhersontown, which was sold in April, 1882, to the Methodists of the city, who have a regular Methodist Church organized and operated there.

The entire property of the Association is valued at between $35,000 and $40,000, free of incumbrance. The annual expenses are about $3,000, of which $2,000 comes from individual donations by citizens, and the remainder from seats, entertainments, memberships, etc.

The present officers are: President, G. N. Bierce; Vice Presidents, A. E. Daniels, D. E. McSherry, C. V. Osborn, John Dodds; Recording Secretary, C. A. Kimmel; Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Chamberlin; Treasurer, C. N. Mitchell; Board of Managers, J. C. Reber, E. A. Parrott, P. Mitchell, F. Mulford, William Saint, J. C. Kiefaber, R. M. Parmely, Leonard Moore, W. B. King, A. S. Wensthoff, G. Y. Jones and M. F. Hooven.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL—INTRODUCTION—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—GERMAN SCHOOLS—NIGHT SCHOOLS—COLORED SCHOOLS—INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC—HIGH SCHOOLS—SCHOOL LAW—SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION—INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—NORMAL SCHOOL—BOARD OF EXAMINERS—PUBLIC LIBRARY—FREE NIGHT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—STATEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PENMANSHIP—COOPER ACADEMY—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—SAINT EMANUEL'S, SAINT JOSEPH'S, SAINT MARY'S, HOLY TRINITY, SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, SAINT MARY'S INSTITUTE—COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS OF DAYTON.

BY ROBERT W. STEELE.*

IT is creditable to the first settlers of Dayton that as early as 1799 a school was taught in a block-house located at the head of Main street, which had been built as a protection against Indians. It was no ordinary interest in the education of their children which led them to establish a school amid the privations of frontier life and danger from hostile Indians. Benjamin Van Cleve, so prominent in the early history of Dayton, was the teacher, and the school was continued for a few months in 1799 and 1800. In the fall of 1804, Cornelius Westfall, a Kentuckian, opened a school in a cabin on Main street, south of First, and taught a year. He was succeeded in 1805, by Swansey Whiting, of Pennsylvania. It is probable that Dayton was at no time without a school, but we find no mention of the names of other teachers at this early period. Fortunately the records of the old Dayton Academy were carefully preserved by the late John W. Van Cleve, and from this source we can trace the history of that institution.

In 1807, an act incorporating the Dayton Academy was obtained from the Legislature. The incorporators were James Welsh, Daniel C. Cooper, William McClure, David Reid, Benjamin Van Cleve, George F. Tennery, John Folkerth and James Hanna. In 1808, the trustees erected by subscription a substantial two-story brick schoolhouse, on the lot adjoining the ground now occupied by the Park Presbyterian Church. Mr. D. C. Cooper, the proprietor of the town, a man of large views, donated in addition to his subscription, two lots and a bell.

William M. Smith, afterward for many years a prominent citizen of Dayton, was the first teacher employed. In his contract with the Trustees he proposed to teach "reading, writing, arithmetic, the classics and the sciences." Training in elocution was made prominent, one of the rules of the school requiring that "for the improvement of the boys in public speaking a certain number, previously appointed by the teacher, shall at every public examination pronounce orations and dialogues, in prose and verse, to be selected or approved by the teacher, and familiar pieces shall be recited in the presence of the teacher by all the boys, in rotation, who can read with facility, every Saturday morning."

In 1820, the Lancasterian or "mutual instruction" system of education was exciting great interest throughout the United States, and the Trustees of the Dayton Academy determined to introduce it in that institution. The Trustees were Joseph H. Crane, Aaron Baker, William M. Smith, George S. Houston and David Lindsley. It was necessary to erect a building specially adapted to the purpose. The house was built on the lot adjoining the academy, and consisted of a single room, sixty-two feet long and thirty-two feet wide. The floor was brick, and the room was heated by "convolving flues" underneath the floor. The walls were

*Chapter VIII, excepting Saint Mary's Institute and Commercial College, contributed by Robert W. Steele.

hung with printed lesson-cards, before which the classes were placed to recite under the charge of monitors selected from their own number. A long, narrow desk, thickly covered with silver sand, was provided, upon which, with sticks, the youngest scholars copied and learned the letters of the alphabet.

Gideon McMillan, an expert, was appointed teacher, and in the fall of 1820 the school was opened. It was continued until, like so many other theories of education, the system was superseded, leaving no doubt a residuum of good which has been incorporated with our present advanced methods of instruction.

A few of the rules adopted for the government of the school may illustrate some of the peculiarities of the system :

"The moral and literary instruction of the pupils entered at the Dayton Lancasterian Academy will be studiously, diligently and temperately attended to.

"They will be taught to spell and read deliberately and distinctly, agreeably to the rules laid down in Walker's Dictionary ; and in order to do that correctly they will be made conversant with the first rules of grammar. The senior class will be required to give a complete grammatical analysis of the words as they proceed.

"They will be required to write with freedom all the different hands now in use, on the latest and most approved plan of proportion and distance.

"There will be no public examinations at particular seasons ; in a Lancasterian school every day being an examination day, at which all who have leisure are invited to attend."

In 1821, the Trustees adopted the following resolution, which would hardly accord with present ideas of the jurisdiction of boards of education or the authority of teachers :

"*Resolved*, That any scholar attending the Lancasterian School who may be found playing ball on the Sabbath, or resorting to the woods or commons on that day for sport, shall forfeit any badge of merit he may have obtained, and twenty-five tickets ; and if the offense appears aggravated, shall be further degraded, as the tutor shall think proper and necessary ; and that this resolution be read in school every Friday previous to the dismission of the scholars."

The high hopes excited by the Lancasterian system of education, its general adoption in the towns and cities of the United States, and its entire abandonment, is an interesting episode in school history, and may serve to moderate our enthusiasm for new methods of instruction until thoroughly tested by experience.

In 1833, the academy property was sold, and a new building erected on lots purchased on the southwest corner of Fourth and Wilkinson streets. At this time the Trustees were Aaron Baker, Job Haines, Obadiah B. Conover, James Steele and John W. Van Cleve. Mr. E. E. Barney, a graduate of Union College, New York, was elected Principal in 1834. By the introduction of the analytical methods of instruction, Mr. Barney exerted an important influence on our public schools. Teachers educated by him carried these methods into the schools in advance of most places in the West, and gave them in their early history a high reputation.

In 1857, the academy property was donated by the stockholders to the Board of Education, and the Central High School building stands on the site formerly occupied by the academy. Our high school may thus trace its history back to 1807.

Among early Dayton teachers, Francis Glass, the author of a "Life of Washington," in Latin, is worthy of special notice. Mr. I. P. Reynolds, a pupil of his in this county in 1823, and who was instrumental in procuring the publication, by Harper Brothers, of his "Life of Washington," in the introduction to that work, gives this account of him. He was educated in Philadelphia, taught for a time in the interior of Pennsylvania, but removed in 1817 or 1818 to the Miami country, where he was employed as a teacher in various places. Mr. Reynolds wishing to pursue classical studies, heard of Glass as a competent teacher, and determined to visit him. He says : "I found him in a remote part of the county, in a good

neighborhood of thrifty farmers, who had employed him to instruct their children, who, in general, were then acquiring the simplest rudiments of an English education. The schoolhouse now rises fresh on my memory. It stood on the banks of a small stream, in a thick grove of native oaks, resembling more a den for Druidical rites, than a temple of learning. The building was a low log cabin, with a clapboard roof, but indifferently tight; all the light of heaven found in this cabin came through apertures made on each side in the logs, and these were covered with oiled paper to keep out the cold air, while they admitted the dim rays. The seats or benches were of hewed timbers, resting on upright posts, placed in the ground to keep them from being overturned by the mischievous urchins, who sat on them. In the center was a large stove, between which and the back part of the building, stood a small desk without lock or key, made of rough plank over which a plane had never passed; and behind this desk sat Prof. Glass when I entered his school. The moment he heard that my intention was to pursue the study of the languages with him, his whole soul appeared to beam from his countenance."

He had already commenced his "Life of Washington" in Latin, but had been much hindered by his poverty. Mr. Reynolds furnished him the means to remove to Dayton, where the work was completed. He taught in Dayton for some time, and the quaint advertisements of his school frequently appear in the *Watchman* of that period. The following characteristic one is found in the *Watchman* of 1824: "The subscriber having completed the biography of Washington, which had engaged the greater portion of his attention and solicitude for the last two years, and being constrained to remain in Dayton for some months for the purpose of correcting the proof-sheets of said work, respectfully announces that his school is now open for students of either sex who may wish to prosecute classical, mathematical or English studies. As respects his literary attainments, or standing as a scholar, he refers to the faculty of arts of any university or college in the United States." It is sad to think that the poor author did not enjoy the satisfaction of "correcting the proof-sheets" of the work which had been the absorbing ambition of his life. His friend, Mr. Reynolds, took the manuscript, but tried in vain to find a publisher. Leaving the country for a voyage round the world, on his return, he found that Francis Glass had died. The work was not published until 1835. It is certainly a very remarkable production for a country school teacher, remote from libraries. Its Latinity has been pronounced good by scholars, and it was adopted as a text-book in many schools. A copy of the work may be found in the Dayton Public Library.

Milo G. Williams was another teacher of mark, at an early day. In 1833, he was invited by Mr. David Pruden to come to Dayton to take charge of a manual labor school to be established in the large brick building owned by him, which, until recently, stood at the junction of Jefferson and Warren streets. Mr. Williams was to conduct the academic, and Mr. Pruden the labor and boarding departments. The large building was used for the school and boarding purposes, and shops were erected for instruction in various mechanical trades. A large number of boys from Cincinnati and other places were attracted to the school by Mr. Williams' reputation as a teacher, and the school enjoyed great popularity. Not proving a pecuniary success, it was closed after a few years' trial, and Mr. Williams returned to Cincinnati to continue his work as a teacher there. Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Pruden were actuated by philanthropic motives in the establishment of the school, and deserve credit for the attempt to combine intellectual culture with preparation for the practical duties of life. How this may be done is still perplexing the minds of educators, and it is no discredit to them that they did not find the solution.

In 1844, by invitation of the Trustees, Mr. Williams returned to Dayton to take charge of the Dayton Academy, where he taught for several years with great acceptance. Solicited by leading members of the religious denominations to which

he belonged, he resigned to take a position in a college of his church at Urbana, at which place he died in 1880, having reached a ripe old age. He was a gentleman of fine presence, admirable social qualities, and ever ready to unite with others in efforts for the public welfare. He was one of the founders and the first President of the Dayton Library Association, and, in many ways, left his impress on the community.

But perhaps the teacher who made the deepest impression on our system of education was Mr. E. E. Barney. Coming to Dayton in 1834, he brought with him from New York the most advanced methods of teaching, and introduced them here. He inspired his scholars with his own enthusiasm, and transformed study from a drudgery to a pleasure. He procured the best apparatus for the illustration of natural science, and by frequent excursions to the country sought to make his pupils familiar with the botany and geology of this region. Composition and declamation were required studies in the school, and a literary society and library were established under his auspices. He encouraged the planting of trees, and the cultivation of flowers, and, by every means at his command, sought to develop a symmetrical character. He was quick to notice the aptitude of his pupils for particular professions in life, and his advice often exerted an important influence on their after career. The discipline of the school was mild, but firm, and largely left to the honor of the pupils. Corporal punishment was rarely resorted to. Each morning the school was opened with the reading of the Scriptures and prayer.

In 1838, when a public meeting was called to determine upon the building of the first public schoolhouses, Mr. Barney heartily advocated the measure. Although the patronage of his private school might be decreased, he permitted no selfish motives to interfere with what he believed would promote the public interests. His experience and advice were freely given in planning and seating the new schoolhouses, and his school furnished a corps of educated teachers who carried at once the newest methods of instruction into the public schools. A large part of the older citizens of Dayton were his scholars at the Dayton Academy or Cooper Seminary, and recall his instructions with gratitude. A suitable biography of Mr. Barney will appear in another part of the history of Montgomery County.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In Ohio, until 1825, no uniform system of taxation for school purposes was adopted, and until 1838, no adequate tax levied. The lack of means rather than the lack of interest on the part of the people prevented the general establishment of public schools at an early day.

Probably before 1831, schools had been partly supported by taxation, but it was not until that year that the school district of Dayton was formally organized. A meeting was held at the court house, Saturday, May 14, 1831, and Dr. John Steele, F. F. Carrell and Warren Munger were appointed Directors; Edmund Harrison, Clerk, and William Bomberger, Treasurer. Soon after, a board was regularly elected and the schools organized as will appear by the following notice:

"First District School will be opened Monday, December 5, 1831, by Sylvanus Hall, approved teacher, in the school room on Jefferson street between Water and First streets. Public money appropriated to support it." Luther Bruen, Nathaniel Wilson and Henry Van Tuyl, Directors.

Three additional rooms were soon after opened in different parts of the city for the convenience of scholars.

From this time until 1838, schools supported by taxation were taught for a few months each year in rented rooms. No public school buildings had been erected, and the majority of the citizens sent their children to private schools. During this period, the following persons served at different times as Directors: Thomas Brown, William Hart, James Slaght, I. H. Mitchell, David Osborn, Ralph P. Lowe, Simon Snyder and William H. Brown. Among the teachers of this

period were Mr. and Mrs. Leavenworth Hurd, who taught in the old academy building on St. Clair street. The public funds not being sufficient to sustain this school, $1 per quarter was charged for each scholar.

We have now reached the period when the public schools assumed the importance in the public estimation which they have ever since maintained.

In 1837, Samuel Lewis was elected by the Legislature State Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Lewis entered upon his work with great enthusiasm, visiting every part of the State, and addressing the people at all important points. It was one of these addresses that led to the public meeting in 1838, which resulted in the building of two schoolhouses. Prior to that time, not more than $300 in any one year could be raised by taxation in a school district for the purpose of building schoolhouses. By the law of 1838, it was provided that "a special meeting might be called after twenty days' notice, stating an intention to propose a schoolhouse tax, at which a majority of the voters present, being householders, were authorized to determine by vote upon the erection of a schoolhouse, and how much money should be raised for such purpose." Legal notice was given, and a public meeting assembled in the church which formerly stood on Main street, between First and Water streets. Strenuous opposition was made to the levy of the tax by a few wealthy citizens, but after a heated discussion, the measure was carried by a large majority. The amount to be raised was fixed at $6.000, and it was resolved to build two houses, one in the eastern and one in the western part of the city.

The opposition did not end with the meeting, and an injunction was applied for to prevent the levy of the tax. It was believed that it could not be proved that the law had been complied with in giving notice of the meeting. This had been anticipated by Mr. E. E. Barney, who had taken the precaution to post the notices in person, and, accompanied by a friend, had visited them from time to time to see that they were not removed. The injunction was not granted, and the houses were built on the sites now occupied by the Second and Fourth District Schoolhouses. The plans were taken from the *Common School Journal*, and embodied the most advanced ideas of the time on the subject of school architecture.

Unfortunately no records of this important period of our school history have been preserved, and relying on tradition for our scanty facts, justice cannot be done to the public spirited citizens who were the early and zealous friends of our public schools.

Ralph P. Lowe, Simon Snyder and W. H. Brown were the directors of the schools in 1838–39. The latter two have since died. Mr. Lowe removed many years ago to Iowa, where he has held the distinguished positions of Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State. In March, 1839, the schools were opened and continued for three quarters of twelve weeks each. Mr. Collins Wight was Principal of the Western District, and Mr. Elder, of the Eastern. The salary of the Principals was $500 per annum. In addition to the Principals, one male assistant and three female teachers were employed in each house.

In 1839–40, Simon Snyder, R. P. Brown and Thomas Brown, served as Directors, and in 1840–41, G. W. Bomberger, Jefferson Patterson and Solomon Price.

In 1841, a city charter was granted to Dayton, by which the control of the common schools was given to the City Council. In the interim between the enactment of the city charter and the appointment of a Board of Managers of common schools as provided for, a Committee of the City Council was appointed to take charge of the schools. This committee consisted of Henry Strickler, David Davis and David Winters. On the records of the City Council is found the first report of the condition of the schools, made June 14, 1841. The committee say: "It was necessary to suspend the schools from April, 1841, until January, 1842, to enable the Directors of 1841 to discharge the indebtedness incurred in 1839 by the Directors of that year requiring the schools to be kept open the whole year, thus anticipating $800 of the school fund of 1840. The schools were kept open

in 1840 six months; then suspended until January, 1841, with a view of closing without indebtedness. But the great change in money affairs defeated the object, as the poll-tax of 50 cents a scholar could not be collected. The schoolhouses are now in use by the Principals of the schools, in which they are teaching private schools. They hold them on condition that in each house twenty charity scholars shall be taught each quarter."

The city charter fixed the levy for school purposes in Dayton at two mills on the dollar, and directed that the "school tax so levied, and all other funds that may be collected or accrue for the support of common schools, shall be exclusively appropriated to defray the expenses of instructors and fuel, and for no other purpose whatever." No provision was made for contingent expenses, which rendered it necessary to require a tuition fee of 50 cents per quarter from each scholar. Parents who were unable were not expected to pay. This tax was continued for several years, until suitable provision was made by law for contingent expenses. In addition to the levy of two mills for tuition purposes, ample power was given to the City Council to issue bonds, by vote of the people, for the erection of schoolhouses.

The city charter directed "the City Council shall in the month of January, each year, select from each ward in the city one judicious and competent person as a manager of common schools; the persons so selected shall constitute and be denominated the Board of Managers of Common Schools in the City of Dayton, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be chosen and qualified."

The general management of the school was committed to this board, but in the most important particulars it was merely the agent of the Council. The power to levy taxes, and issue bonds was vested in the Council, and the board could only recommend the amount that in its judgment was needed. Practically, however, the board exercised complete jurisdiction, as in no case was its recommendations disregarded. The fact that the two bodies co-operated for so many years without serious difference of opinion or conflict, conclusively shows the unanimity of public sentiment in favor of liberal provision for the schools.

The first Board of Managers was appointed by the City Council in January, 1842, and was composed of the following members: First Ward, Ebenezer Fowler; Second Ward, Robert W. Steele; Third Ward, Simon Snyder; Fourth Ward, Edward W. Davies; Fifth Ward, William J. McKinney.

From a report made to the City Council December 12, 1842, it appears that the total amount of school fund in the treasury, January, 1842, was $2,482.85. From this had to be deducted a loss on uncurrent money of $317.35, and an indebtedness from the last year of $552.55, leaving only $1,582.95 with which to conduct the schools.

Four schools were opened—two in the public schoolhouses, and two in rented rooms. Six male and ten female teachers were employed. The Principals were W. W. Chipman, W. J. Thurber, E. H. Hood and William Worrel. The salary of Principals was $110 per quarter; of male assistants, $80; and of female teachers, $50. The board was determined to close the year without debt, and the schools were continued only one quarter one month and one week, exhausting every dollar of the fund. The houses, however, were not closed, the teachers continuing private schools in them throughout the year.

The text-books used were Pickett's spelling-book, McGuffey's readers, Colburn's and Emerson's arithmetics, Mitchell's geography, Smith's grammar, and Parley's book of history. A resolution was offered in the board to make the Bible a text-book, which was passed with the amendment that the teachers be requested to read a portion of it each morning at the opening of the schools. This exercise has been continued in the schools until the present time. In the revised rules adopted by the board in 1874, the following section was passed without opposition: "The schools shall be opened in the morning with reading the sacred Scriptures, without comment, and repeating the Lord's Prayer, if desired."

John L. H. Frank

DAYTON.

The amount received from the 50-cent tuition charge in 1842 was only $162.48. It was a time of great pecuniary embarrassment, of broken banks and unpaid taxes, and most inauspicious to inaugurate the public-school system. No taxes, however, were so cheerfully paid as those for the maintenance of schools, and the board was cheered in this day of small things by the cordial support of the people.

In 1843, the schools were open for six months, and the year closed without debt. The time was lengthened as the funds would justify, until in 1849, the full school-year was reached.

GERMAN SCHOOLS.

In 1841, the Legislature passed a special act, directing that a German school should be opened in Dayton, to be supported by the school tax paid by German citizens. This law, false in principle, and calling for a division of the school fund, like much of the special legislation before the adoption of the constitution of 1851, was evidently enacted without due consideration. It was found to be impracticable, and no action was taken until 1844, when the board was authorized by law to introduce German on the same basis as other studies. In that year a German school was opened, and William Gemein appointed teacher. Since that time this department has been a constituent part of our school system, and has increased proportionally with the English, as the wants of the German population required. In the German schools, one-half the time is given to instruction in English.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

In 1845, in response to a petition from apprentices and others unable to attend the day schools, a night school was opened. Since that time, a sufficient number of such schools have been provided during the winter months to meet the demand, and have reached a large class of pupils who would have been deprived of the benefits of our public schools.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Until 1849, no provision was made by law for the education of colored youth. By the school law of 1849, school authorities were authorized to established separate school districts for colored persons, to be managed by directors to be chosen by adult male colored tax-payers. The property of colored tax-payers was alone chargeable for the support of these schools. Under this law a school was opened in 1849, and continued until the law of 1853 placed schools for colored youth on the same basis as those for white. By that law, boards of education were directed whenever the colored youth in any school district numbered more than thirty, to establish a separate school or schools for them, to be sustained out of the general fund. Since that time the colored schools have been conducted under the management of the Board of Education, and colored youth have the same facilities of education extended to them as to white. Pupils prepared in these schools are admitted to the intermediate and high schools.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

After much discussion it was determined, in 1849, to introduce music as a branch of study in the public schools.

Only a few hours of each week were devoted to music, and instruction was given in the upper grades only. This arrangement was continued until 1870, when the board employed a superintendent of music, and an assistant, both of whom were to devote their whole time to the schools, and give instruction in all the grades. In 1872, William H. Clarke was elected Superintendent of Music, and introduced the plan now adopted in the schools of using the teachers as assistants. This in some measure meets the objection that no one man can do the work necessary to be done in this department. The teacher in each room is now responsible for the proficiency of the scholars in this as in the other branches of study. The

aim is not simply to teach the scholars to sing by rote, but to give them a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of music.

After the resignation of Mr. Clarke, James Turpin was elected Superintendent, but died before his term of office expired. Mr. Turpin was the first music-teacher elected by the board, in 1848, and at different periods rendered many years of faithful and efficient service in this department. F. C. Mayer is the present incumbent.

HIGH SCHOOL.

As the public schools grew in popularity, and the large majority of the children of all classes in the city attended them, the need of instruction in the higher branches was more and more felt by the public. In 1847, the Board of Education procured from the Legislature the extension to Dayton of the provision of the Akron school law, granting to that town authority to establish a high school. In 1848, the Principals of the schools petitioned the board for the privilege of teaching some of the higher branches to meet a want expressed by many of their more advanced pupils. In their petition they state that many of their best scholars are drawn from the public to private schools from the lack of this instruction, and say that "we at present desire to introduce the elements of algebra and geometry, and perhaps physiology and natural philosophy." A committee of the board reported on this petition that it would not be wise to introduce such instruction in the district schools, but recommended the establishment of a high school. It was not, however, until 1850 that decisive action was taken. On April 4, 1850, Mr. Henry L. Brown offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this board do now establish the Central High School of Dayton, in which shall be taught the higher branches of an English education, and the German and French languages, besides thoroughly reviewing the studies pursued in the district schools.

On April 15, 1850, the school was opened in the Northeastern District Schoolhouse. James Campbell was Principal; Miss Mary Dickson, Assistant, and James Turpin, Teacher of Music. In the fall of 1850, the school was removed to the academy building, the free use of which was granted by the Trustees to the Board of Education. In June, 1857, an enabling act having been obtained from the Legislature, the Trustees executed a deed for the property to the Board of Education, and, the same year, the old building was removed and the present high school building erected. While the house was building the school was taught in rented rooms in the Dickey Block, on Fifth street.

The curriculum of the school has been enlarged from time to time until now it embraces all the branches of study usually pursued in the best city high schools. Latin, or its equivalent—German or French—is required to be studied by all the pupils. Greek is taught, but comparatively so few desire to study it that it has been questioned whether it is right to expend the public money in such instruction. A large number of pupils have been prepared for college in our high school, and many of them have taken high rank in their classes; and yet this may have been accomplished at too great cost to the public. It is so difficult to adjust the course of study in a high school to the wants of the mass of pupils, and the requirements for admission the college class, that it is to be hoped that these requirements may be so modified by our best colleges that this difficulty may be removed, and more of the graduates of our high schools induced to avail themselves of the broader culture these colleges offer.

In 1857, the total enrollment of pupils in the high school was 101; in 1867, 154; in 1875, 238; in 1880, 328. The number of teachers in 1857 (including Mr. Campbell, who gave half his time), was four; in 1867, five; in 1875, seven; in 1880, eight. In 1857, the salary of the Principal was $1,200; in 1867, $1,500; in 1875, $2,000. The following persons have filled the office of Principal: James

Campbell, from 1850 to 1858; John W. Hall, from 1858 to 1866; William Smith, from 1866 to 1872; Charles B. Stivers, from 1872 to the present time.

The first class was graduated in 1854, and consisted of two members; the class of 1880, twenty-seven members; the total number of graduates is 477. It is interesting to note that the graduates of the first class are *now* teachers in our public schools, and have always ranked among the best. No one familiar with our city can glance over the list of graduates, and trace their history as teachers in our schools, or as filling prominent positions in business circles and society, without being impressed with the noble work accomplished by this school.

SCHOOL LAW OF 1853.

The Constitution of Ohio adopted in 1851 directed "that the Legislature shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State." The first Legislature elected under the new constitution enacted the excellent school law of 1853. Up to this time, our schools had been conducted under the city charter and parts of several acts of the Legislature that were construed to apply to them. To simplify and make certain the law applicable to our schools, and to relieve the board in its action from the supervision of the City Council, it was determined, in accordance with a provision of the law of 1853, to submit to a popular vote the question of conducting the schools of the city under that law. The vote was taken at the city election in April, 1855, and decided without opposition, in the affirmative. The City Council passed an ordinance May 25, 1855, defining the number, the mode of election, and the term of office of the Board of Education. Heretofore the board had consisted of one member from each ward, appointed by the City Council to serve one year. Under the ordinance, the board was to be composed of two members from each ward, one to be elected each year by the people, with a term of service of two years. The first board it provided should be appointed by the Council. From 1855 until the present time, the schools have been conducted under this ordinance and the general school laws of the State. The first board appointed—one-half to serve until the next city election—was composed of the following members: First Ward, D. A. Wareham, Harvey Blanchard; Second Ward, Robert W. Steele, J. G. Stutsman; Third Ward, Henry L. Brown, James McDaniel; Fourth Ward, E. J. Forsyth, W. S. Phelps; Fifth Ward, John Lawrence, J. Snyder; Sixth Ward, William Bomberger, W. N. Love.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.

The need of a general superintendent to give unity to our school system had long been felt by members of the Board of Education, but the opposition of some of the teachers who had influence with a majority of the board, and the plea of economy, prevented for years the establishment of the office. Duties of supervision were imposed on members of the board, which at the best were very imperfectly discharged. It was not until August, 1855, that the office was created, and James Campbell, Principal of the high school, elected Superintendent, with the understanding that he should retain his principalship and devote one-half of his time to the high school. In July, 1858, he was released from his duties in the high school, and instructed to devote his whole time to the supervision of the schools. Mr. Campbell prepared a report of the condition of the schools for 1856–57, which was the first extended report of our schools published. In May, 1859, he resigned, to engage in private business.

Although the office was not abolished, repeated efforts were made in vain to elect a Superintendent until 1866. In that year, impressed with the urgent need of supervision for the schools, Mr. Caleb Parker, a member of the board, who had retired from business, and who possessed the requisite experience and leisure to discharge the duties of the office, agreed to accept the position, with the distinct

proviso on his part that his services should be without compensation. He was elected in July, 1866, and served until April, 1868, when he tendered his resignation.

The second published report of the board for 1866-67 was prepared by him. On retiring from the office, Mr. Parker received a unanimous vote of thanks from the board for his disinterested and very useful services.

Again it was impossible to find a man who could command the vote of the majority of the board for Superintendent. Various expedients were resorted to by members of the board friendly to the office to secure an election. To remove the objection of unnecessary cost in conducting the schools, a plan which had been adopted with marked success in Cleveland was proposed. A committee of the board was appointed to consider it, and reported June 22, 1871, that "the efficiency of the school system would be increased without expense by the election of a Superintendent, a supervising male Principal, and female Principals for the district schools." This report was adopted by the board, and Warren Higley elected Superintendent, and F. W. Parker Supervising Principal. This plan was continued for two years with excellent results; but the majority of the board of 1873 decided to return to the old system.

In 1873, Samuel C. Wilson was elected Superintendent and served one year.

In 1874, John Hancock, whose reputation for ability and large experience as a teacher and superintendent commended him to the board, was elected, and has been continued in the office until the present time.

The necessity of the office of Superintendent as a part of a system of city schools is now conceded by all, and it is believed that in Dayton in the future the office will never be vacant.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

It was found that owing to the removal of scholars from school before reaching the eight-year grade, the classes of that grade were very small in some of the districts. The Principals who were receiving the highest salaries were giving the most of their time and strength to these classes, and the cost of teaching them was excessive. To remedy this, the intermediate school was established in 1874, and all the pupils of the eighth-year grade in the city were assigned to that school. As at present organized, the course of study has not been enlarged, and the school is simply a union of the classes of the eighth year for convenience and economy. After one year in this school, pupils, upon examination, pass to the high school. The school is located in the Fourth District schoolhouse, and is taught by a male, Principal and two female assistants. W. P. Gardner was the first Principal, who, after serving one year, declined a re-election. Samuel C. Wilson was elected Principal in 1875, and is the present incumbent.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

It was impossible to procure experienced teachers to fill the vacancies constantly occurring in the schools. Young girls, without knowledge of methods of government or teaching, were placed over rooms full of children just at the most irrepressible period of their lives. These positions were confessedly the most difficult to fill of any at the disposal of the board; but there was no alternative. Ambitious and experienced teachers naturally sought the rooms where the higher branches were taught, leaving the lower grades for the novices. It is true that many of the best and most valued teachers now in the schools began without experience; but the first year of their teaching was a heavy labor to themselves and an injustice to their pupils. A partial remedy was found by making the position of an experienced and successful primary teacher as honorable, and the pay as large, as that of any teacher in the district schools below the grade of principal. But this did not fully meet the case, and the board determined to educate its teachers. A committee of the board, August 18, 1869, presented a detailed plan for a normal school and teachers' institute, which was unanimously adopted.

The first week of each school year is devoted to the Teachers' Institute. All the teachers of the public schools in the city are required to attend, and to render such assistance in instruction as may be requested by the Superintendent of Schools. The best methods of teaching and government are discussed and taught, and lectures on these subjects given by experienced teachers at home and from abroad.

As the great majority of the teachers in the schools are women, instruction in the Normal School is confined to them. Graduates of the high school are admitted without examination, and comprise a large part of the school. Others desiring admission are required to pass a thorough examination in the ordinary branches of an English education. Applicants must be not less than seventeen years of age, and must pledge themselves to teach in the schools of Dayton two years after their graduation, should their services be desired by the board. The board on its part guarantees to the graduates situations as teachers in the public schools whenever vacancies occur.

In the Normal School, the studies to be taught in the district schools are reviewed, new methods of teaching are explained and illustrated, and thorough instruction is given in the theory and practice of teaching. Rooms in the school building where the school is located are placed in charge of pupils of the school, who, under the constant supervision of an experienced critic-teacher, thus learn the practical work of the school room.

In the fall of 1869, the school was opened in the Sixth District house, and up to this time has graduated 122 teachers. A large majority of these are now employed in our schools, and are doing excellent work. It would be unreasonable to expect that all the graduates of the Normal School would prove equally good teachers; but that the instruction received has been invaluable to them and a great gain to the schools no one acquainted with the facts can doubt. In the primary departments, the beneficial effects of this school are particularly noticeable.

Col. F. W. Parker was the first Principal of the school, assisted by Miss Emma A. H. Brown, a graduate of a normal school. Upon the election of Col. Parker as Supervising Principal of the schools, Miss Brown became Principal, and continued at the head of the school until her resignation in 1873. In 1873, Mr. W. W. Watkins, Principal of the Sixth District School, was made Principal of the Normal School also, and held the position one year. In 1874, Miss Jane W. Blackwood, a successful teacher in the Cincinnati Normal School, was elected Principal, and re-elected until the present time.

BOARD OF CITY EXAMINERS.

The school law of 1873–74 directs the Board of Education of each city district of the first class to appoint a board of examiners, "who shall have power to examine the schools established in such district, and shall examine all persons who desire to hold teachers' certificates, valid in such district." The Dayton Board of Education had long felt the need of a board of city examiners, and was influential in securing the insertion of this and other clauses in the excellent school law of 1873–74, sending its President, E. Morgan Wood, to Columbus, to confer with the House Committee on Common Schools. Under this law, George P. Clarke, J. A. Robert and William Smith were appointed city examiners. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Smith removed from the city, and their places were filled by William Isenberg and Robert W. Steele. Mr. Robert and Mr. Isenberg, after years of faithful service, resigned, and A. D. Wilt and John Hancock were appointed. The present board consists of Robert W. Steele, A. D. Wilt and John Hancock.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dayton may claim the honor of having obtained from the Legislature the first act of incorporation for a public library granted by the State of Ohio. The incorporators were Rev. William Robertson, Dr. John Elliott, William Miller, Benjamin Van Cleve and John Folkerth. This act was passed by the Legislature

February 1, 1805, and the library formed under it contained a good selection of books and existed for many years.

The Library Association was organized January 12, 1847, by the election of the following officers: President, M. G. Williams; Vice President, Dr. John Steele; Treasurer, V. Winters; Secretary, R. W. Steele; Directors, C. G. Swain, E. Thresher, James McDaniel, John G. Lowe and D. Beckel. A large sum of money was raised by subscription, a choice collection of books was purchased, and rooms in the Phillips Building, on the corner of Main and Second streets, were expressly prepared and elegantly fitted up for the reception of the library. This library, in connection with a reading-room, and with its winter course of lectures, was sustained for many years, and was one of the marked features of our city. A free public library having been established, it was manifest that there was no need for the library association in a city of the population of Dayton, and that the public interests would be best served by a union of the two. In 1860, the stockholders of the library association by vote transferred their valuable library and furniture, without cost, to the Board of Education. At the time of the transfer, the officers of the libraary association were: D. A. Haynes, President; Wilbur Conover, Vice President; I. H. Kiersted, Secretary; B. G. Young, Treasurer; Directors, J. D. Phillips, L. B. Gunckel, L. B. Bruen, Dr. John Davis and Daniel Waymire.

By the school law of 1853, a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar was levied for library purposes; but it was not until 1855 that this tax was available. At that time, the city of Dayton was entitled to $1,400 of the fund. Mr. H. H. Barney, the State School Commissioner, had made large purchases of books for distribution, but had necessarily adapted his list of books mainly to the wants of country districts. It was found that Dayton would have to accept a large number of duplicates and triplicates if supplied with books out of the purchases made for the State. It was very desirable that a committee of the board should be permitted to select the books for the Dayton Library; and application was made to Mr. Barney for this privilege, which he promptly and cheerfully granted. The first purchase consisted of 1,250 volumes, comprising books in every department of literature. Great care was taken in the selection of the books to meet the popular wants, and the library, small as it was, at once became a favorite with the people, and was extensively used. The library was opened in the fall of 1855, in a rented room on the northeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. W. H. Butterfield was the first librarian. At this time the library was accessible only on Saturdays, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. As the numbers drawing books increased, the time was lengthened, until now the library is open each secular day of the week from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

In 1856, the Legislature suspended the tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar, and from that time until 1866 the library was sustained and increased by appropriations made by the board from the contingent fund. By concerted action on the part of Boards of Education of cities of the first and second class the Legislature was induced to pass the law of 1866, conferring power on such cities to levy a tax of one-tenth of a mill for library purposes. This tax, so insignificant to the individual tax-payer, amounting to only 10 cents on $1,000 valuation, in 1880, in Dayton yielded about $2,000. As this sum is exclusively appropriated to the purchase of books, all other expenses of the library being paid out of the contingent fund, the increase of books each year is considerable and valuable.

The public library is an essential part of the public school system. The one is the complement of the other. Without access to books of reference by teachers and pupils, many branches of study cannot be satisfactorily and thoroughly taught. The daily use of the library by the scholars, particularly of the high and normal schools, for consultation on subjects connected with their studies, is very noticeable and gratifying.

During the month of January, 1880, 6,790 volumes were drawn from the library, and during the year, 60,391. In addition, 5,212 volumes were consulted in the rooms. The average daily circulation was 195 volumes.

FREE NIGHT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Impressed with the importance in a manufacturing city of affording artisans and others the opportunity of instruction in drawing, the Board of Education established, in 1877, Free Night Industrial Schools. A school of free-hand drawing was opened in the Gebhart building, on Third street, December 17, 1877, with James Jessup and Valentine Schwartz as teachers. On March 6, 1879, a school of mechanical and architectural drawing was added, and opened in the First District Schoolhouse, with Thomas A. Bisbee as instructor.

To call attention to this important branch of instruction, a public exhibition of the work of the pupils was given in the City Hall. Committees of competent citizens were appointed to examine and report on the work, and such results were shown as to firmly establish the schools in popular favor. On November 11, 1880, the free-hand drawing school was removed to the large hall of the Eaker building, with Isaac Broóme and Charles B. Nettleton, as instructors, and the mechanical and architectural drawing school continued in the First District Schoolhouse under the charge of Mr. Bisbee. The city is largely indebted for the introduction of this important branch of study to Mr. A. D. Wilt, a member of the Board of Education, who deserves great credit for the persistency with which he advocated the measure until he secured its adoption. Experience has shown the great value of these schools. The Committee on the Schools for 1880 say: "The attendance for the past year has been greater than ever, and the quality of the work, as attested by experts appointed to examine it, has been of a highly satisfactory character. About three hundred youth and adults from every walk of life have been instructed, many of whom are constantly using their knowledge in their daily avocations, much to their own advantage, as well as to that of their employers."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

A comparison of the schools at different periods of their history will forcibly illustrate the progress which has been made. Before the appointment of a Superintendent of Instruction, full and reliable statistics are not found on the records of the Board. The years 1857 and 1867 are chosen because reports were published in those years by Messrs. Campbell and Parker and the facts thus made accessible. Under the present system, the completest statistics in every department are recorded and published. As the records of the Board of Education begin in 1842, that year is taken as the starting point.

	1842.	1857.	1867.	1875.	1880.
Total enrollment	827	3440	4213	5238	6144
Average daily attendance	544	1600	2809	3711	4527
Number of teachers	16	45	70	98	125
Amount of school fund	$2483	$40000	$60000	$139066	$189261
Amount paid teachers	1583	24180	31055	75826	89906
Value of school property	6000	75000	143000	210000	321706

The increasing proportion from period to period of the average daily attendance to the total enrollment is marked, and indicates the growing efficiency of the schools. In 1857, it was forty-eight per cent; in 1867, sixty-six per cent; in 1875, seventy-one per cent; in 1880, seventy-four per cent.

It is not so easy to represent to the eye the growth in other and more important particulars. A complete system of gradation has been established, consisting of a seven-years' course in the district schools, one in the intermediate, four in the high, and one in the Normal School, supplemented by a large and free public library. New methods of instruction have been introduced, and, as far as they stood the test of trial in the school-room, are now in use; and such salaries are paid teachers as to secure the services of the best and most experienced.

It would be vain to attempt to point out the distinct steps by which our

present system of gradation has been reached. It has been a growth rather than a creation. The principle was recognized, and, as far as circumstances would permit, practiced at the very beginning of our schools in 1842. At different times, teachers of marked ability and large experience have been employed, who have left their impress on the schools by bringing to them advanced methods of instruction, the result of their own experience or learned in other cities. Our system now comprises nearly all the departments which experience has shown to be desirable.

Equal progress has been made in school architecture. As new buildings have been erected, no pains have been spared to introduce whatever improvements in lighting, seating, heating and ventilating experience in our own and other cities has suggested. There are in the city fifteen school buildings containing 122 rooms, with a seating capacity for 6,479 children. The value of school property, belonging to the city, as estimated by the Superintendent of Buildings, amounts to $321,706.

No doubt, similar progress has characterized the schools of the other cities of the State. It is matter for congratulation that boards of education everywhere are encouraged by popular support to make such liberal provision for schools. The progress made in the past should only incite to greater efforts in the future. The aim should be that perfection which is ever to be pursued, but never fully attained.

As no mention could be made in the appropriate places of many of the members of the Board of Education and teachers, who have been influential in molding and giving character to our schools, in justice to them, the names of the Presidents of the board from 1842 to 1880, of those members who have served four or more years, and of the Principals of the schools from the beginning, are given. Many of the assistant teachers are more worthy of mention than some of the Principals; but to give a few names would be invidious, and to print them all impossible.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FROM 1842 TO 1880 WHO HAVE SERVED FOUR OR MORE YEARS.

W. J. McKinney, R. W. Steele, H. L. Brown, J. G. Stutsman, L. Huesman William Bomberger, D. A. Warcham, Wilbur Conover, W. S. Phelps, James McDaniel, A. Pruden, S. Boltin, H. Elliott, Jonathan Kenney, John Howard, John H. Stoppleman, E. S. Young, H. Miller, W. L. Winchell, Caleb Parker, George S. Ball, Joseph Herhold, D. Dwyer, H. Anderson, N. L. Aull, Joseph Fischer, James Carberry, E. Morgan Wood, George Vonderheide, W. H. Johnson, B. F. Kuhns, R. M. Allen, E. M. Thresher, Charles Wuichet, D. G. Breidenbach, Thomas Kincaid, George L. Phillips, Samuel W. Davies, W. S. Kemp, W. M. Murray, Jacob Stephans, Louis N. Poock, C. L. Baumann.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1842, E. W. Davies; 1843, W. J. McKinney; 1844, E. W. Davies; 1845, Thomas Brown; 1846, Henry Stoddard, Sr.; 1847, R. W. Steele; 1848–49, H. L. Brown; 1850–61, R. W. Steele; 1861–63, H. L. Brown; 1863–64, Thomas F. Thresher; 1864–69, H. L. Brown; 1869–73, E. Morgan Wood; 1873–75, Charles Wuichet; 1875–78, E. M. Thresher; 1878–79, C. L. Baumann; 1879–80, I. K. Webster; 1880–81, E. M. Thresher.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

James Campbell, Caleb Parker, Warren Higley, Samuel C. Wilson, John Hancock.

PRINCIPALS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

F. W. Parker, Emma A. H. Brown, W. W. Watkins, Jane W. Blackwood.

Respectfully Yours.

Wm J. Shuey

DAYTON.

PRINCIPALS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

James Campbell, John W. Hall, William Smith, Charles B. Stivers.

PRINCIPALS OF THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

William P. Gardner, Samuel C. Wilson.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MUSIC.

James Turpin, Charles Soehner, W. B. Hall, W. H. Clarke, F. C. Mayer.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING.

C. B. Nettleton.

PRINCIPALS OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS FROM 1839 TO 1880.

Collins Wight, W. W. Watson, D. L. Elder, Thomas E. Torrence, Charles Barnes, Edwin H. Hood, R. W. Hall, W. W. Chipman, W. I. Thurber, William Worrel, J. D. French, Charles Gaylor, Watson Atkinson, A. Stowell, John A. Smith, W. Knight, W. I. Parker, Joseph McPherson, M. N. Wheaton, R. L. McKinney, James Campbell, W. F. Doggett, Charles Rogers, William Pinkerton, W. H. Butterfield, Rufus Dutton, E. W. Humphries, A. C. Fenner, P. D. Pelton, H. Anderson, A. B. Leaman, William Denton, A. C. Tyler, W. F. Forbes, J. B. Irvin, E. C. Ellis, William Isenberg, A. P. Morgan, Samuel C. Wilson, H. H. Vail, W. H. Campbell, O. S. Cook, S. V. Ruby, S. C. Crumbaugh, H. B. Furness, N. L. Hanson, J. C. Ridge, James C. Gilbert, J. C. Morris, Tillie B. Wilson, Belle M. Westfall, Ella J. Blain, Lucy G. Brown, Esther A. Widner, A. Humphreys, C. H. Evans, W. W. Watkins, W. P. Gardner, A. J. Willoughby, Charles L. Loos, Alice Jennings, Samuel Peters, Solomon Day, F. Lochninger, A. B. Shauck, W. N. Johnson, I. E. Johnson, I. G. Brown, Carrie Miller.

Besides the schools supported by taxation, numerous other schools have existed in Dayton. It would be impossible to notice the many private schools which have done so much for the intellectual culture of the community. Attention must be confined to those which from their size, or the prominence of their school buildings, have especially attracted public attention.

COOPER ACADEMY.

In 1844, before the establishment of the Central High School, the Cooper Academy was incorporated. The first Board of Trustees were: Samuel Forrer, I. D. Phillips, Edward W. Davies, Robert C. Schenck, Robert W. Steele and Richard Green. The principal object of the founders was to provide a school for the thorough education of their daughters at home. The Trustees of the Cooper estate donated to the Academy a large and valuable lot on First street, extending from Wilkinson to Perry streets, and a liberal subscription was made by citizens for the erection of a suitable building for boarding and day scholars. In October, 1845, the school was opened. Mr. E. E. Barney was elected Principal, and entered upon the work with the ability and energy which characterized whatever he undertook. The school attained a great reputation, and attracted a large number of pupils from abroad.

The following persons have served as Principals of the institution in the order in which they are named: E. E. Barney, Miss Margaret Coxe, Dr. J. C. Fisher, Rev. Victor Conrad, Rev. John S. Galloway, Mrs. B. G. Galloway, and J. A. Robert, the present Principal.

The institution has sent out a large number of graduates to all parts of the country, and is now in successful operation, the instruction never having been more thorough and broad than under the present management.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Emanuel Catholic Church was founded in 1833, and from that time a school

has been taught in connection with it. The present fine school building was erected in 1867. It contains six rooms, three for boys and three for girls. Four hundred and fifty pupils are enrolled, and the ordinary branches of study are taught in German and English, with the addition of needlework for the girls. The boys are taught by the brothers of St. Mary's, and the girls by the sisters of Notre Dame.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLS.

St. Joseph's Church was founded in 1847 and a school opened at the same time. In 1857, the Sisters of Charity purchased a building near St. Joseph's Church, which had been erected for a Presbyterian Church, and opened a day academy, boarding and free school. In 1863, the house adjoining the school was purchased and used by the sisters for a residence. In 1868, the boarding school ceased but the academy continued for several years when the school was made free to all, and now constitutes the girl's school of St. Joseph's Church. In 1879, the old residence was torn down and a new building erected, which is joined to the school by large corridors and alcoves. Three hundred girls are enrolled in this school.

In 1873, St. Joseph's Public School for Boys was erected at a cost for building and furniture of $25,000. Two hundred and fifty boys are enrolled. Ten teachers are employed in the two schools, one of whom devotes her time to instruction in music. The Sisters of Charity have charge of both schools. In these schools, in addition to the ordinary the higher branches are taught.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

St. Mary's Church was founded in 1859. The first school building not meeting the demands of the congregation, the present one was erected in 1878, at a cost of $5,300. There are three rooms for boys and three for girls; and 250 scholars are enrolled. The ordinary branches are taught in English and German. The boys are taught by the Brothers of St. Mary's and the girls by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

HOLY TRINITY SCHOOLS.

Holy Trinity Church was built in 1860. This Church has two school buildings, one for boys and one for girls. Each building has three departments, and six teachers are employed. Two hundred boys and two hundred and twenty-five girls are enrolled. The boys are taught by the Brothers of St. Mary's and the girls by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

SCHOOL OF THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

The Sisters of Notre Dame established a school in Dayton in 1849, on the corner of Ludlow and Franklin streets. Their object was the care and education of orphans, but not receiving a sufficient number they opened boarding and day schools, and also took charge of the parochial schools of Emanuel Parish. After some years circumstances having changed, the schools in the house were given up and the Sisters took charge of the schools of Holy Trinity Parish in 1860, and of St. Mary's in 1870. The number of pupils trained in the city by the Sisters is about six hundred. The house at the corner of Ludlow and Franklin streets is used by them as a residence.

The description of the Catholic schools is not as complete as could be desired. There are no published reports from which to draw and full information could not be obtained. The enrollment of scholars may not be perfectly accurate, as in some cases it was reported as "about" the number given.

Having thus passed in review the educational history of Dayton, it may be well to summarize the whole to ascertain how far the youth of the city avail themselves of the excellent facilities afforded for instruction.

By the school census of September, 1879, the number of youth in the city between the ages of six and twenty one years was 11,660; the number between

six and sixteen years. 8,693. On this basis, Mr. Hancock, the Superintendent of Public Schools, estimates the school attendance of the city as follows: "The enumerators reported at the time of taking the school census 5,439 pupils in the public schools, 214 in private schools, and 1,333 in church schools. If we add ten per cent for subsequent additions to the last two classes of schools, we shall have for the total enrollment of the day schools of the city:

In the public schools	5,902
In private schools	235
In church schools	1,466
Total	7,603

Of the pupils in the public schools four per cent were sixteen years of age and above. Applying this standard to all the schools, we should have as a total enrollment 304 pupils of that age, leaving 7,299 as the number enrolled between six and sixteen. This would be eighty-four per cent of all the youth enumerated between those ages, leaving sixteen per cent of the youth of what is especially considered the school age, who were not in school for a single day."

It relieves this dark picture somewhat to reflect that a considerable number of pupils leave school before reaching the age of sixteen, to engage in work, and that many who are embraced in the sixteen per cent of non-attendance may have derived substantial benefits from the instruction afforded in our free schools. The deplorable fact, however, remains that notwithstanding the abundant provision made for the education of the youth of the city, large numbers are unreached. School reports from all our cities reveal an equal or greater percentage of non-attendance. How to reach and reform the evil is an unsolved problem. Compulsory laws have proved inefficient, and the only remedy appears to be an enlightened public sentiment, which shall brand as a disgrace and a crime the neglect of a parent to provide for the education of his children.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

This institution had its origin in the year 1849, when Rev. L. Meyer, a priest, member of the Society of Mary, whose mother house is located in Paris, France, came to Dayton to assist Rev. H. D. Juncker, who was afterward Bishop of Alton, Ill., but then pastor of Emanual Church in this city. Father Meyer had some brother teachers sent from France to teach in this country; two were engaged in teaching in Cincinnati, and three were not employed. It was to give these teachers employment, and Dayton a better school than she had, that the reverend gentleman conceived the idea of establishing St. Mary's Institute. The ground (100 acres) upon which the school is located, was purchased of John Stuart, a Scotchman, and was formerly owned by Hon. Charles Anderson. On the 8th of March, 1850, two of the Brothers arrived here from Cincinnati, one of whom, Rev. M. Zehler, is still connected with the institution, and the third one on the 10th of the same month to take charge of the farm. On the 19th of March, of the same year, the deed was made, and as Rev. L. Meyer had no money to pay on his purchase, he handed Mr. Stuart a small medal of St. Joseph, saying, "St. Joseph will pay." Mr. Stuart, soon after selling the property, left for Europe, and the Brothers took entire possession of the premises. In June, 1850, a school was opened for day scholars, the number being about thirty-seven. September, of the same year, boarders were admitted, and the boarding-school, that was begun with one pupil, Joseph Greulich, numbered in the years from 1870 to 1875, over two hundred. Rev. L. Meyer, in 1853, purchased 12 acres more of land, which was in the corporation and adjoining the original purchase. In 1854, he built an addition to the former house, and all was prosperous and doing well, when, in December, 1855, a fire broke out, which destroyed the old as well as the new building, so the Brothers, with their Superior, were without a home, and a debt of $12,000 hanging over their heads, as they had paid nothing on the principal, and had no

insurance on the buildings. The community lodged first in a house in town, that was newly-built and without doors or windows. August, 1856, they began to rebuild the old house, and this was accomplished as time and means would permit. In 1857, the school was re-opened and well patronized. In November, 1862, Rev. L. Meyer was recalled to France, where he opened an orphan asylum at Kembs, Alsace. Before leaving he paid off all the original debt to Mr. Stuart, and left the property unincumbered. The number of pupils increasing, the directors saw that they were obliged to build again. The buildings then existing (1864) were a chapel, 32 by 60 feet; the main building, 40 by 80 feet, and another wing south, 30 by 60 feet; and to this latter was added a building extending east 40 by 80 feet, with a basement, and two stories for schools and sleeping-rooms. In 1866, another separate building, 40 by 60 feet, was erected for a dwelling-house for the community and the candidates. In 1868, the church was built, 50 by 123 feet, and 40 feet from floor to ceiling; and it was pronounced by the Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell, on divers occasions, as being one of the nicest churches in the diocese. There was erected, in 1870, actual Institute building, 70 by 164 feet, four stories high, with a Mansard-roof. It is built in a very substantial manner, and cost $62,000. The lower floor is occupied by two large study-halls, two parlors, refectory, kitchen and store-room. There is a corridor on each floor, ten feet wide, with stairs of easy ascent, with iron plates covering the steps at each end of the building that lead to the different stories of the building. The ground-floor is taken up by eight class-rooms and eight private rooms. On the third floor there are two sleeping rooms and three rooms for infirmary use; also, wardrobe, washing room, music and singing rooms. The fourth story is one vast hall, extending over the whole building, used as a sleeping room. There is a large iron tank, of about one hundred barrels capacity, to supply the washing-rooms on the third-floor; and in case of fire, by means of hose the floors can be flooded. The amusement hall consists of four different divisions—first, a floor, 60 by 110 feet, on solid ground; then 60 by 58 feet on a floor for quiet amusements. The bath-house consists of twelve small rooms, provided with a window, bath-tubs, and faucets for cold and warm water. The upper story is frame, and is the exhibition hall, where the pupils give entertainments from time to time during the year. The expenses for construction were $10,500, and the buildings are all complete and paid for. In 1862, Rev. L. Meyer was succeeded by Rev. John Courtes, who remained in charge until 1864, then succeeded by Rev. J. N. Reinbolt, the present Superior Provincial of the Institution. The first Superintendent was the Rev. M. Zehler, familiarly known as Brother Zehler, who served in that capacity until 1876, when he asked of his Superiors to be relieved of his office of responsibility. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis Feith, and in 1879, he by Rev. George Meyer, who is yet in office. The school is now under the direction of the following named; Rev. Father J. N. Reinbolt, Superior Provincial; Rev. Father George Meyer, Director of Institute; Rev. Father John Issler, Master of Novices, and Rev. Fathers N. Nickels and E. Beyrer, supported by an able corps of teachers. There are two departments, namely, Normal and Collegiate, the former exclusively for the training of teachers for the Brotherhood or Society of Brothers. The system of instruction is thorough and embraces a complete commercial and classical education. Music, drawing and the higher arts are also taught. In the Normal department are now enrolled about one hundred and forty scholars, and in the Collegiate department, one hundred and thirty-three, forty of whom are day scholars. The institution is self-supporting.

THE MIAMI COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This college has for many years been one of the leading educational institutions of the city, having not only a large local patronage, but a constant attendance from the surrounding States. It was established in 1860, by Mr. E. D. Bab-

bitt, the accomplished author of the Babbittonian system of penmanship. In 1862 Mr. Babbitt associated with him Mr. A. D. Wilt, who, in 1865, succeeded to the sole control and ownership of the college, which he yet retains. The most approved methods of instruction have always been pursued, and thoroughly practical and competent instructors engaged, and as a result, the graduates of the college are found engaged as highly successful business men and accountants in all the leading cities of the country. The college now occupies an entire floor of the elegant Firemans' Insurance Building, on the corner of Main and Second streets, and is complete in all of its appointments. The faculty consists of Mr. A. D. Wilt, Principal; Mr. W. H. Sunderland, Assistant Principal; Mr. A. C. Tyler, Superintendent of Practice Department, and Mr. W. E. Donson, Assistant in the Theory Department.

CHAPTER IX.

THE DAYTON PRESS.

PIONEER NEWSPAPERS—THE DAYTON JOURNAL—THE DAYTON REPUBLICAN—THE DAYTON DEMOCRAT—THE DAYTON WHIG AND MIAMI DEMOCRAT—THE DAYTON TRANSCRIPT—THE DAILY DAYTONIAN—THE DAYTON TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN—THE DAYTON GAZETTE—THE DAYTON DAILY AND WEEKLY VOLKSZEITUNG—THE SATURDAY PEOPLE—THE DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD—THE MIAMI VALLEY COURIER—THE VINDICATOR—CHRIST CHURCH RECORD—THE REFORMED PUBLISHING HOUSE—THE RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE—THE UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE—CHRISTIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE—CONCLUSION.

IN July, 1806, Noah Crane, from Lebanon, Ohio, began publishing a newspaper in Dayton, but after issuing a few numbers, he was attacked with chills and fever and abandoned the enterprise, returning with his press and type to his former home at Lebanon.

As far back as 1850, there were no files of the paper in town, and its name could not be ascertained. Some time previous to September, 1808, Archibald McLean and William McClure entered into an arrangement to publish a weekly paper in Dayton, but it was never carried into effect.

September 18, 1808, the first number of the Dayton *Repertory* was issued from their office, on Main street, by William McClure and George Smith; a small four page paper, eight by twelve inches in size, two columns to the page, weekly at $2 a year in advance. With the fifth number, issued October 21, the paper was suspended till February 1, 1809, at which time it was enlarged to a 12 x20 sheet, and issued with Henry Disbrow, and William McClure, as editors and proprietors. News items from foreign countries were four, and five months old; two of the enterprising merchants of the town advertised a stock of goods received from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in the fall before; there were also a number of notices of estray horses "taken up."

The paper was discontinued about the first of January, 1810; which left the community without a paper, until the 3d of May, when the first number of the *Ohio Centinel* was issued by Isaac G. Burnet, "on a sheet of royal size," 11x19 inches; a four page paper; four columns to the page; and without rules: $2 dollars a year in advance, *produce taken in pay at market prices.* Its motto was "*With slight shades of difference, we have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles*" Washington.

Official announcements and legal notices for all the territory to the north as far as Detroit, and on out to Chicago, were necessarily published in this little paper that circulated through all that sparsely settled region.

In politics, the paper was devoted to "Republican principles," whatever that may have meant; sprightly in its editorials, giving a variety of information from points that would interest its readers. During the war of 1812-13, its patrons were kept thoroughly posted as to the events occurring at the North, until May 19, 1813, the men of the community being nearly all in the army, or

in some way connected with it, and the women, generally working hard in tilling the soil and caring for the families and farms, had no money to pay for a paper, so the *Centinel* went down.

Isaac G. Burnet and James Lodge were editors and proprietors of the *Ohio Republican*, a continuation of the *Centinel*, similar in style and using the same type and press.

The first number was issued October 3, 1814, flying this motto as indicating the policy of the paper—"*Willing to praise, but not afraid to blame.*"

A month later, Mr. Burnet having been elected to the Legislature, sold his interest in the paper to his partner, Mr. Lodge, who conducted the paper until October 9, 1816, when he was obliged to discontinue its publication, because his subscribers would not pay up—two-thirds of the list never paid a cent.

Flying the motto, "*Truth, Equality and Literary knowledge, are the three grand pillars of Republican Liberty,*" the first number of the *Ohio Watchman* was issued November 27, 1816, by Robert J. Skinner, who had bought press, type and the "good will" of the wrecked *Republican*. On the 5th of June, 1817, the motto was changed to "*A Free Press is the Palladium of Liberty,*" and April 9, 1818, the paper was enlarged to a sheet 12x20 inches in size, five columns to a page ruled. Its political principles were "Genuine Republicanism" a very vague political expression.

Christmas Day, 1820, the name of the paper was changed to that of the *Dayton Watchman and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal;* printed and published by George S. Houston and R. J. Skinner.

In August, 1822, Mr. Skinner retired from the firm, and in the following winter A. T. Hays became one of the proprietors. Mr. Houston retired from the paper, upon his appointment as Postmaster, in 1821; but he controlled the editorial department until the paper was discontinued, November 21, 1826. A portion of this time the *Watchman* was published by A. T. Hays and E. Lindsey. From August 6, 1822, up to December 24 of the same year, the paper was published under the name of George S. Houston & Co. At the latter date the second volume commenced, and was published by G. S. Houston and A. T. Hays. In April, 1823, the style of the title was changed from the old English to script, and that in September, 1823, was displaced for gothic. "*Democracy, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactories and Internal Improvements the Pillars of our Independence,*" was added as its motto, on the 16th of March, 1824. The paper was 12x20 inches in size, five columns ruled, price, $2 per year, and "flour, beef, pork, whisky, wood, wheat, rye, corn, oats, sugar, tallow, beeswax, honey, butter, chickens, eggs, wool, flax, feathers, country linen, and clean linen and cotton rags received in payment."

George B. Holt, as editor and publisher, issued the first number of the *Miami Republican and Dayton Advertiser*, September 2, 1823; a weekly Democratic paper, 11x21 inches in size, that was continued until September 7, 1826.

THE DAYTON JOURNAL.

This paper is the lineal successor of the one started by William Campbell, on the 30th of April, 1826. Mr. Campbell came to Dayton from Westmoreland County, Penn., and on the 10th of April, 1826, purchased the *Miami Republican* and the Dayton *Watchman*, which he consolidated under the title of the *Ohio National Journal and Montgomery and Dayton Advertiser*, and the first number issued as a weekly paper, at the usual price - $2 a year. It was a sheet 13x20 inches in size, five columns to the page, ruled, and its motto, "*Principles and not men, where principles demand the sacrifice.*" In politics, the *Journal* was Whig. After issuing two numbers, Mr. Campbell sold

the paper to Jeptha Regans, and December 4, 1827, Mr. Regans sold a one-half interest to Peter P. Lowe, and it was thus continued until January 15, 1828, when Mr. Lowe retired. On the 1st of January, 1828, the title was modestly reduced to the Dayton *Journal and Advertiser*. December 2, 1828, John W. Van Cleve bought a one-half interest in the *Journal*, and from that date until June 15, 1830, when Mr. Regans died, the style of the firm was Regans & Van Cleve. For a short time the paper was published by Mr. Van Cleve, but in October, 1830, Richard N. Comly bought the interest of Mr. Regans' estate in the establishment, and the firm was Van Cleve & Comly till the 15th of July, 1834, when Mr. John Cleve sold his interest to William F. Comly, and the *Journal* was increased in size so that it was the largest paper then published in Ohio.

The firm of R. N. & W. F. Comly did more toward building up and developing the newspaper interests of Dayton than any other publishers of their day. For years, they struggled on, trying to give Montgomery County a newspaper worthy of the name, and when, at last, success had crowned their efforts, the accumulations of many years of hard labor were lost in the destruction of the *Journal*, building by the mob of May 5, 1863.

No. 1, Vol. I, of the *Daily Jounal*, was issued by R. N. & W. F. Comly, December 16, 1840, as an experiment; it was changed back to a tri-weekly, six months afterward, and so continued until, on Thursday morning, May 6, 1847, No. 1, Vol. I, of the Dayton *Daily Journal* was issued, which has continued up to the present, in connection with the *Weekly*. In 1857, R. N. Comly withdrew from the paper and John P. Comly became a member of the firm, and so continued until April, 1862, when, on account of the appointment of W. F. Comly to the Postmastership of Dayton the previous year, they sold out to Lewis Marot and William H. Rouzer, taking their notes in payment for the same.

Thus it stood on the night of May 5, 1863, when the office was sacked and burned by a mob, which was openly organized during the day for that purpose. Strange to say, the city authorities could not, or did not, prevent this wanton outrage, and as there was no identification of responsible rioters, there was no recovery for damages; the laws of Ohio failing to accord a public remedy for property destroyed by a mob. By this outrage, Messrs. Comly lost about $10,000, including 1,500 copies of the "Life and Speeches of Thomas Corwin;" a complete set of *Niles' Register*, which had been published in Baltimore, Md., and a very rare and valuable library.

Promptly upon the destruction of the office, citizens of Dayton subscribed a fund of $6,000, to re-establish the *Journal*, and Maj. William D. Bickham, then war correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and volunteer Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, was invited to accept the fund as a gift, and publish the paper. He declined the gift, but accepted the fund as a loan, payable in three years, and proceeded to the business in hand, locating himself in Dayton, May 11, 1863. The debt was paid before the expiration of the three years.

In consequence of inability to procure eligible rooms for an office, it was necessary for several months to accommodate the *Journal* to a single apartment in a third story. The paper, however, was issued in diminutive form, letter-sheet size, until suitable quarters on Main street, next north of the court house, were obtained, when the *Daily Journal* was enlarged to a seven column paper, and a *Weekly Journal* was issued. A well-assorted book and job room was added to the office. Maj. Bickham's experience in various departments of the printing and newspaper business, proved greatly advantageous to the new

Yours Truly

John Ronzer

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enterprise. The cash system was adopted as far as practicable, and up to date of this publication, he has never given a note or solicited time in a business transaction, always paying cash on delivery or demand. From the beginning he was general business manager, editor, reporter, city editor, solicitor of advertisements, etc., until prosperity relieved him of details, and he educated young men for the several business departments of the establishment.

For some years after Maj. Bickham took charge of the *Journal*, political passions in this vicinity ran incessantly at a high pitch, and the conduct of the paper was bitter, exciting and hazardous. The editor, however, sustained himself vigorously and resolutely, and the *Journal* prospered and acquired a wide and valuable reputation, which is yet firmly maintained. It may be fairly said, that it enjoys a reputation for vigor, ability and devotion to the principles of the Republican party, second to no paper in the nation outside of the first-class cities. Maj. Bickham continues to be the editor of the paper in all departments, retains his oversight of the several branches of the business, never goes into debt for material, and takes active part in the affairs of the party in District, State, and National conventions.

During the more than nineteen years of his residence in Dayton, he has been a delegate in all Ohio State Conventions, save two, nearly all Congressional Conventions, and a delegate to the Presidential Nominating Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880. He is entirely disinclined to other political honors, preferring his professional to all other distinctions.

In the summer of 1881, Maj. Bickham erected a two-storied brick office on Main street, opposite the Market House, into which he moved November 1, of that year. He had owned the property for several years, and the original buildings were remodeled, and are now used for business office and editorial rooms, while the new building is occupied by the other departments of the paper. The offices are large and roomy. A new Cottrell & Babcock fast press has been added to the establishment, and the whole is operated by steam power. The circulation of the daily is about 3,300 copies, and the weekly 2,500.

THE DAYTON REPUBLICAN.

The Dayton *Republican*, a weekly Democratic paper, published by E. Lindsey, made its appearance January 5, 1830, edited by William L. Helfenstein and others. In 1834, it was discontinued, and in that year Mr. Lindsey established the *Democratic Herald*, and that in turn was succeeded in January, 1842, by the *Western Empire*. About 1844, it was made a daily paper under the title of *Evening Empire*, 6 cents a week. Since that date it has changed hands many times, but has ever remained true to Democratic doctrine. In 1852, the paper was styled the *Daily Empire;* afterward the *Daily Ledger*, then to the *Herald and Empire*, and subsequently to the *Democrat*, a history of which will be found under that head.

THE DAYTON DEMOCRAT.

This is a daily and weekly, the recognized organ of the Democratic party in this county, and the lineal successor of the first Democratic paper started in the Miami Valley north of Cincinnati, and has always exercised a potent influence in the counsels of its party throughout this portion of the State. At different periods in its history, it has been edited and controlled by men who afterward achieved national reputations. Among these were John Bigler, who was one of the early Governors of California, and Delazon Smith, one of the first Senators from the State of Oregon. At two different times, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham also owned an interest in it, and presided over its columns.

Hon. M. E. Curwen's " History of the press of Montgomery County,"

prepared at the request of the Ohio Editorial Association, and published in the Dayton *Bulletin* of March 8 and 18; April 3d, 5, 12 and 17 of the year 1850, shows that previous to 1826, no newspaper had ever succeeded in establishing itself permanently in Dayton. Of the first attempt in 1806, no specimen copy and no certain recollection of even the name is preserved. It is only known that in July and August of that year, a few numbers of a paper were published by Noah Crane, of Lebanon, Ohio.

Mr. John G. Doren says he was informed by E. Lindsey, one of the pioneer printers and publishers of Dayton, that the first paper was called the *Herald* or *Democratic Herald*, and it was in reverent recollection of this pioneer paper of 1806, that Mr. Lindsey afterward adopted that name for a Democratic paper started by himself some time in 1834.

Up to 1826, all the newspapers ever published or started in Dayton professed "Democratic" or "Republican" principles, whatever these may have meant in those days, but the difference between the "Democratic or "Republican" ideas on one side, and the "Federalist" or "Conservative" ideas on the other, was to be more sharply defined thereafter. Various attempts were made at different times to establish a more thoroughly Democratic (or Jacksonian) paper, than had up to that date been published in Dayton, which finally culminated in the establishment by E. Lindsey, January 5, 1830, of the Dayton *Republican*. He thus adopted a part of the title used by one of the papers, before the consolidation of the *Watchman* and *Republican*, in an attempt to preserve the lineal succession to the good will and patronage of the first newspaper.

From this time on, the paper passed through many changes of name and ownership, until it came back to Lindsey again, who then restored the name which he regarded as that of the pioneer and father of all the Dayton newspapers, viz., the *Democratic Herald*. In January, 1842, the name was changed to the *Western Empire*.

The paper was edited and published successively by Smith & Munn, Vallandigham & Munn, Fitch & Ramsey, Fitch & Clawson, David Clark and I R. Kelley & Co., composed of F. J. Bollmeyer, W. T. Logan and others. Upon the killing of Bollmeyer in 1862, W. T. Logan took charge, and conducted the paper until the arrest of C. L. Vallandigham in 1863, when on account of an article counseling resistance to such measures, he also was arrested by military authority, and the paper suppressed. A stock company then took charge of the office, and was succeeded by William and Thomas Hubbard, they by Hiram H. Robinson, and he by J. McLain Smith. The paper then fell into the possession of C. L. Vallandigham, Dennis Dwyer and James Kelly, from whom the present editor and proprietor purchased it.

In 1844, the daily was started, later the name was changed to the *Ledger*, then back to the *Herald* again.

In 1870, the establishment was purchased by John G. Doren, who published the paper until 1876, under the name of the *Herald and Empire*. He then consolidated it with a paper which had been started in 1874, by George Neder and J. McLain Smith, under the name of the Dayton *Daily Democrat*. It has been published under this name and under Mr. Doren's management ever since, and has steadily increased all the time in influence, business and financial prosperity. Under his management the *Democrat* has acquired and now possesses the exclusive control of the dispatches of the National Associated Press in Dayton, and the paper receives as close and careful editorial and business attention as is bestowed on metropolitan newspapers.

Mr. Doren, although not yet fifty years of age, has been about thirty years in the printing and publishing business. He began his first editorial work

under Samuel Medary, on the old *Ohio Statesman*, as a Legislative reporter, when yet not more than eighteen years of age, and subsequently worked with Mr. Medary in every other department of that paper, typographical, business and editorial. Being a protege and pupil of so vigorous and celebrated an old Democratic editor, Mr. Doren prides himself on the orthodoxy of the political faith imbibed from such a preceptor, and holds that one of the special obligations which such a faith imposes on the citizen, and upon the editor especially, is to distinguish between a blind devotion to partisan leaders, and an intelligent conception of and adherence to, the fundamental principles of morals and government. The effect of this has been to make Mr. Doren on the whole, rather independent for a partisan editor, although always an unswerving Democrat. Ofttimes during his career as editor, he has felt it his duty to be the severe critic, rather than the servile mouthpiece of his party, but always as he claimed in defense of the unadulterated faith professed in the party platforms, and to protect the organization against the misuse or perversion of its name and machinery, for the private purposes or personal ambitions of self-seeking politicians.

Such a course has at times since Mr. Doren took the management of the *Democrat*, bred temporary differences between some of the Democratic party leaders and the paper, but the result of these misunderstandings has usually been to strengthen the *Democrat*, both in the public and party estimation, as a fearless advocate of what it believes to be right, and as willing to sacrifice something to secure it.

In addition to his service on the *Ohio Statesman*, Mr. Doren has had a great deal of experience besides as an editor and publisher. After leaving the *Ohio Statesman* office, he was from 1854 to 1858, the editor of the Hillsboro *Gazette*, then official reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives, which position he resigned to take an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington. While at the latter place he was for a time one of the writers on the Washington *Union*, then the National organ of the Democratic party. Later, he was editor and publisher of the *Southern Ohio Argus* at Georgetown, Brown County, and from 1864 to 1868 was managing editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Here his health broke down, and he was compelled to retire entirely from editorial duties until 1870, when he came to Dayton at the earnest solicitation of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and purchased the *Empire* (now *Democrat*) establishment. His career since, notwithstanding extremely precarious health, has been a very successful one, no man before having brought the Democratic paper here to so high a pitch of public and partisan influence and financial prosperity.

The office is on the corner of Fifth street and Canal; the circulation of the *Daily* is about 2,000, and of the *Weekly*, 3,500, the latter being called the *Empire and Democrat*.

THE DAYTON WHIG AND MIAMI DEMOCRAT.

B. Dutton issued the first number of the Dayton *Whig* and *Miami Democrat* in 1833. The firm was afterward, Dutton & Maloy, but a year sufficed to run it out, as the county could not support two Whig newspapers.

THE DAYTON TRANSCRIPT.

This paper was established in January, 1841, by George C. McCuen and John Wilson, both practical printers. It was a sheet of 11x17 inches, published semi-weekly, at 25 cents. After sinking money for about eighteen months, the paper was suspended for want of funds. In October, 1842, the firm of McCuen & Wilson was dissolved, the interest of the former having

been bought by J. Milton Sanders, who continued to edit the *Transcript* until October 4, 1843, when he left it. The paper was then enlarged to 12x19 inches in size, and for six weeks was published by John Wilson and E. Marot, under the style of E. Marot & Co. Subsequently, Mr. Marot left and Wilson was sole proprietor until July, 1845.

In the political campaign of 1844, the *Transcript* threw aside its former neutral character, and, May 15, of that year, came out under the title of the *Dayton Transcript and Ashland Whig*, thus identifying itself with the Whig party.

It was edited by A. M. Scott until December 9, 1844. Previous to Scott's editorial service, John Macracon had edited the paper, and, upon Scott retiring, he resumed that post again. On the 28th of July, 1845, Macracon became one of the proprietors, and the paper was then enlarged. It was a valuable investment, and in 1847 Ralph S. Hart and H. D. Stout purchased an interest in it, Wilson having previously retired. The firm was H. D. Stout & Co., Mr. Hart writing the leaders and Mr. Macracon attending to the other parts of the paper. Mr. Hart remained as editor for eighteen months. M. E. Curwen was a frequent contributor, and at times had control of its editorial columns. Mr. Macracon left the paper in February, 1849, and was succeeded by A. M. Scott. The paper was finally disposed of to William C. Howells & Co., in May, 1849, who subsequently published daily, weekly and tri-weekly editions. It was moderately Whig under this management, but was discontinued in the year 1850.

THE DAILY DAYTONIAN.

In 1846, N. M. Guild & Co. started the *Daily Daytonian*, edited by John A. Collins, which only lasted about a year.

THE DAYTON TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Neutral in politics and devoted to general news and literature. The *Bulletin* was first published in Dayton, September 1848, by John Wilson and Jacob C. Decker, both practical printers. Its size was 15x21 inches; time of publication, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; terms, $3 per year. M. E. Curwen was the editor of the *Bulletin* from the commencement, and he had full control of its columns nearly the whole time. It issued its last number April 17, 1850, and throughout its career was ably conducted, as Mr. Curwen was a man of fine education, a thorough legal scholar, and an author of no mean ability.

DAS DEUTSCHE JOURNAL.

This paper, published by John Bittman as a weekly Democratic organ, was established in 1849 and continued about two years.

THE DAYTON GAZETTE.

A daily, established in 1850; it was a first-class paper in every way. It was first edited by D. W. Iddings, and in politics, was Whig. The paper was owned and conducted by different parties until it was purchased by William H. P. Denny, who conducted it until the beginning of 1860, when it stopped publication. It was then a weekly paper.

THE DAYTON DAILY AND WEEKLY VOLKSZEITUNG.

This paper was established April 25, 1866, by George Neder, and first published as a weekly only. In June of the same year, in addition to the weekly, a semi-weekly was issued, and the following October, the semi-weekly became a tri-weekly; these papers in size were 22x32 inches, four pages with six columns. In 1867 and 1871, the paper was enlarged to seven and eight columns respect-

ively. The first copy of the daily was presented to the public August 15, 1876. Mr. Neder has been from the first the proprietor and editor of the paper. It was first issued from the publishing house of the United Brethren, where continuously published until 1874, when it was removed to the office of the *Democrat*. In politics, the *Volkszeitung* was strictly an independent paper until 1874, since which date it has leaned toward the Democracy. On the 17th of April, 1882, the two German papers of the city, namely, *Volkszeitung* and *Anzeiger*, were consolidated, the proprietors of the latter removing their paper to the office of the *Volkszeitung*. The paper continues to be issued under the name of the *Dayton Volkszeitung*, and since April 17, under the proprietorship of George Neder and the Moosbrugger Brothers, Otto and Kuno, and edited by Mr. Neder and the former-named Moosbrugger. The *Anzeiger* was a daily and weekly paper, Democratic in politics. It was established in 1876; the first copy was printed September 1. The proprietors were Otto Moosbrugger and Charles Schenck, the latter, however, soon sold his interest to Kuno Moosbrugger, and the two brothers carried on the paper until the consolidation.

THE SATURDAY PEOPLE.

This paper was started September 26, 1876, by C. P. Sweetman, at 28 South Main street, and was quite a small sheet. It was taken by the People Publishing Company, January 16, 1877, composed of J. St. J. Clarkson, H. L. Frazier and Charles Kramer, and made the workingmen's organ. It was enlarged to a seven column paper, and in 1877 was taken by Mr. Clarkson alone.

When the National Greenback Labor party was organized, the *People* was made the organ of that party, which position it has held ever since. In June, 1881, it was enlarged to an eight column paper, and has now a circulation of 960 copies. It is issued every Saturday morning, and J. St. J. Clarkson is the editor and proprietor; office in the same building as the Dayton *Herald*, of which Mr. Clarkson is also editor.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD.

This paper was first issued February 7, 1881, under the management of F. J. Wendell, and editorship of J. St. J. Clarkson; some time prior to this the *Saturday Evening Record*, a weekly, was published by William T. Kimsey, which merged into the *Herald* at the date above given. The daily in size is 24x39 inches, has four pages with eight columns to the page, and the weekly is an eight-page six column paper 30x42 inches. The office of this paper is located on the north side of Fourth near Main street. It is an independent paper. The management claim a circulation of 2,500 copies of the daily, and 1,500 copies of the weekly.

THE MIAMI VALLEY COURIER.

In December, 1880, John R. Tomlinson established a monthly sheet called the *Miami Valley Courier*, which is yet published by him at 27 South Main street. It is devoted to historical and biographical sketches and advertising.

THE VINDICATOR.

This is a religious monthly, published in the interest of the German Baptist Church, and edited by Samuel Kinsey, and is numbered among the papers of the city. It is published at the Christian Printing Establishment, and has a wide circulation.

CHRIST CHURCH REGISTER.

This is a religious monthly, printed at the same establishment; was first issued in January, 1882. It is edited by the rector of the church, Rev. J. T. Webster, and is published in the interest of the church, by the Parish Church Committee.

THE REFORMED PUBLISHING HOUSE.

In March, 1882, the new publishing firm of the *Christian World*, a weekly church and family paper of the Reformed denomination, became the property of Rev. Edward Herbruck, Michael Loucks and Mr. John Bloom, who purchased the paper with the main object of establishing a printing house in the interest of the Reformed Church. These gentlemen have located the office of the *Christian World*, on North Jefferson street, between Second and Third, and carry on the printing department in another building near by, on the same street. In addition to the publication of the following periodicals, they do general job printing: The *Christian World;* the *Instructor*, quarterly, fifty-two pages, for Sunday school teachers; *Instructor Scholars' Quarterly*, twenty pages, with helps for Sunday school scholars; *Lesson Papers*, issued monthly; *Leaves of Light*, a Sunday school and young people's paper, issued semi-monthly.

THE WORLD.

This paper was first published in Columbus, Ohio, the first copy appearing October 6, 1848, under the name of the *Western Missionary*. It was edited by Rev. J. H. Good, D. D., and the editors have since been as follows: G. W. Williard, D. D.; T. P. Bucher, D. D.; Samuel Mease, D. D.; I. H. Reiter, D. D., and Rev. E. Herbruck, under whose editorship it is at present. The paper was first published in Dayton, November 1, 1855. It was subsequently removed, and for a number of years published elsewhere. September 5, 1878, it again made its appearance in this city, where it has since remained.

The circulation of the paper is rapidly increasing, and it is becoming one of the best religious journals in the west.

THE RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE—WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

While Bishop Newcomer, associate of Otterbein, was yet alive, there were minds which saw the importance of the religious press as a co-laborer with the Christian ministry, in saving the world. Two or three years before the General Conference took any steps toward projecting an enterprise of this kind, in 1829, Aaron Farmer made an effort to establish a paper under the patronage of the Miami Conference. At the session of that body, held at the house of Jacob Garst, in Montgomery County, Ohio, in May, 1829, the last presided over by Bishop Newcomer, a series of resolutions approving the publication of a paper called *Zion's Advocate* were adopted. The paper was issued from Salem, Ind., soon after, but for want of patronage was soon discontinued.

The General Conference which met May 14, 1833, in Pickaway County, Ohio, ordered the purchase of an office in Circleville, Ohio, and appointed as trustees John Russel, John Dresbach and George Dresbach. These brethren soon began the solicitation of subscriptions and funds, and on the 12th day of April, 1834, they purchased at public sale in Circleville, Ohio, a printing press, type and fixtures, for which they paid $450. A month later they bought a lot and two houses, for which they paid $550. Early the same year, Rev. William Rhinehart, of the Virginia Conference, by the approval of that conference, began the publication of a paper called the *Messenger*, at Hagerstown, Md. These trustees, anxious to gather into one body all the power the Church contained, bought the *Messenger*, type and all, for $325, and employed its former owner to edit the paper ordered by the General Conference.

The first number of the *Religious Telescope* bears date December 31, 1834. It was issued from Circleville, Ohio, as a semi-monthly, and was sold at $1.50 in advance and $2 at the close of the year. Thus with a debt of over $1,600, and a subscription list of a little above one thousand, but little of

which was paid for, the *Religious Telescope*, to use a nautical phrase, set sail on the boisterous seas, over which it has made its way for nearly a half-century. It continued as a semi-monthly until its issue of July 30, 1845, when it became a weekly paper, as it has ever since continued. The paper from the first was respectable in size and character. It at once became a favorite with the Church, and a medium of free interchange of thought in the denomination, as well as a bearer of Christian and general intelligence. It was bold and mighty, if sometimes unwise, in its handling questions of moral and religious reform. Mr. Rhinehart resigned the editorship May 1, 1839.

The issue dated May 15, 1839, appeared under the editorial control of Rev. William Hanby, who was elected to the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Rhinehart's resignation, by Scioto Conference. To this position he was re-elected by the General Conference of 1841. The next quadrennial session, held May 12, 1845, at Circleville, Ohio, elected Rev. D. Edwards editor of this growing periodical. At the next General Conference, held in Cincinnati, May 14, 1849, he was re-elected, but at once tendered his resignation to the conference, by which it was accepted.

General Conference then elected Rev. William Hanby as the future editor. In the issue of July 18, 1849, it again appeared under his control. Early in the year 1850, the trustees elected Rev. John Lawrence as an assistant editor. This relation continued until the early part of the year 1852, when the trustees accepted the resignation of Mr. Hanby, and elected Mr. Lawrence to the editorial control of the paper.

General Conference, which met at Miltonville, Ohio, May 9, 1853, re-elected Mr. Lawrence, as did also the next quadrennial session in 1857, held at Cincinnati, and that of 1861, held at Westerville, Ohio.

On the 29th of April, 1864, Rev. D. Berger assumed the editorial control of the *Religious Telescope*, being elected to the work by the trustees, in place of Mr. Lawrence, who had resigned his connection with the paper. Mr. Berger was re-elected the following year by General Conference, which met in Western Iowa, May 11, 1865.

The fifteenth General Conference, which met at Lebanon, Penn., May 20, 1869, elected Rev. Milton Wright editor, and the paper dated July 7, 1869, appeared under his control. At the succeeding General Conference, convened in Dayton, Ohio, May 15, 1873, two editors were ordered, Revs, M. Wright and W. O. Tobey was elected. They assumed the mutual control of the paper July 2, 1873.

The subsequent quadrennial session at Westfield, Ill., May 10, 1877, decided to elect an editor-in-chief and an assistant editor. J. W. Hott and W. O. Tobey were elected to those offices respectively, and assumed these relations and duties with the issue of June 13, 1877, which continued until the General Conference of 1881, when W. O. Tobey retired and Rev. W. R. Drury became his successor.

The weekly circulation of the *Religious Telescope* is 12,384.

THE UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The first effort to build up a printing establishment in the church, by the church, and for the church, contemplated primarily and solely the life and prosperity of the *Religious Telescope;* hence, with that paper, we connected its early history.

The church had only begun work in real earnestness at Circleville when it became apparent that a more favorable and central location must sooner or later be sought and secured.

At the session of the conference at Miltonville, which met May 9, 1853, it was decided to remove the office to Dayton.

Soon after the close of the General Conference the site since occupied by the establishment was purchased by the Trustees. It was then occupied by a two-story brick building, used as a hotel. For this they paid $11,000.

The first issue of the *Telescope* from its new home, bore the date of September 14, 1853.

For a time the old house was occupied, but in the spring and summer of 1854, the main building, as it now stands, was erected at a cost of $15,000. The rear three-story building was added in 1869, at a cost of $5,659.05.

The location occupies a central and prominent place in the business portion of this beautiful city. The front building is 40x90 feet in width and length, and four stories in height. The rear building is 34x58 feet, and three stories high. The entire building on Main street is forty feet, and on Fourth street, 124 feet. It is entered from the front, and on the side near the rear part of the large building. The front part of the lower story is occupied by the book-room. The lower story in the rear building is the press-room, where the *Telescope* and other periodicals are printed, and where the *Telescope* is folded and put into the mails. The second story is occupied by different offices. The third story is largely occupied by the *Religious Telescope*, and the fourth by the bindery. The building, with the lot on which it stands, is invoiced at $40,500.

The finances of the publishing interests were for a time conducted by the editor of the *Religious Telescope*, in connection with the Trustees. Then they were conducted by Rev. William Hanby. The General Conference, May 12, 1845, elected Rev. J. Markwood, who resigned, and his place was supplied by Rev. Nehemiah Altman, who was re-elected May 14, 1849. In 1852, Rev. William Hanby was appointed publisher, to supersede the former occupant. He was succeeded May 9, 1853, by Rev. Solomon Vonnieda.

In March, 1854, Rev. Henry Kumler was associated with Rev. S. Vonneida, which association continued until December, 1854. In 1854, Mr. T. N. Sowers was employed as assistant agent.

In May, 1861, T. N. Sowers and J. B. King were elected publishing agents.

In June, 1864, Rev. W. J. Shuey was, by the Trustees, associated with Mr. Sowers in the place of the former occupant. At the General Conference, held May 11, 1865, at Western, Iowa, Rev. W. J. Shuey and T. N. Sowers were elected agents. Mr. Sowers having resigned, Rev. William McKee was chosen by the Trustees to fill the vacancy, which he did for one year, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Shuey, the present incumbent.

In 1840, John Russell began the publication of a German monthly paper in Baltimore, Md., called the *Busy Martha*. The first number was issued March 7, 1840. In 1841, steps were taken by the General Conference toward the establishment of a printing office in that city. One-third of the subscription list of the *Religious Telescope* was ordered turned over to this paper. Mr. Russell's paper was merged into the enterprise, and the first paper, under the care of Rev. J. Erb, was issued July 1, 1841. The patronage being insufficient, it was discontinued June 22, 1842.

In October, 1846, there first appeared a paper called the *German Telescope*, edited and published by Rev. N. Altman. It was issued from the office in Circleville, Ohio. In 1847, the Trustees of the printing establishment elected Rev. D. Strickler as its editor, and June 1, 1847, it appeared under his editorship. The paper was an eight-page.

After three years, the name of the paper was changed to that of the *Busy Martha*. In 1851, the Trustees elected Rev. Henry Staub its editor.

The name *Busy Martha* was discontinued in 1851, and November 11, 1851, the first number of the *Frœhliche Botschafter* appeared. This paper contin-

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DAYTON.

and under the control of Rev. H. Staub until August 17, 1875, when he resigned and Luther Gregory was chosen to fill the editorial office. In December 1876 Mr. Gregory resigned his connection with the paper and with the beginning of the year 1877 it was reduced from a weekly to a semi-monthly on account of the loss of money to the office. Rev. Solomon Vanausdal was appointed to editor. This position he occupied up to August 25, 1877. The paper had been again made a weekly on January 1, 1876. It was then removed to Johnson Point, and published by the brethren there being edited by Rev. R. Light. General Conference of 1877 ordered the paper back to Dayton, Ohio, and elected Rev. William Mattendorf as editor. To this position he was twice re-elected at the General Conferences of 1878 and 1881. He continues to edit the Gospel Visitor with much ability. With January 1, 1882 the publication of the *Gospel Visitor* began. It appeared as a monthly paper for German Sabbath schools. In January 1884, it became a semi-monthly. It had been edited from the first by Rev. William Mattendorf.

THE UNITY MAGAZINE.

In November, 1876 a monthly magazine was issued from the printing establishment, edited by Rev. D. Edward, called *The Unity*. It was published at Upper Dresden. It was devoted specially to the promotion of Christian holiness. To push the sales of *Unity Magazine* was deemed by the accompanying *Gospel Visitor* and *Sabbath Companion* and edited by Rev. I. Ober. Under his administration the name was changed to the *Christian Family*. It was ably edited and shared the hearty confidence of many of the oldest men in the church. But from several causes its publishing was at no time adequate to its financial support and with the second number of its sixth volume it ended its career.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

The first number of the *Children's Friend* came into May 6, 1874. It began, as it has always continued, a semi-monthly. Reverend Rev. D. Edwards was its editor. With the number dated July 17, 1875, the conduct of the paper passed into Alexander Owen having been elected the editor by the General Conference. The paper dated August 1, 1875 appeared under the editorship of Mr. Owen. The editorial continued up to December 1876, when it was assumed by the resignation of Mr. Owen. The March volumes of 1879 began the editorial control of I. Ober Schlosser. Work is Worship. For many years the Children's Friend continued under his care. In May, 1890 Rev. D. Barger was chosen his successor by the Board of Trustees which term he has since been re-elected in 1894 and 1897. During these years the paper passed under continuous improvements both for general. It now has a flattering circulation of nearly 36,000 copies.

MISSIONARY TELESCOPE.

The first number of the *Missionary Telescope* was issued January 1874, as a monthly periodical. Though published up the office the control of missionary was by the missionary society. It was soon manifested that there was a missionary organ was needed in the church. It was impossible to support the publication. Several times upon the point under which it was conducted. In November, 1881 its publication was discontinued.

MISSIONARY VISITOR.

The first number of the *Missionary Visitor* came into July 1, 1901. It began as a semi-monthly and has continued on such ever since. From the first it was handsomely illustrated, and has been the means of much good to

our Zion. It was subsequently enlarged, and the character of its illustrations much improved. Very many original cuts, of special interest to the Church, have been prepared for its pages. It has continued under the editorial care of Rev. D. K. Fickinger, corresponding secretary of the missionary society, from the first, except during his absence on missionary tours, when it has been prepared by the treasurer of the missionary society. Its circulation for the year ending April 1, 1882, was 28,042.

BIBLE TEACHER.

A monthly magazine, of twenty-four pages, called *Our Bible Teacher*, for Sunday schools and families, containing ample comments on the International Sunday School Lesson, was issued in April, 1873. Such was its growing usefulness that in 1878, it was increased in size to thirty-two pages. It was from the first edited by Rev. D. Berger, D. D., who was continued its editor by the succeeding General Conferences. This magazine had a circulation of 4,088 copies during the year ending April 1, 1882.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BIBLE LESSONS.

This weekly-issued leaf, containing the Scripture lesson of the International Series, with daily Bible reading and short notes and comments on the text, began with the beginning of the use of the International Series, seven years ago. The first number was issued on the first of January, 1873. In April, 1879, the *Bible Lesson Quarterly* was first issued. This contains the same matter given in the *Bible Lessons*, with some additions, being neatly bound and issued every three months. The two have a combined average yearly circulation of about 60,000 copies. They are edited by Dr. Berger.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The first number of a small but beautiful weekly paper, called *For the Little Ones*, appeared April 2, 1876. It is edited by Rev. Dr. Berger, and is tastily and suggestively illustrated with original cuts from drawings prepared specially for it by one of the best American artists. It is designed to furnish illustration and instruction upon the Sunday school lessons as well as in general literature for smallest readers. Its circulation for the past year was 24,167.

WOMAN'S EVANGEL.

A monthly magazine devoted to the interests of missionary and Christian work, published by the Woman's Missionary Association of the church, and edited by Mrs. L. R. Keister, was first issued in January, 1882.

In addition to the numerous papers and periodicals of the church published at this establishment, an extensive book and stationery business is carried on, together with a great deal of job work for outside parties.

CHRISTIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE.

From this establishment is issued the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*—a religious weekly paper of the Christian Church. The paper was established by the Rev. Elias Smith, at the city of Portsmouth, N. H., in the year 1808, the first issue bearing date of September 1, of that year. It is by eight years the oldest religious periodical published in the world. In size, the first copy was 10x12 inches, having four pages with three columns to the page. It was subsequently published in the cities of Philadelphia, Boston and Newberryport, Mass., under the editorship of Revs. Frederick Plummer, P. R. Russell, Elijah Shaw, J. B. Weston and D. P. Pike. In 1868, the paper was removed to Dayton, and consolidated with the *Gospel Herald*, which journal, as a semi-

monthly in pamphlet form, was published at New Carlisle, Ohio, in October, 1843, under the direction of the Ohio Christian Book Association, edited by Isaac N. Walter, and printed by a man named Edwards. In the summer of 1845, R. R. Pope purchased this press and removed it to Springfield, where the publication of this paper was continued. In the spring of 1847, Elders James Williamson and James W. Marvin became editors of the *Gospel Herald*. The press and materials having been sold to John M. West, an arrangement was made this year for printing the paper in the *Republic* office. A year from this last date it was changed from a pamphlet form to a folio. In the year 1849, the Ohio Christian Book Association bought material, and fitted up a printing office in Rhinehart's building on Main street, where the *Herald* was afterward printed. In 1856, the paper was removed to Columbus, and the year following to Dayton, where it was issued for the Western Christian Publishing Association, under the publishing agent and editor, Rev. John Ellis, who remained in charge of the paper from 1857 to 1862. The association simply owned the type, the printing having been done by a Mr. Stout.

From 1862, until the close of the late war, the *Gospel Herald* was published at Eaton, under the management and editorship of Rev. E. W. Humphreys. In 1865, Dayton again became the home of this religious journal, which, though changed in name, is still numbered among its best periodicals. Mr. Humphrey, as editor, was succeeded by Rev. H. T. Rush early in 1865, and Rev. W. T. Hawthorne became the publisher.

An association was organized the same year, and the paper printed at the United Brethren Publishing house, where rooms were occupied by its managers. The paper continued under the editorial direction of Mr. Rush until 1877, and during those years was issued under the following publishing agents: O. A. Roberts from January, 1867, to January, 1869, J. J. Summerbell until July of that year, L. Coffeen the remaining six months in the year, and by the Messrs. Frank Browning, W. A. Gross and William Worley. In 1870, the following Trustees were appointed by the publishing association, and the ground upon which the present commodious printing establishment stands purchased: William Worley, Peter McCullough, J. G. Reeder, A. W. Coan and W. A. Gross. The present building, about 40x100 feet, three stories high, constructed of brick with stone trimmings, and located on the southeast corner of Main and Sixth streets, was at once erected and furnished, and the publishing interests of the association there centered.

Rev. N. Summerbell in 1877, became the publisher of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, and also its editor, in which capacity he served until July, 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. T M. McWhinney, who was likewise both the publisher and editor.

Since July, 1881, the editorial chair has been ably filled by the Rev. A. W. Coan, and the business of the Publishing House, judiciously managed by Rev. C. W. Garoutte. The lower floor of the printing establishment is occupied by the book press, job and mailing departments; and the second story by the composing and editorial departments; the third story containing the bindery carried on by H. R. Groneweg. Under the present management, the job and composition rooms have been fitted up and improved. A new engine and boiler and cylinder job press are now being set in the building, which will greatly facilitate the execution of the rapidly increasing business. Besides the publication of their own religious periodicals, this house has for a number of years printed the Daily and Weekly *Anzeiger*, and are now printing a number of both secular and religious papers. There is also here executed much book, pamphlet and general job printing. The business of the house averages $25,000 a year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HERALD.

This is a gem for the little folks, illustrated, and made its appearance in 1868, as a semi-monthly, under the editorship of the editor of the *Herald of Gospel of Liberty*. In January, 1882, it was changed to a weekly. It is conducted by Rev. A. W. Coan and has a circulation of 10,000 copies.

The publication of the *Little Teacher*, a small two-page 6x8 paper, designed for infant scholars, and *Our Teacher's Guide and Scholar's Help*, a quarterly magazine, containing comments on the International Sunday Lesson, began January 1, 1882. The former is a weekly paper. Both are edited by Mr. Coan.

CONCLUSION.

In the past twenty-five or thirty years, many different papers have been published in a variety of interests, which have existed for greater or less periods, and then failed, or been absorbed by other journals. Among those may be mentioned a number of German papers as follows: *Stimme Des Volks*, established by a Mr. Stierlin, was published about two years; Dayton *Demokrat*, established in 1856 by Haisch & Engler, lasted not quite a year; Dayton *Wochenblatt*, founded in 1859 by Herman Rauh, was published about five years; *Daily Evening Abendblatt*, established by Deitz & Egry, in 1859, was the first German daily printed in Dayton, it only lasted a few weeks; Dayton *Pionier*, established in 1860, by Richard Baur, which ran about two years. The first of those German papers mentioned succeeded the *Das Deutsche Journal*, which has already been spoken of, as well as the successor of the *Pionier*.

Of the English papers that have been published for a time, there were, beside those already mentioned, the Dayton *City Item*, established in 1856 by F. W. Anderton & Co., an afternoon paper, independent in politics, which ran up to a circulation of 1,700, and lasted about three years. Fred Emrick was its first editor, and Joseph Z. Reeder its second, the latter of whom had charge of its columns about a year. Other papers of a later date were the Dayton *Daily Sun*, Dayton *Commercial*, Dayton *Advertiser*, all of which were evening issues, price one *penny*. The *Standard* and Dayton *Leader* were also published here for a short time; and in 1866, L. D. Reynolds established the Dayton *Chronicle*, which existed less than a year. In 1868, he began to publish the Dayton *Weekly Index*, which ran a year.

The following houses do a general line of commercial printing and jobbing business: Henry D. Stout, 27 South Main street; Reynolds & Reynolds, northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets; Odell & Mayer, 133 East Third street; Holden Manufacturing Company, 38 North Main street; Walker & Walker, 131 East Third street; Moosbrugger Bros., corner Sixth and Main streets; C. P. Sweetman, 24 East Fourth street; Amos S. Jones, 241 South Commercial street: G. C. Wise, 36 East Fifth street; John Ralston, on Main street, in the old *Journal* building.

CHAPTER X.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC—ODD FELLOWS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN—ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS—OTHER ORDERS.

NOT having access to the books of the various societies of the city, we are enabled to give only such information as can be obtained from outside sources, except in some instances where the secretaries have kindly furnished us with data for more complete sketches. Secret orders early found a footing in Dayton, and have since increased in numbers and prosperity with the growth of the city.

MASONIC.

The Masonic order, the oldest of fraternities, was the first to hold meetings in the town of Dayton.

In early years, the members of this order were so scattered that it was difficult to obtain a sufficient number to organize a lodge in one place. Accordingly, we find that Harmony Lodge, No. 9, contained all the members of the order residing at Dayton, Springfield and Urbana, and that the meetings of the lodge were held in each of these places once a month. The first record we can find of these meetings is of a communication held in the court house, in Dayton, on the 1st day of September, 1809. In Dayton, the lodge met either at the residence of Hugh McCullom, or in the court house.

This lodge was afterward divided by the members living near Dayton and Troy forming a new lodge known as St. John's, which met semi-monthly in each of the above places. These lodges met and operated under special dispensations from the Grand Lodge of Ohio. St. John's Lodge continued to hold its sessions alternately at Dayton and Troy, until it was permanently established at the former place.

On January 10, 1812, the following members residing at Dayton obtained a charter for St. John's Lodge, No. 13: Samuel Shoup, George Grove, Aaron Gosard, Jerome Holt, Hugh McCullom, George F. Tenery, Henry Marquart, Alexander Ewing, William Calhoun, William Smith, John Cox and David Steele. The Lodge now numbers 439 members, and meets in Masonic Temple, corner of Fifth and Main streets. The present officers (1881) are: H. A. Billings, W. M.; W. H. Martin, S. W.; J. E. Schonacker, J. W.; Joseph Light, Treas.; W. H. Whitehurst, Secretary; George Blythe, S. D.; Phillip Haas, J. D.; C. F. Kneisly, Tiler; George L. Roberts, P. L. Snyder and D. K. Boyer, Trustees.

Unity Chapter, No. 16, was chartered January 7, 1820, with the following members: William Fielding, F. Gosney, John C. Underwood, R. J. Skinner, Henry A. Imlay, Orris Stearns, Barnett Lewis, Robert Hurd, Charles Connelly, G. A. Schenk, Elisha Brotham, William Smith and Martin Smith. The first officers were William Fielding, H. P.; Robert Hurd, King; William Smith, Scribe. The Chapter now numbers 166 members, with the following officers: George J. Roberts, H. P.; Eli Fassold, King; R. D. Hughes, Scribe; Phillip Haas, Treas.; J. H. Scheffel, Sec.; Thomas Wyatt, C. H.; W. G. White-

hurst, P. S.; S. J. Rigler, R. A. C.; H. A. Billings, G. M. 3d V.; W. A. Grif fith, G. M. 2d V.; J. E. Schonacker, G. M. 1st V.; Allen Jeffers, Guard.

Reese Council, No. 9, was organized by charter granted October 24, 1843, to A. Death, John Sayre, H. Vinal, M. Simpson and associates. There are now over ninety members. The officers for 1881 are: Thomas Wyatt, T. I. M.; S. J. Rigler, D. M.; W. G. Whitehurst, P. C. W.; S. M. Sullivan, Treas.; J. H. Scheffel, Recorder; J. E. Schonacker, C. Gen.; H. A. Billings, C. of Council; Philip Haas, Steward; Allen Jeffers, Guard.

Reed Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar was organized under a dispensation granted by Right Eminent Sir Bela Latham, Grand Master of Ohio, June 15, 1846, and was opened with the following officers Isaac L. Davis, E. C.; George Keifer, G.; Samuel Reed, C. Gen. The first conclave was held in the old Sayre Building, at the southeast corner of First and St. Clair streets, and lasted for three days and evenings, during which time the orders of Knighthood were conferred on nine companions. The charter was received and the permanent officers elected under it October 27, 1846, as follows: Rev. William H. Raper, E. C.; Thomas C. Mitchell, G.; John Mills, C. Gen.; John Sayre, P.; John H. Achey, S. W.; John Willson, J. W.; D. Eichelberger, Treas.; Peter Baer, Recorder; James Bolens, Standard Bearer; William Davidson, Sword Bearer; M. S. Blossom, W.; S. C. Mitchell, J. W. Kills, N. Benjamin, Guards; and L. H. Brown, S. There are now 185 members. The following are the present officers (1881) of the Commandery: Eli Fasold, E. C.; Martin J. Houck, G.; John A. Miller, C. Gen.; Val. Schaeffer, P.; William L. Bates, S. W.; Thomas Wyatt, J. W.; Christian F. Kneisly, Treas.; John N. Bell, Recorder; Charles A. Phillips, Standard Bearer; William H. Hyers, Sword Bearer; Horace A. Irvin, W.; Allen Jeffers, S.; O. Britt Brown, 1st G.; John L. Burkitt, 2d G.; James Linden, 3d G.; Jost. Durst, S. M. Sullivan, George W. Kneisly, Trustees.

Dayton Lodge, No. 147, was chartered October 25, 1847, and instituted with seventeen members, and the following first officers: John Sayre, M.; J. Collins, J. W.; J. L. Howard, S. W. There are now 140 members. The officers for 1881 are R. D. Hughes, W. M.; James Linden, S. W.; John Schuster, J. W.; Peter Jo Hantgen, Treas.; T. B. Hannah, Sec.; Ezra Jeffreys, S. D.; James W. Mitchell, J. D.; Allen Joffers, Tiler; Jost Durst, O. M. Gottschall, S. M. Sullivan, Trustees.

Mystic Lodge, No. 405, was organized by charter granted January 11, 1868, with thirty-one members. The first officers were: Christian Emrick, M.; W. B. Wonderly, S. W.; Ziba Crawford, J. W. The Lodge now has sixty eight members, and the following officers: C. G. Parker, W. M.; Eli Fasold, S. W.; J. L. Burkitt, J. W.; J. K. McIntire, Treas.; D. G. Woganon, Sec.; Harry V. Lytle, S. D.; W. H. Hoffman, J. D.; W. L. Bates, Tiler; George W. Kneisly, Eli Fasold and C. A. Phillips, Trustees.

Gabriel Lodge of Perfection (Scottish Rite) was organized with sixty-five members, under a charter dated September 22, 1880. There are now 130 members. The present officers are: Gabriel B. Harman, T. P. G. M.; Thomas Wyatt, H. of T. D. G. M.; George J. Roberts, V. S. G. W.; Horace A. Irvin, V. J. G. W.; Eli Fasold, G. O.; Joseph Light, G. T.; Charles E. Swadener, G. S., K. of S. and A.; John A. Miller, G. M. of C.; Charles W. Chamberlain, G. C. of the G.; Orson B. Williams, G. H. B.; Allen Jeffers, G. T.

Miami Council Princes of Jerusalem (Scottish Rite) was chartered September 22, 1880, and was organized with sixty five members. There are now 119 members. The following is a list of the present officers: Charles W. Chamberlain, M. ∴ E. ∴ S. ∴ P. ∴ G. ∴ M. ∴; C. C. Kneisly, G. ∴ H. ∴ P. ∴ D. ∴ G. ∴ M. ∴; George A. Archer, M. ∴ E. ∴ S. ∴ G. ∴ W. ∴; Fred Reibold, M. ∴ E. ∴ J. ∴ G. ∴ W. ∴;

Joseph Light, Val.·.G.·. Treas.; Charles E. Swadener, V.·.G.·.Sec., K.·. of S.·. & A.·.; John A. Miller, V.·.G.·. of C.·.; J. M. Weaver, V.·.G.·.A.·.; John N. Bell, V.·.G.·. of E.·.; Philip Haas, G. T.

Dayton Chapter of Rose Croix (Scottish Rite) was chartered September 22, 1880, and had sixty five charter members. There are now 119 members. The following is a list of the present officers: Charles C. Kiefer, M.·.W.·. and P.·.M.·.; Eli Fasold, M.·.E.·.P.·.K.·.S.·.W.·.; William H. Martin, M.·.E.·. and P.·.K.·.J.·.W.·.; William Earnshaw, M.·.E.·. and P.·.K.·.G.·.O.·.; Joseph Light, R.·. and P.·.K.·.Treas.; Charles E. Swadener, R.·. and P.·.K.·. Sec.; Gabriel B. Harman R.·. and P.·.K.·.H.·.; John A. Miller, R.·. and P.·.K.·.M.·. of C.·.; Charles W. Chamberlain, R.·. and P.·.K.·.C.·. of the G.·.

Freemasons' Mutual Benefit Aid Association of Dayton was organized from among the Masonic fraternity April 17, 1871, with about sixty members. The first officers were: C. C. Kiefer, Pres.; O. M. Gottschal, Sec.; C. C. Kiefer, Allen Jeffers, D. K. Boyer, James M. Matthews, J. H. Waymire, P. L. Snyder and O. M. Gottschal, Directors. The object of the Society is to create a fund for the benefit of the widows and children of deceased members. No health or age qualification is necessary. Any Master Mason in good standing, of St. John's, Dayton or Mystic Lodges, can become a member. The Association now numbers 140 members. The present Board of Directors (1881) is as follows: D. K. Boyer, Pres.; S. J. Riggler, Vice Pres.; Allen Jeffers, Sec.; Joseph Light, Treas.; George Kemp, Eli Fasold, Ira Crawford.

ODD FELLOWS.

The first meeting of Odd Fellows held in Dayton was at the residence of Moses Simpson, on the northeast corner of First and St. Clair streets, on the 2d day of April, 1833. The members present were: R. N. Comly, Richard Disney, Richard Green, Martin Conklin, John Tothill and John Sidle. With these members Montgomery Lodge, No. 5, was instituted by Grand Secretary at Lee, under a charter dated April 19, 1833. The first officers elected were Richard Green, N. G.; Richard Disney, V. G.; R. N. Comly, Sec.; and Martin Conklin, Treas. The first members initiated were William Wise and John J. Lyons. The lodge meetings were first held in a room over Schoenher's clothing store, on Second street, between Main and Jefferson streets. Their meetings are now held in Odd Fellows Temple, corner of Third and Jefferson streets. The lodge now contains 220 members. The officers are John Pampel, N. G.; George Wilson, V. G.; James Anderson, P. S.; James Rossell, Treas.

Dayton Encampment, No. 2, was, as its number indicates, the second Encampment instituted in Ohio. Its charter members were: William F. Comly, James Cook, Henry L. Brown, Elias Favorite, John Sayre, William B. Dicks and James Vanaztram. The charter was granted on the 2d day of August, 1839. There are now 247 members. The officers for 1881 are George Watkins, C. P.; A. Shinn, H. P.; C. H. Stylar, S. W.; John Stales, J. W.; L. S. La Rose, Scribe; James Anderson, Treas.

Wayne Lodge, No. 10, was chartered April 15, 1840, and instituted with the following members: William F. Comly, Richard N. Comly, John Sayre, H. Wyatt, L. Wollaston, Joseph A. Dusang, J. Bartlow, D. M. Houk, George F. Meyer, E. Favorite and Lewis Lindsley. The lodge now numbers 249 members. The officers for 1881 are Albert F. Sparks, N. G.; Charles H. Steiner, V. G.; John W. Boren, R. S.; Charles Rench, P. S.; Charles A. Starr, Treas.; James Turner, A. Shinn, H. Bates, George Parrott and Charles W. Raymond, Trustees.

Buckeye Lodge, No. 47, was organized under a charter granted August

16, 1845, with twenty charter members. The lodge now has a membership of 115. The following are the officers for 1881: W. D. Gifford, N. G.; John L. Riley, V. G.; W. D. McKemy, P. S.; John Merkle, R. S.; H. J. Feicht, Treas.

Schiller Lodge, No. 206, was chartered January 20, 1852, and instituted February 15, 1852. The charter members were: George Nauerth, F. W. Berk, John Schaefer, J. C. Lutzenberger, C. Knecht, H. V. Berk, D. Heinz, C. Hoffman, John V. Nauerth and C. Peeper. The lodge works in the German language, and now numbers 175 members. The officers (1881) are: August Giele, N. G.; Fred Kette, V. G., Abrabam Minchrod, R. S.; August Ebel, P. S.; Edward Pape, Treas.

Dayton Lodge, No. 273, was instituted in the hall in Ohio Block, on Third street, April 20, 1855, by R. W. G. Master Thomas J. McLain. The charter members were: George M. Young, William Stover, A. E Underwood, W. W. Wolf, Joseph Baird, Thomas J. Green, I. N. F. Beaver, John M. Hartle, Ziba Crawford and John Graves. The first officers were: George M. Young, N. G.; John Graves, V. G.; Ziba Crawford, R. Sec; Joseph Baird, P. Sec.; I. N. F. Beaver, Treas. The lodge held its first meeting in the new hall in Walker's (now Dickey's) Block, on July 2, 1859. The hall was publicly dedicated January 19, 1860. In March, 1880, they purchased a one-fourth interest in the hall on the corner of Fifth and Commercial streets, which was dedicated April 20, 1880. The lodge now has a membership of 286, being the largest lodge in the county. It is a prosperous and enterprising lodge, and is characterized by the regular and full attendance of its members. The officers for 1881 are: W. R. Knaub, N. G.; V. H. Butt, V. G.; John Roepkin, R. S.; W. L. Winchell, P. S.; G. Durst, Treas.

Turner Encampment, No. 116, was instituted in Dickey's Block, East Fifth street, May 21, 1869, by G. P. James Turner. The charter members were: J. M. C. Matthews, C. P.; George B. Hicks, H. P.; Adam Weber, S. W.; John P. Lutz J. W.; J. Malloway, Scribe; George W. Kemp, Treas.; Henry Dornbush, Ezra Clark, J. R. Mitchell and William W. Patton. The encampment now numbers eighty-seven members. The officers for 1881 are: H. B. Stanfer, E. P.; Jacob Perrine, H. P.; Jacob Risdy, S. W.; George A. Smith, J. W.; John W. Knaub, Scribe; Adam Weber, Treas.

Wildey Lodge, No. 24, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted by Grand Master James Turner January 7, 1870, with thirty-three members. The first officers were: A. Weber, N. G.; L. Mueller, V. G.; H. Riehl, R. S.; Fred Tschudy, P. S.; H. Dornbush. The lodge now numbers sixty-seven members. The officers for 1882 are: Phillip Dhein, N. G.; Elizabeth Miller, V. G.; Daniel Schroer, Sec.; Sophia Sauer, Treas.

Temple Lodge, No. 80, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized with fifty-four charter members, under a charter dated May 15, 1872. The officers are: Ellen Connell, N. G.; Marie R. Neipraschk, R. S.; Dr. C. H. Leaman, F. S.

Steuben Lodge, No. 507, was organized under a charter granted May 14, 1872. It was instituted at the hall of Dayton Lodge by James Turner, P. G. M., May 24, 1872, with twenty members. The lodge now numbers 111 members. The officers for 1882 are: Ignatz Franz, N. G.; J. G. Miller, V. G.; M. Seeger, R. S.; Adam Weber, P. S.; Henry Riehl, Treas. The lodge now owns a one-fourth interest in the Odd Fellows Building, corner of Fifth and Commercial, which they purchased of the Society of Harugari, for $2,100.

Fraternal Lodge, No. 510, was organized June 10, 1872, with nine charter members. The lodge now numbers eighty-six members. The officers are: Webster Fry, N. G.; N. P. Zehring, V. G.; O. P. Carson, P. S.; William Potts, R. S.; William Gronnewig, Treas.

The Odd Fellows Aid Association was organized June 23, 1869, with the

S. A. Dickey

(DECEASED)

following officers: M. Worman, Prest.; W. W. Lane, Sec.; John Bettelon, Treas. The object of the Association is to aid the families of deceased members by a plan of mutual insurance. Each member pays an assessment of $1.10 at each death, and the family of the deceased member receives $500, and $1 of each assessment paid by the insured during his membership. There are now 585 members. The officers are: Cyrus Howell, Prest.; N. R. Bunker, Vice Prest.; L. S. La Rose, Sec.; John Bettelon, Treas.

The District Grand Committee of Montgomery County, under its present working was organized under a law passed at a session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in May, 1874. The first District Deputy appointed was John Zehring, of Friendship Lodge. The first meeting held after his appointment was September 15, 1875. At that meeting it was decided to hold quarterly meetings, which has since been done. At the first regular meeting, the committee organized by electing A. Shinn, Warden; Hiram Lewis, Sec.; John Dieter, Guardian. W. C. Slifer, of Dayton Lodge, was the next District Deputy; J. Anderton, Warden; J. M. Tressler, Guardian. The next officers were: James Turner of Wayne Lodge, District Deputy; J. Anderton, Sec.; D. R. Bosson, Warden; J. M. Tressler, Guardian. In 1878, J. J. Antrim, of Friendship Lodge, District Deputy; J. Anderton, Sec.; John Clingman, Warden; John Shank, Guardian. In 1879, P. G. Adam Weber, of Steuben Lodge, District Deputy; J. Anderton, Sec.; Eddie Fairchild, Warden; J. Reedy, Guardian. In 1880, Adam Weber, re-appointed; J. Anderton, Sec.; Simon Spark, Warden; Jacob Perrine, Guardian. 1881, Jacob Perrine, of Dayton Lodge, District Deputy; A. Weber, Sec.; Chris. Schewitz, Guardian; J. J. Wyatt, Warden.

In 1870–71, Montgomery, Wayne and Schiller Lodges and Dayton Encampment built the magnificent I. O. O. F. Temple on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets. The building is three stories high, 52x107 feet in size, and cost $47,000.

Steuben and Dayton Lodges own a half interest in the building corner of Fifth and Commercial. It was built in 1873–74, at a cost of $7,000.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The first lodge of this order organized in Dayton was Miami Lodge, No. 32. Its charter was granted February 15, 1872, and the lodge was instituted with the following members: George T. Mulford, James W. Swope, Benjamin F. Boyer, Louis Keller, George M. Smart, J. S. Miles, George W. Snyder, Daniel K. Hasler, F. Riebold, Charles Anderton, James Clingman, J. Lacy, Marquiss C. Stenson, George W. Steig, Joseph Light, B. B. Crosley, H. C. Snodgrass, H. Webbert, W. H. Ware, and others. The lodge now numbers eighty-three members, and is officered (1881) as follows: E. E. Bovinger, C. C.; George Herbig, V. C.; J. L. Marquis, P. R. E. L.; A. F. Smart, M. of F.; G. M. Smart, M. of E.; W. F. Trebein, K. of R. & S.; F. W. L. Minderman, M. of A.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 58, was organized and instituted September 9, 1873, with twenty-four members. The first officers were: Peter Reinhard, P. C.; Peter Weidner, C. C.; Dr. A. Sheibenzuber, V. C.; Robert Georgi, K. of R. & S.; Edward Sachs, M. of F.; Fred Weis, M. of E.; J. Renold, Prelate; George Hueber, M. of A.; C. C. Waltermater, O. G.; August Wichgar, I. G. Their meetings were first held at Tivoli Gardens, on East Fifth street. The lodge now numbers 120 members. The officers for 1881 are: Henry Sartor, P. C.; Jacob F. Goetz, C. C.; Henry Ricker, V. C.; John Amar, K. of R. & S.; Charles Roesch, Prelate; Theodore Neis, M. of F.; Peter Reinhard, M. of E.; Henry Vanderheide, M. at A. The lodge now works in the German language, and now meets in Castle Hall, Reibold Block.

Iola Lodge, No. 83, was instituted on March 24, 1875, at Castle Hall,

North Main street, by Grand Chancellor James W. Swope and his Grand Deputies, and other prominent members of the order, who were present for the occasion. The charter members were twenty-one in number. The first officers were: Charles O. Iddings, P. C.; E. L. Rowe, C. C.; Charles E. Clark, V. C., J. C. Young, Prelate; A. H. Whyte, K. of R. & S.; D. T. Mills, M. of F.; William Wolf, M. of E.; Thomas S. Felto, M. at A.; John W. Marshall, I. G.; Henry Haas, O. G.; Charles O. Iddings, Representative. The present officers (1881) are: Samuel Johnson, P. C.; George H. Wilcox, C. C.; John W. Marshall, V. C.; A. O. Schenck, Prelate; J. Daniel Knerr, M. of E.; H. W. Lewis, M. of F.; Thomas S. Tilton, K. of R. & S; G. E. Rogers, M. at A.; W. J. Oblinger, Jr., I. G.; O. D. Casterline, O. G.; Dr. C. H. Leaman, Member Joint Board of Relief; H. W. Lewis, Representative to Grand Lodge; T. Brown Holmes, District Deputy Grand Chancellor; Samuel Johnson, T. B. Holmes, W. H. George, W. W. Hales and Thomas S. Tilton, Trustees. The present membership is 101. The lodge now occupies New Castle Hall, East Fifth street, and meets Wednesday evening of each week.

Uniform Rank Division, No. 5, was chartered November 13, 1878, and organized with the following officers: Charles D. Iddings, Com.; P. Weidner, Lieut. Com.; J. P. Marquardt, Jr., Herald; L. H. Reist, Recorder; J. L. Marquis, Treas.; Robert Georgi, Guard; W. S. Star, Sentinel. The Division now numbers seventy-seven members. The officers for 1881 are: William F. Trebein, C.; T. Brown, L. C.; J. P. Marquardt, Jr., Herald; J. L. Marquis, Recorder; H. H. Hall, Treas.; J. R. Mitchell, Guard; C. C. Walternathe, Sentinel.

Endowment Rank, Section 416, was organized May 18, 1880, with twenty-two members. There are now thirty-nine members. The officers are: George M. Smart, Prest.; H. W. Lewis, Vice Prest.; J. L. Marquis, Sec. and Treas.; J. P. Marquardt, Jr., Chaplain; F. W. Berk, Jr., Guard; C. C. Walternathe, Sentinel; A. C. Rickey, M. D., Medical Examiner; Thomas Tilton, Thomas D. Hall and John Jennie, Trustees.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Miami Lodge, No. 16, was instituted February 9, 1874, with twenty-three charter members, and the following officers: Meyer Lebensberger, P. M. W.; M. J. Swadener, M. W.; A. Whitcomb, Foreman; W. H. Barbour, Overseer; W. D. McKemy, Recorder; Daniel Leonhard, Financier; Joseph Lebersberger, Receiver; Phillip Kerr, Watchman. The first meetings of the lodge were in Gorman's Building, East Third street. The lodge now numbers eighty-four members, and meets at No. 111 South Jefferson street. The officers for 1881 are: Charles Makenas, P. M. W.; Harry B. Keller, M. W.; George A. Jewell, F.; Charles Gilliland, O.; James O. Arnold, Guide; D. McKemy, R.; Daniel Leonhard, Financier; John S. Church, Receiver; Robert Hempenstall, I. W.; John Q. Salesbury, O. W.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 21, was organized April 15, 1874, with thirty-two charter members. The first officers were: Phillip Kern, P. M. W.; Louis Haas, M. W.; George Happel, Foreman; Christ Kronenthal, Overseer; Samuel Wagner, Guide; George Hueber, Recorder; Henry Keuler, Financier; George Herbig, Treas.; Andrew Metz, Watchman. The first meetings were held in the I. O. B. B. Hall, in Gorman's Block. The present officers (1881) are: Jacob Franck, P. M. W.; Peter Aman, M. W.; Henry G. Wetecamp, Foreman; Conrad Beckel, Overseer; Frederick Bender, Guide; Jonas Rosenthal, Recorder; John Weismantel, Financier; Louis Haas, Treas.; John A. Weismantel, I. G.; Joseph Beh, O. G. The lodge now numbers eighty-one members, and meets in S. O. N. W. Hall. It works in the German language, and is in a flourishing condition.

Concordia Lodge, No. 46, was instituted by D. D. G. M. W. Louis Haas March 25, 1875, with twenty-four members. The first officers were: John Schoen, P. N. W.; Peter Lenz, M. W.; Jacob Gruenewald, F.; William Nauerth, O.; Charles Wenzel, G.; Adolph Abicht, R.; Louis Stern, Treas. The lodge now numbers seventy-six members and meets in Druids and Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Fifth and Commercial. The present officers (1881) are: Valentine Thum, P. M. W.; Herrman Meier, M. W.; William Kindel, F.; J. C. Vollkammer, O.; Gustave Schimel, Guide; John Schoen, Recorder; Louis Reiter, Financier; Fred Henzel, Receiver; Adolph Wortmann, J. W.; Martin Schellock, O. W.; this lodge also works in the German language.

Dayton Lodge, No. 48, was organized June 11, 1875, with forty charter members, and the follwing officers: C. P. Rousch, P. M. W.; Charles E. Swadener, M. W.; W. F. Trebein, F.; Albert Cozine, O.; W. W. Lane, R.; John D. McKee, Fin.; Charles E. Clark, Receiver; F. W. Wood, G.; Jacob Kinsel, I. W.; E. F. Wellemeyer, O. W.; William Seeley, Fred Weis and J. D. Arras, Trustees. The present membership is 103. The lodge meets on Friday evenings, in A. O. U. W. Hall (Church's Building), Jefferson street. The present officers are: Jacob Spindler, P. M. W.; John Hauser, Jr., M. W.; Henry Kaiser, F.; Enoch Travis, O.; Edward Phillips, R.; J. D. Arras, Fin.; B. H. Miller, R.; J. W. Russel, G.; William Spickler, I. W.; E. T. Wellemeyer, O. W.

ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Fulton Council, No. 15, was organized June 17, 1872, in Boslar's Hall, on South Main street, with thirty-three members, and the following officers: George S. Ball, C.; M. V. Wirich, V. C.; Richard Witcomb, R. S.; W. A. Bolser, F. S.; W. H. Rouzer, Treas. The present (1881) officers are: David Heister, C.; W. H. Smith, V. C.; L. J. Moore, R. S.; Isaac S. Moon, F. S.; W. H. Rouzer, Treas.

Mayflower Council, No. 35, was organized in Dickey's Block, September 17, 1875, with about thirty members, and was instituted by S. A. Wetzell. The first officers were: J. W. Knaub, C.; George A. Smith, V. C.; William L. Winchell, R. S.; C. H. Decker, F. S.; W. C. Sleiffer, Treas. The Council now has 112 members. The officers for 1882 are: R. R. Love, C.; George Lee, V. C.; H. B. Stauffers, R. S.; William H. Martin, F. S.; B. D. Longstreth, Treas.

Niagara Council, No. 25, was instituted May 30, 1873, with twenty-two charter members. The council now numbers forty-three members. The officers for 1881 are: James W. Booth, D. S. C.; James W. Booth, Sr., Ex. C.; William A. Felker, Jr., Ex. C.; J. F. Lentz, Jr., C.; Charles C. Davidson, V. C.; E. V. Staley, R. S.; William A. Lippy, F. S.; D. Sanders, F.; B. F. Arnold, Ind.; H. V. Houser, Ex.; J. W. McFarland, I. P.; Levi Hall, O. P.; Jacob Hughes, B. F. Arnold, C. C. Davidson, Trustees.

Friendship Council, No. 15, Junior Order, was organized December 17, 1877, with eleven charter members. It was a re-organization under a change of name, of a lodge existing for four years previous to it called Surprise Lodge, which was organized about 1872 or 1873. The first officers of Friendship Lodge were: J. B. Kuhns, C.; Arthur Dieter, V. C.; Charles Weikel, R. S.; Ed Dieter, A. R. S.; J. W. Ebd, Treas.; H. A. Silar, F. S. The lodge now has sixty-seven members. The following are the present officers: William Hawthorn, C.; William Smith, V. C.; J. O. Arnold, R. S.; H. A. Silar, F. S.; Charles S. Durst, Treas.

Miami Council, No. 7, Junior Order, was organized in Arnold's Building, No. 3 South Main street, October 18, 1872, with eleven charter members. The first officers were: D. P. Clark, C.; H. W. Lewis, V. C.; G. R. Wells; R. S.;

H. J. Buvinger, A. R. S.: C. W. Bridenbaugh, F. S.; B. T. Guion, Treas. The lodge now has a membership of seventy. The present officers are: E. J. Swerer, C.; Ion Hord, V. C.; W. Lutzenberger, R. S.; C. D. Kidd, Jr., A. R. S.; A. W. Hudson, F. S.; B. T. Guion, Treas.

OTHER ORDERS.

Howard Council, No. 161, Royal Arcanum, was organized in September, 1878, with nineteen charter members. The first officers were: S. Johnson, P. R.; O. M. Gottschall, R.; H. E. W. Campbell, V. R.; F. M. Hosier, Orator, T. B. Holmes, Sec.; G. R. Wells, Col.; S. L. La Rose, Treas.; James W. Anderton, Guide; W. F. Snyder, Sentry. The council now has a membership of seventy-three. The present officers (1881) are: A. Humphreys, R.; J. E. Viot, V. R.; William Watkins, P. R.; J. C. Reber, Orator; A. L. Shearer, Chap.; W. E. Crume, Guide; S. H. Hall, Warden; T. B. Holmes, Sec.; G. R. Wells, Collector; V. P. Van Horne, Treas.; S. L. La Rose, Sentry.

Dayton Lodge, No. 23, Knights of Honor, was instituted July 13, 1874, in Ladow & Winder's marble shop, North Main street, by Darius Wilson, M. D., the first Supreme Dictator of the Order, with eleven charter members. The following officers were elected and installed: W. H. Rouzer, P. D.; John H. Winder, D.; G. A. Walkup, V. D.; J. Hotsapillar, A. D.; Thomas W. Harries, R.; W. A. Marietta, F. R.; E. Jennings, Treas.; R. M. Allen, Guide; W. O. Groneweg, Guardian; W. L. Blocker, Sentinel. The first meetings were held in Ohio Block, and in the following November they took a joint lease on Sheets' Hall, on East Second street. On the 1st of October, 1880, they procured a lease on Clegg's Hall, East Third street, and made it one of the finest appointed halls in the city. It has been dedicated, and is known as Knights of Honor Hall. The lodge meets every Friday evening; has 145 members, and the following officers: A. B. Reeves, P. D.; C. F. Messner, D.; J. E. Dodd, V. D.; Henry S. Steffy, A. D.; W. A Marietta, R.: R. M. Allen, F. R.; C. R. Heckler, Treas.; L. Brussman, Guide; O. P. Wood, Guardian; Peter Aplin, Sentinel. In the seven years since its organization, they have lost but one member by death, and have paid into the Supreme Treasury, for the relief of families of deceased members, $6,647.20.

Franklin Grove, No. 2 (German), United Ancient Order of Druids, was organized July 10, 1849, with the following charter members: Philip Dhein, John Kissner, William Groneman. The first officers were: John Kissner, N. A.; Phillip Walz, V. A.; Frank Schieble, Sec; William Groneman, I. G., Franz Schieble and Phillip Walz. The Grove now has 133 members, and the following officers: Henry Hessler, N. A.; Henry Horn, V. A.; Charles Nagel, Sentinel; George Sauer, Treas.; Emil Tiete, I. S. G.

Eshcol Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order B'Nai B'Rith, was organized in Red Men's Hall (Ohio Block), April 2, 1864. Of the eighteen charter members only eight are now members, the rest having died or withdrawn from the lodge. The first officers were: Henry Kline, Pres.: Joseph Lebensburger, V. Pres.; Alexander Major, R. S.; Morris Wertheimer, F. S.; Jacob Ach, Treas.; Isaac Pollack, Monitor; David Meyer, A. M.; Abraham Ach, Warden. The lodge now numbers sixty-five members, and meets in Gorman's Building. It is a Jewish organization, but works in the English language. Connected with the order there is a plan of endowment known as the District Endowment, by which $1,000 is paid to the beneficiary on the death of the insured member. The present officers are: Leopold Baer, Pres.; Adolph Lessner, V. Pres.; Jonas Rosenthal, R. S. & F. S.; Leopold Rauh, Treas.; David Meyer, Monitor; Tobias Weinstein, Warden; Joseph Beatus, Guardian.

Blackfoot Tribe, No. 46, Improved Order Red Men, was organized with

ten members, on the 25th Sun, Worm Moon, G. S. D., 378, or in the common era, March 25, 1869. Adam Sachs was the first Sachem. The first Chiefs elected were: Charles Sagebath, Sachem; Peter Reinhard, Senior Sagamore; Fred Weis, Junior Sagamore; John Bettelon, Chief of Records; Ed Pope, Keeper of Wampum. The tribe now numbers 107 members, nine having died since the organization. The present Chiefs (1881) are: William Sonneman, Sachem; P. Weyrich, Sr. Sag.; Albert Euchenhofer, Jr. Sag.; Charles F. Tredten, K. of W.; Daniel Mentel, C. of R. The tribe is in good financial condition, having over $4,000 in the wampum belt.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hiberanians, was organized in Munday & Snyder's Hall, corner of First and St. Clair streets, June 25, 1878, with fifteen members. The first officers were: C. P. Sweetman, C. D.; John O'Connor, Pres.; E. J. Ryder, V. Pres.; William Fitzman, F. S.; R. W. Ryder, R. S.; James Daugherty, Treas. There are now 100 members. The present officers are: John O'Connor, C. D.; E. J. Burns, Pres.; R. W. Ryder, V. Pres.; J. P. Maddin, F. S.; John Sweetman, R. S.; James O'Neil, Treas.

The German Washington Beneficial Society was organized November 12, 1845. It meets in Druid's Hall, corner of Fifth and Commercial streets, and works in the German language. The present officers (1881) are: George W. Sherer, Pres.; William Kopf, V. Pres.; John Aman, 1st Sec.; Julius Miller, 2d Sec.; Frederick Hensel, Treas.; William Rechner, C. B.; C. Hock, M.

Dayton Typographical Union, No. 57, was organized at a meeting held April 18, 1862, at which the following officers were elected: E. Lindlsey, Pres.; Joe Schnebly, V. Pres.; Thomas Shain, Treas.; S. J. Rigler, R. S.; R. G. Clark, F. S.; G. W. Matthews, C. S. During the rebellion, the meetings were so slimly attended as seldom to have a quorum, and on December 25, 1862, was the last recorded meeting until May 26, 1866, when the Union was re-organized, and has since had uninterrupted existence as a body. The "National" Typographical Union having changed its name to "International," a new charter was issued for Dayton Typographical Union, No. 57, dated January 24, 1872, to the following charter members, who were at the time its officers: W. R. Eckley, P. C. Fairchild, E. J. Farrell, W. I. Mather, William O. Hoover, J. R. Hamilton, John Buchner.

The Union has been valuable to its members in maintaining a fair and uniform scale of prices in the better printing establishments of the city; and has protected employers against incompetent workmen by making a four years' service as apprentice a condition of membership. At present (1881) the membership is forty-two.

The present officers are: L. C. Peacock, Pres.; R. P. Frampton, V. Pres.; Edwin Shivel, R. & C. S.; S. T. Maloney, F. S.; W. O. Groneweg, Treas.; J. P. Carson, S. at A.; H. Carr, John Sexton, W. S. Nixon, Executive Committee; time of meeting, last Saturday in each month.

CHAPTER XI.

FIRE PROTECTION—WATER WORKS—BOARD OF HEALTH—POLICE—WORK HOUSE—CITY PRISON—INSURANCE—STREET RAILWAYS—DAYTON GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY—TELEGRAPHS.

FIRE PROTECTION.

IN the early history of the city, fires were fought with whatever means were suggested at the time of need. Often the flames were stayed by tearing down either the burning building or the houses adjoining it. The male portion of the village, and sometimes the female portion, promptly responded to an alarm of fire, each person carrying one or more buckets, in which water was passed along a line, formed from some convenient water supply, and thrown on the burning building. There was but little loss by fire in the village previous to the burning of the house and shop of George C Davis on February 6, 1815, and no arrangements for protection from fire, other than those mentioned above, were made until after the burning of the Cooper Mills on the old race, on the north side of Water street, just east of Mill street. This fire occurred on June 20, 1820, and in addition to the grist-mill, fulling-mill and machinery, consumed 4,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 pounds of wool. It was a large fire, and brought before the people the necessity for more efficient means of protection from the destructive element. Steps were soon taken looking to the organization of a fire company. Ladders were provided by the Town Council, that were to be kept hanging in the market house on Second street, ready for use at any time; and, by ordinance of the Council, every householder was required to procure two "leathern buckets," with his name painted thereon, to be kept in a convenient place, readily accessible to any one when an alarm of fire was given. These fire buckets and the ladders at the market house then constituted the total apparatus of the first fire department of the village. At the time of the burning of George Grove's hat store and J. M. Hollis' jewelry store, November 11, 1824, the ladders had been misplaced, and the flames were so fierce that the "bucket brigade" could render but little aid. After this, Council determined to buy a hand engine, and accordingly, in the spring following, placed $226 in the hands of a Dayton merchant who was going East, with which to buy an engine in Philadelphia. The engine was purchased, but did not reach Dayton until a year afterward, when a company to operate it was organized. This company was organized as the Dayton Fire Engine Company, at the court house, on Saturday, March 10, 1827, at which time the following officers were elected: George C. Davis, Captain, S. B. Cleveland, First Engineer; S. Johnson, Second Engineer; Samuel F. Bacon, Third Engineer. The engine was fed by a bucket line, while the water was thrown out by turning a crank at the side of the engine.

A hook and ladder company was also organized at the same time, and the following officers elected: Joseph Hollingsworth, Captain; Thomas Morrison, First Director; Oliver Van Tuyl, Second Director; James Irwin, Third Director. The hooks and ladders were kept in the market house, where, at a time of alarm, the members of the company would rally, take the hooks and ladders on their shoulders, and carry them to the fire.

In the winter of 1827–28, Council paid $112 50 for eighty-eight leather buckets, one-half to be kept on the engine and the rest distributed among the members of the company, to be kept at their homes, at all times ready for use. These buckets were kept by the citizens for twenty years, inspected in April of each

year by the Fire Wardens, of whom the first were James Steele, Abraham Darst, Dr. Job Haines, Alexander Grimes and Matthew Patton. They were appointed by Council in March, 1827, as the First Board of Fire Wardens, with John W. Van Cleve as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The engine house was a small frame, built on the county lot on the west side of Main street, just south of the first alley north of the court house. It was afterward moved around on Third street, in the rear of the court house, and soon after it was taken away to give place to the two-story brick engine house which was built in 1833.

At the burning of an unoccupied frame house at the upper end of Main street, on the night of September 10, 1833, Charles R. Greene, one of the Fire Wardens, ordered Matthew Thompson, a bystander, into the "line" passing water to the engine, and on his refusal, Greene struck him on the head with a piece of board. At the Squire's office next day, Thompson struck Greene with a club, from the effects of which he shortly afterward died.

In 1833, fire cisterns were built at points where they could be filled by wells near by. In November of the same year, the "Safety," a hand engine with suction hose and gallery brakes, was bought of Chase & Seymour, Cincinnati, for $1,250; five hundred feet of hose were purchased at the same time. Soon afterward the "Safety Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1" was organized, and a brick engine house built for them on the east side of Ludlow street, half way between Second street and the first alley south. The first officers of the company were James Perrine, Foreman; Valentine Winters, Assistant Foreman; J. D. Loomis, Secretary; T. R. Clark, Treasurer; Thomas Brown, Leader of Hose Detachment; Henry Diehl, Assistant Leader; William P. Huffman, Jacob Wilt, Peter Baer, Henry Buchler and Abraham Overleas, Directors.

These companies were followed by the "Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company," the "Enterprise Fire Engine and Hose Company," and other volunteer companies, in whose hands the safety of the city reposed until the organization of the paid fire department.

In April, 1836, an ordinance was passed giving 50 cents to each church sexton for ringing an alarm of fire.

The fire at the *Journal* building, on the west side of Main just south of Third street, in July, 1863, was the last large fire fought by the volunteer companies with hand-engines. Owing to the manifest inefficiency of the department as exhibited at that fire, it was decided to establish a paid fire department in the city. Accordingly, in the latter part of 1863, steam fire-engines were purchased, and the Dayton Fire Department organized, with William Patton, Chief, one Assistant Chief, and fifteen regular firemen. Since then, the following gentlemen have served as chiefs of the department: William Gill, John Chambers, George Vail, Anthony Stevens, John H. Winder, James Lewis and D. C. Larkin, the latter being the present incumbent. The department now consists of the following companies: Central Engine Company No. 1, whose house is on East Fifth street, opposite Brown; it is the office of the Assistant Chief, who is also Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. This company is composed of six men, and is equipped with a chemical engine, two horses, swinging harness and other necessary appurtenances. Hose Company No. 1, located at the same house, and is equipped with one horse, one reel, swinging harness and 1,500 feet of rubber hose.

Eastern Hose Reel Company No. 2 is composed of three men, and located on the west side of Webster street between Second and Third. The company has charge of the following property: One horse, swinging harness, and 1,500 feet of hose, 500 rubber.

Western Engine Company No. 2 is composed of eight men and located on the south side of Fifth street, west of Wilkinson. The equipments consist of a two-horse hook and ladder truck containing ten ladders, two horses and swinging harness. Engine Company No. 3 is in this house, and has charge of Engines Nos. 1

and 2, and Engine No. 3 stationed at Hope Hose House on east Third street, also two horses and swinging harness. Hose Reel Company No. 3, located at this house, has charge of one hose reel, one horse, swinging harness and 1,600 feet of hose. This building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $10,000. The second story is divided into a chief's office, sleeping apartments, bath-room, supply-room, work-room, etc. It is handsomely furnished throughout—largely by private donation. About all the work of the department is done at this house by the men.

Main Street Hose Company No. 4 is located on the northeast corner of Main and Water streets, and consists of three men, with one horse, one reel, swinging harness and 1,500 feet of hose.

Miami Hose Company No. 5 consists of three men, and is located at the corner of Fifth and Baxter streets, West Dayton. They have one horse, swinging harness, one hose reel, 1,600 feet of hose and Hook and Ladder Truck No. 2.

Hope Hose Reel Company No. 6 consists of three men, located on East Third street, between Terry and Morrison streets. They have one horse, swinging harness, one hose reel and 1,500 feet of hose.

The total cost of the department to the city in 1881 was $27,641.79. The total value of the property owned is $81,350.47.

The department is operated by the Gamewell's Fire Alarm Telegraph, for which a circuit of thirty miles of wire are now in use. The following is a list of the signal boxes with their location and number; 4, Eastern Engine House; 5, Central Engine House; 6, Western Engine House; 7, Hope Hose House, No. 6; 8, Ludlow and Second streets; 1–2, St. Clair and Kenton streets; 1–3, Jefferson and Third streets; 1–4, Greer & King's foundry; 1–5, Main Street Hose House; 1–6, First and Foundry streets; 2–1, Keowee and Water streets; 2–3, Valley street, North Dayton; 2–4, Lowell and Second streets; 2–5, Montgomery and Third streets; 2–6, Third street and Linden avenue; 2–7, Fifth and Allen streets; 3–1, Wayne and Oak streets; 3–2, Wayne and Richard streets; 3–4, Fifth and Plum streets; 3–5, High and McLain streets; 3–6, Xenia avenue and High street; 3–7, Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum; 3–8, Xenia avenue and Allen street; 4–1, Hickory and Brown streets; 4–2, Brown and Jones streets; 4–3, Jefferson and Chestnut streets; 4–5, Main and Stout streets; 5–1, Third and Clegg streets; 5–2, Fifth and Main streets; 5–3, Germantown and Cincinnati streets; 5–4, Franklin and Ludlow streets; 5–6, Ludlow and Bayard streets; 6–1, First and Bridge streets; 6–2, Third and William streets; 6–3, Third and Barnett streets; 6–4, Miami Hose House, No. 5; 7–1, Main and McPherson streets; 7–2, Riverside and Salem avenues; 7–3, Dayton View Hydraulic; 7–4, Main and Rung streets.

WATER WORKS.

An ordinance was passed by the City Council in March, 1869, to submit to the people the question whether or not the city should build water-works and issue bonds to the amount of $200,000 for that purpose. This was voted upon at the annual election of municipal officers held on April 5, of that year, and resulted in a majority of 833 votes in favor of the construction of the works by the city. Accordingly, bids were advertised for, estimates made, and on the 29th of October, the committee entered into a contract with Anderson & Kemp, of Dayton, for the construction of an engine house at a cost of $8,217.

On the 7th of January, 1870, the board of water-works trustees was established by ordinance, and the salary of the trustees fixed at $200 per annum. This day also marked the arrival of the first machinery for the works. It consisted of two of Holly's Patent Elliptical Rotary Pumps, which had a maximum capacity for pumping 2,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. The other machinery, consisting of a gang pump with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, condensing engine of 200-horse-power and a rotary engine of 100-horse-power, was soon afterward received and the whole set up. Two wells, each twenty-five feet in diameter, were sunk September 24, on a lot corner of

Yours Very Truly

W. C. Eversole

DAYTON.

High and Beacon streets, which was bought for the purpose, and on the 16th of March, 1870, the works being completed, the machinery was put in motion and the pipes filled for the first time. Ten days later the official test of the works was made, and resulted most satisfactorily to all concerned.

The total cost of construction of the works was $230,083.14, including the cost of engine-house, wells, etc.

The board of water-works organized April 13, 1870, by electing Samuel Marshall, President; A. J. Heller, Secretary; H. G. Marshall, Assistant Secretary and Collector; George McCain, Superintendent; Ezra Thomas, Assistant Superintendent; E. J. Howard, Engineer; Henry Farnham, Assistant Engineer. Their first report for the period ending December 31, 1870, shows the gross receipts to have been $3,168.66, and the running expenses $10,325.85. In the same period, 92,520,560 gallons of water were delivered into the pipes and 6,948 bushels of coal consumed in the delivery. From the same report the following account of the water supply is taken: "With great pleasure we have often noticed that Providence has been pleased to give the people that inhabit this portion of the Miami Valley, pure water in great abundance."

"It was not to be wondered at that the site at the corner of High and Bacon streets was first selected for the location of the pumping works. It is well for the city that water was not obtained there in seemingly great abundance to have established the belief of being sufficient for supplying the works. Past experience confirms the belief that the change of location to the south bank of Mad River was a wise plan. Here it was hoped that an ample supply could be obtained by filteration. But in the fall of 1871, when the consumption had increased nearly twofold, the prospects were less promising.

"A long trench was made in the vicinity to serve as a kind of storage reservoir, and connected to the well by an arched conduit. Observations showed that the water pumped at the close of 1872 was fully the maximum capacity of the well, and no reserve in store for any sudden emergency in the event of fire. Recognizing the vital importance of pure water, the City Council was petitioned for an appropriation May 30, 1873, to enable the board to take the future additional supply of water from Mad River.

"On the 9th of June, 1873, Council authorized the Trustees of the Water Works, in connection with the Standing Committee of the City Council, to connect the Water Works well with Mad River, so controlling said connection by gates and filters as to exclude all impurities.

The general plan adopted by the board embraces an open space dug through the levee bank to the river, of about twenty feet in width, ninety feet in length, and an average depth of thirty feet. All the earth had to be removed on carts to a distance perhaps of two to three hundred feet, and replaced in like manner.

"Three twenty-inch lines of cast iron pipes were laid through to the river. The river end of the pipes are supported by a revetment of masonry fifteen feet high, and fifty feet in length. Bowlders of various sizes, in great quantities, are placed against the wall of masonry to within four feet of its height. Here the water will be strained before its admission. Inside the levee these supply pipes are also supported by a revetment of masonry, from which they project some three feet, with valves for controlling the water attached. The gate chamber is arranged to command delivery of water from the river into a conduit nine feet in height, and eight feet in width, extending parallel with the levee 107 feet eight inches, and passing the supply well built in 1871, distant eighteen feet, turning southward on the west side, and parallel with the old supply well sixty-one feet and six inches to its terminus. A wing branches from the main conduit nine feet three inches east of the well, and

runs parallel with it ninety feet, which completes the surrounding of the well. The entire length of the conduit is 259 feet, walled up and arched over with stone, the floor in the gate-chamber being laid with stone extending into the conduit about ten feet. There are four ventilators to the conduit at suitable distances.

"The entire work was completed on the 20th day of September, being eighty-seven days from the commencement to its termination, at a cost of $9,240.12."

In 1874, a new engine and direct-acting pump, of the improved Holly patent, with a capacity of $4,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours was added, at an additional cost of $32,927.19.

The following statement shows the entire receipts and disbursements from the commencement of the Water Works, in 1870, to December 31, 1881:

RECEIPTS.

Received from sale of bonds, taxation and temporary loans from 1870 to December 31, 1881, $570,771.77; received from water rent, sale of materials and excavating service trenches from 1870 to December 31, 1880, $196,263.84; received from water rent, sale of materials and excavating service trenches from December 31, 1880, to December 31, 1881, $26,233.98; total receipts—1870 to December 31, 1881, $793,259.59.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended on account of construction to April 13, 1870, by first Committee on Water Works appointed by Council, $216,289.60; appropriated by and paid to Council in 1875, on construction account, $13,793.54; appropriated by and paid to Council in 1875 to pay interest, $12,000; expended by the Trustees for extension and maintenance (including temporary loans made in 1870, 1872, 1873 and 1874) from 1870 to December 31, 1880, $475,834.66; expended by Trustees from December 31, 1880, to December 31, 1881, $26,826.23; expended by Trustees from December 31, 1880, to December 31, 1881 (from Water Works Improvement Fund), $41,975.67; total disbursements—1870 to December 31, 1881, $786,719.70; balance in treasury January 1, 1882, $6,539.89; total, $793,259.59.

Cost of construction and maintenance of water works to date (December 31, 1881), exclusive of interest on bonds, same being paid by Council from the general expense fund:

Expended by Council, $230,083.14; expended by Trustees (exclusive of temporary loans paid), $539,368.93; expended by Trustees from funds advanced by property owners for street extensions, $722.69; total expenditures to December 31, 1881, $770,174.76; total cash income of works, $222,487.82; amount charged to accounts of parties for water rent to offset advancement made for street extension, $70.87; total, $222,558.69; net cost to December 31, 1881, $547,616.07.

The following table shows the amount of water rents received each year since commencement of the water works:

YEAR.	Regular Water Rent Assessments.	Street Sprinkling with Carts.	Building Purposes, etc.	Total
1870	$2932 60	$224 56	$11 50	$3168 66
1871	9059 70	121 01	480 14	9660 85
1872	12034 15	264 95	318 59	12617 69
1873	16797 87	612 49	406 03	17816 39
1874	18198 14	1329 42	337 33	19864 89
1875	18526 24	2042 97	156 29	20725 50
1876	16811 88	2390 02	188 12	19290 02
1877	17355 29	2056 73	71 06	19483 08
1878	16313 11	2032 75	74 03	18419 89
1879	16873 64	1670 34	95 21	18639 19
1880	17106 58	1102 80	67 61	18276 99
1881	19571 43	1435 14	301 76	21308 33
Totals	$181580 63	$15183 18	$2507 67	$199271 48

The following shows the number of service connections of different sizes made to December 31, 1881:

1870, 462; 1871, 231; 1872, 129; 1873, 44; 1874, 111; 1875, 44; 1876, 32; 1877, 42; 1878, 42; 1879, 32; 1880, 42; 1881, 72; total, 1,282.

The total bonded debt of the city on account of water works is $555,000, of which $505,000 is payable May, 1885, with seven and eight per cent interest, and $50,000 (bonds issued August, 1880), with six per cent interest due in 1895.

The following is the Civil Organization of the Water Works from their commencement to December 31, 1881:

COMMITTEE ON CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS.

George Lehman, Chairman; Alexander Gebhart and George Niebert. From September 19, 1869, to April 4, 1870.

ENGINEERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Wm. C. Weir, of New York, Consulting Engineer. From May 21, 1869, to April 4, 1870. John Wiggim, Superintendent on Construction of Wells, Conduits, etc. P. Leonhard, William Trebein, George W. Hatfield and Michael Gill, Superintendents of Pipe Laying. From October 8, 1869, to April 4, 1870.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.

NAME.	Date when Elected.	Date of Expiration of Term.	Duration in Office.
Samuel Marshall	April 4, 1870	April 7, 1873	Three years.
John Temple	April 4, 1870	April 5, 1875	Five years.
John H. Balsley	April 4, 1870	April 3, 1871	One year.
Jesse Demint	April 3, 1871	April 6, 1874	Three years.
Jonathan Kenney	April 7, 1873	April 3, 1876	Three years.
Josiah E. Boyer	April 6, 1874	April 5, 1880	Six years.
Milton Bennet	April 5, 1875	April 4, 1881	Six years.
George J. Roberts	April 3, 1876	April 7, 1879	Three years.
Thomas B. Hannah	April 7, 1879	April 3, 1882	Three years.
John W. Butt	April 5, 1880	April 2, 1883	Three years.
Luther Peters	April 4, 1881	April 1, 1884	Three years.

OFFICERS.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Expiration of Term.
A. J. Hiller	Secretary	April 13, 1870	March 24, 1879
George McCain	Superintendent	April 13, 1870	April 14, 1872
E. I. Howard	Engineer	April 13, 1870	March 1, 1875
Henry Farnham	Assistant Engineer	April 13, 1870	February 13, 1871
Ezra Thomas	Assistant Superintendent	April 13, 1870	April 14, 1871
Frank Iten	Pipeman	May 6, 1870	April 22, 1875
H. G. Marshall	Assistant Secretary	October 1, 1870	April 13, 1873
G. S. Johnson	Assistant Engineer	February 13, 1871	April 26, 1873
George W. Knecht	Assistant Secretary	April 19, 1873	April 1, 1874
Martin L. Weaver	Assistant Engineer	April 26, 1873	March 1, 1875
Z. Getzendanner	Assistant Engineer	July 19, 1873	January 13, 1875
William A. Kenney	Assistant Secretary	April 8, 1874	May 1, 1881
William H. Dill	Assistant Engineer	February 8, 1875	May 1, 1881
Martin L. Weaver	Engineer	March 1, 1875	
James Porter	Assistant Engineer	March 14, 1875	May 7, 1879
Peter Lauer	Pipeman	May 1, 1875	April 16, 1877
Frank Snowden	Pipeman	April 16, 1877	June 1, 1879
William Guinandt	Assistant Pipeman	May 1, 1879	May 1, 1881
David B. Wilcox	Secretary	May 1, 1879	May 1, 1881
Frank Sachs	Pipeman	June 1, 1879	May 1, 1881
H. Vonderheide	Assistant Engineer	July 7, 1879	May 1, 1881
Charles W. Snyder	Secretary	May 1, 1881	
A. Wiley Decker	Assistant Secretary	May 1, 1881	
Moses S. Crowell	Assistant Engineer	May 1, 1881	August 9, 1881
E. E. Euchenhofer	Assistant Engineer	May 1, 1881	
Alexander Richmond	Supt. Street Department	May 1, 1881	
B. F. Shellhouse	Assistant Engineer	August 9, 1881	

During the year ending December 31, 1881, 4,264 feet of 20-inch main, 1,012 of 12-inch main and 1,612 feet of 10-inch main were laid, and machinery with a pumping capacity of 8,000,000 gallons per day was purchased at a cost of $55,391.45. There were 499,069,770 gallons of water pumped and distributed, being an increase of 111,572,040 gallons over the year previous, and yielding a revenue of $21,379.20. There were also 72 new service connections made, showing a marked increase in the demand for water. There are now laid in the city 34 miles of pipe of different sizes, and 296 fire plugs distributed throughout the city.

The officers and employes of the water works, January 1, 1882, are: Trustees, Thomas B. Hannah President (term expires 1882); John W. Butt (term expires 1883); Luther Peters (term expires 1884). Office Department, Charles W. Snyder, Secretary; A. Wiley Decker, Assistant Secretary. Pumping House Department, M. L. Weaver, Chief Engineer; Edward Euchenhofer, Assistant Engineer; B. F. Shellhouse, Assistant Engineer; Charles B. Fair, Fireman; John B. Woods, Fireman; G. W. Clark, Wiper; John Buckner, Laborer. Street Department, Alexander Richmond, Superintendent Street Department; Peter Lauer, Acting Assistant Superintendent Street Department.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

This board was established in Dayton on June 3, 1867, under an act of the Legislature, passed on the 29th of March, 1867, and entitled "An Act to create a board of health in any city, and to prevent the spread of diseases therein."

Its duties and powers are described to be such as are necessary to secure the city and its inhabitants from the evils of contagious, malignant and infectious diseases.

It is composed of the Mayor of the city, who is ex officio President of the board, and six members, appointed by Council. They appoint a Clerk and a city Health Officer. The board as first created consisted of T. D. Mitchell, Mayor, President, W. W. Lane and B. F. Wait, appointed for one year, L. Patterson, and J. W. Dietrich, appointed for two years, and C. Parker, and J. W. Butt, appointed for three years, Thomas L. Neal, Health Officer, and J. A. Marley, Clerk. The officers of the board keep a record of all deaths, from whatever cause, and of the births in the city, cause all premises to be regularly visited, and those considered unhealthy to be reported, and take every means to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

A meat inspector is appointed by them, whose duty it is to see that no tainted or unhealthy meat is sold or offered for sale by dealers, and who is required to make an annual report of his doings to the board. In the first report of the board, for the term ending March 1, 1868, 329 deaths and 440 births were reported, and 63 nuisances reported as abated; 1869, 556 deaths, 721 births; 1870, 615 deaths, 595 births; 1871, 596 deaths, 589 births; 1872, 636 deaths, 328 births; 1873, 816 deaths, 175 births; 1874, 694 deaths, 815 births; 1875, 637 deaths, 971 births; 1876, 653 deaths, 940 births; 1877, 514 deaths, 977 births; 1878, 423 deaths, 927 births; 1879, 622 deaths, 899 births; 1880, 539 deaths, 1045 births; 1881, 622 deaths, 1133 births; 1882, 750 deaths, 1110 births.

The present officers of the board are Hon. F. M. Hosier, Mayor and ex-officio President, Dr. H. S. Jewett, B. F. Wait, Dr. R. Brundrett, Dr. J. K. Webster, C. Parker, Alfred Pruder, Dr. Thomas L. Neal, Health Officers; Dr. E. B. Davis Clerk; John W. Craven and John McCutcheon, Sanitary Police.

POLICE.

Previous to the incorportion of the town of Dayton, in 1805, the peace of the then hamlet was kept by the Constables of the township. After the incorportion of the town, on the 12th of February, 1805, a Marshal was duly elected, and with him the violators of the law had to deal until about thirteen years thereafter, when a Deputy Marshal was appointed. This form of

peace conservators continued until December, 1835, when the Marshal was authorized to appoint one or more patrolmen to serve as night watchmen—an ordinance for the appointment having been passed two years previous. In April, 1837, two night watchmen were appointed in each ward. In 1841, March 27, an act was passed by the General Assembly establishing the city of Dayton, and merging the township into the corporation. At this time, or rather in the latter part of the same year, an ordinance was passed providing for the election of two City Constables, in addition to the City Marshal. In 1853, the force was increased to six men in addition to the Marshal and Constables. In this state the force continued until 1866, when it was increased to nine men, of whom one was to be Captain. February, 1867, provision was made for the appointment of special policemen, not exceeding five to each ward. In May, 1868, the Metropolitan force was organized with the City Marshal as Chief, Second Lieutenant, and twenty regulars. This arrangement lasted but about nine months, when it was abandoned, and the old form was adopted and continued for four or five years, or until 1873, when the Metropolitan was again established, with a Chief, First and Second Lieutenants, three roundsmen, three turnkeys and twenty-six patrolmen—a total force of thirty-eight men. This was reduced to twenty-eight men in 1876, but shortly afterward increased to the present number of thirty-five men in all. The first Chief was Tom Stewart. He was succeeded by William H. Morton, and he by the present incumbent, Amos Clark. The sum of $26,400 is annually appropriated by the city for the maintenance of the police. In connection with the police force mention might be made of the station houses and workhouse.

THE WORK HOUSE.

This house was established by the city in connection with the County Commissioners in 1875, the "old jail" being appropriated for the purpose. It is on the corner of Sixth and Main streets. It is a massive brick building containing two tiers of sells capable of holding sixty or seventy men, and the whole surrounded by the tall stone wall inclosing the grounds.

The men are brought here from the station houses and jail, and are compelled to break stone for the streets while serving out their time. If any women are held there, they are put to work washing, ironing, etc. The house is in charge of John Wiggim.

CITY PRISON.

The first city prison on record is one in the south end of the old Deluge engine house. It was originated in December, 1858, by the City Council. In its stead the city now has two station houses. One on Sixth street east of the canal, capable of accommodating about twelve inmates, and the other on West Third street, which is somewhat smaller. It is at these places that the turnkeys are employed.

INSURANCE.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

The original charter of this company was granted by the Legislature in the spring of 1835, limited to twenty years. Early in June of that year, the stockholders met and elected the following gentlemen as directors, viz.: S. T. Harker, A. Grimes, John Rench, Thomas Barrett, David Stevenson, D. Z. Pierce, James Perrine, Valentine Winters, Ziba Crawford, Peter Baer, David Davis and R. P. Brown. These directors met June 5, 1835, and organized by chosing P. Baer, President *pro tem.*, and D. Z. Pierce, Secretary *pro tem.* On the 11th of the month another meeting was held, when David Stone was regu-

larly elected President and Henry A. Pierson, Secretary. The company's advertisement first appears in the Dayton *Journal*, under date of July 7, 1835, with the last-mentioned officers. The certificate of incorporation of the present company dates from 1856. The capital stock paid up is $250,000. The officers for 1882 are: S. Craighead, President; J. S. Miles, Secretary; W. Worman, Assistant Secretary; V. Winters, Treasurer. The following figures will show the present condition of the company:

Aggregate amounts of available assets	$424,009 00
Total liabilities except capital and net surplus	100,357 00
Paid capital	250,000 00
Net surplus	52,339 00
Income during past year	179,531 00
Expenditures during past year	151,270 00
Net amount of risks in force January 1, 1882	16,886,233 00
Losses since 1856 to January 1, 1882	614,591 33
Premiums received in same period	1,595,689 89

The building owned and occupied by the company, located at the southwest corner of Wayne and Second streets, is a beautiful structure, the outer walls of which are of the famous Zanesville pressed brick, the tiling used having also been obtained at that place. The architects were Messrs. Peters and Burns, of Dayton. The building is 125 feet in depth, fronting on Main street, by forty-nine and one-half in width; is four stories, a basement and a mansard-roof in height, and is one of the most elegant structures in the city. A beautiful tower rises over the front. The interior is tastefully finished and decorated, and numerous fine offices have been fitted up, that of the company occupying the first floor, with the main entrance at the northeast corner. The foundation was laid late in the fall of 1880, and in November, 1881, the company took possession of its new quarters. The value of the building and the ground on which it stands is placed at $80,000.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized January 17, 1840, with the following officers. William J. McKinney, President, and E. J. Forsyth, Secretary. The company commenced doing business in the Secretary's office, located at the southwest corner of Main and Fifth streets. The aggregate amount of available assets of the company is $300,000. The present officers are Daniel Keifer, President, and Charles D. Iddings, Secretary. The office is now at No. 32 North Main street.

THE DAYTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized February 2, 1851. It is one of the oldest joint-stock companies in the State, and operates under a special charter granted March 5, 1851. The incorporators of the company were Daniel Beckel, Joseph Clegg, William Dickey, R. Green, W. S. Westerman, R. Chambers and John Harries. The first officers were: Daniel Beckel, President, and J. L. Dodds, Secretary. In 1854, James R. Young was made Secretary *pro tem.*, and in 1855, was elected permanent Secretary, which position he filled until 1880, when he resigned. In 1870, the company bought out the Union Insurance Company, re-insured their risks, and succeeded to the business of that company. The capital stock of the Dayton Company is $100,000. The present officers are: Hon. D. A. Haynes, President, and J. Harrison Hall, Secretary. The office of the company was first located on Third street, between Main and Jefferson; it was afterward moved to the Beckel House Block for a short time, and then to its present rooms, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

THE MIAMI VALLEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized in April, 1863, and commenced doing business in the month following. The first officers were: Jonathan Harshman, President; W. R. S. Ayres, Secretary; D. C. Rench, Treasurer. The office was opened at No. 27 North Main street, after which it was changed to No. 25 North Main Street. The paid-up capital stock of the company is $100,000. The present officers are: A. Gebhart, President, and W. R. S. Ayers, Secretary. The following figures will show the condition of the company at the last annual report for the year ending December 31, 1880:

Aggregate amount of available assets	$180,883 13
Total liabilities except capital and net surplus	26,271 00
Paid up capital	100,000 00
Net surplus	54,612 18
Total amount of premiums received since the organization of the company	544,780 34
Total losses paid, same time	157,483 43
Cash dividends paid, same time	113,500 00

THE TEUTONIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized and incorporated in February, 1865, and commenced doing business on the 1st of March following, with a capital of $100,000, of which $20,000 was paid in cash, and $80,000 in stock notes. The first officers were: John Hanitch, President; J. V. Nauerth, Vice President: Henry Miller, Treasurer, and John Stoppleman, Secretary. The cash capital of the company is now $100,000, and the cash assets over $305,000. In January, 1872, the company bought out and assumed the risks of the German Insurance Company of Dayton, which had then been in existence since the year 1867. In the same year the company paid up, in cash, its full capital. The present officers of the company are: Jacob Decker, President; J. B. Finke, Vice President; J. Linxweiler, Jr., Secretary; C. Schenk, Treasurer.

The total amount of premiums received by the company from its organization to December 31, 1880, was	$630,559 78
Total losses paid, same time	139,091 78
Cash Dividends paid, same time	141,250 00
Dividends paid in stock, same time	20,000 00

THE OHIO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized in February, 1865, with an authorized capital of $150,000, of which sum the Directors allowed only $100,000 to be subscribed for. Afterward, at the urgent request of other friends of the organization, the subscribed capital was increased to 107,500 (leaving the sum of $42,500 of the authorized capital unsold), upon which the stockholders paid the sum of $4 per share, making the paid-up, or cash capital, $21,500. With this sum, after deducting the expense of office furniture, safe and supplies, the company commenced issuing policies March 27, 1865, with the following officers: William Dickey, President; Jonathan Kenney, Vice President; W. H. Gillespie, Secretary. Directors—William Dickey, G. A. Grove, P. T. Dickey, H. M. Turner, Joseph M. Turner, John Wiggim, Jonathan Kenney, Abraham Cahill and C. L. Vallandigham.

William Dickey served as President from the organization until January, 1880, when failing health compelled him to resign. The capital was increased to $200,000 in May, 1880. The present officers are: President, J. A. Walters; Vice President, H. C. Graves; Secretary, W. H. Gillespie; Assistant Secretary, Harry Gillespie; Directors, J. A. Walters, Jonathan Kenney, George A. Grove, H. C. Graves, G. B. Harmon, S. M. Sullivan, Dr. J. C. Reeve. From the organization of the company to December 31, 1880, they received

$724,478 in premiums, and paid losses amounting to $248,528.25. Cash dividends, amounting to $105,250, were paid in the same time, and $86,000 in stock premiums.

THE COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated and commenced doing business in February, 1867, with a capital stock (which is now paid up) of $100,000. The first officers were: D. E. Mead, President, and D. W. Iddings, Secretary. The office was first located at No. 32 North Main street; then, in the fall of 1871, at No. 8 North Main, and now in the Firemen's building, corner Main and Second streets. The present officers are: D. E. Mead, President, and O. J. Gunckel, Secretary. The following is a statement of the company for the period ending December 31, 1880:

Available assets	$232,031 73
Liabilities	72,233 26
Net surplus	59,798 47
Premiums received since organization	608,281 86
Losses paid, same time	275,631 57
Cash dividends declared, same time	114,200 00

The business of the company is almost entirely confined to the State of Ohio.

THE SOUTHERN OHIO MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

This association, as its name implies, is a Mutual Benefit Association, paying policies of deceased members by making assessments on the living. It was organized under the laws of the State on the 22d of December, 1879, with the following officers: S. B. Smith, President; W. Huffman, Vice President; William Sanders, Treasurer; C. L. Geiger, Secretary; Nicholas Metz, General Agent, and G. H. Geiger, Medical Director. The present officers are the same except B. E. Hauser, Vice President, and John Kennedy, Treasurer.

THE COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized January 1, 1882, with a cash capital of $150,000, and cash surplus of $50,000, and no liabilities. It confines its business entirely to Ohio. The officers since its organization are, E. M. Thresher, President; O. J. Gunckel, Secretary; C. L. Seeley and W. H. Fuller, Special Agents, and E. M. Thresher, George W. Kneisly, James Linden, R. C. Schenck, Jr., Eugene J. Barney, Albert Thresher, Samuel W. Davies, D. L. Rike, Charles F. Gunckel, Directors. The company occupy rooms on the northeast corner of Main and Second.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The Dayton system of street railways comprises four routes each, controlled and operated by a distinct joint-stock company.

The first is called the Third Street Route, running the whole length of Third street, a distance of three and three-fourths miles. It was built in 1869–70, and has since been in successful operation. The following-named gentlemen are the officers of the company, they having held their several positions since the organization of the company: W. P. Huffman, President; H. H. Williams, Vice President; J. W. Stoddard, Secretary; George W. Rogers, Treasurer, and J. A. Kreidler, Superintendent.

The second, or Dayton View Route, was built in 1874, by a stock company, but, proving a failure, it was sold in 1876, to the present company, which consists of Messrs. Clegg, Perrine, Stout and Wood. It is three and one-half miles long and cost $45,000 per mile. It runs from Dayton View to Main street; thence to Fifth; thence to Brown; thence to Warren, and out Warren to Oakwood. The only officers of the company are C. B. Clegg, Pres-

ident, and A. C. Sayer, Superintendent. They employ eleven men, thirty horses, and thirteen cars.

The Water Works and Asylum Route runs from the Water Works to Jefferson street; thence to Fifth; thence to Wayne, and on Wayne to the Lunatic Asylum. It was built in the latter part of 1871, by a company whose capital stock was $100,000. The first officers were, Samuel D. Edgar, President; Thomas Shaffer, Secretary; George W. Short, Treasurer. The present officers are, George W. Short, President; M. Ohmer, Vice President; Eugene Wuichet, Secretary and Treasurer. The cost of construction was $44,000 per mile. The company employs thirteen men and have twenty-eight horses and twelve cars.

The Fifth Street Route extends along the full length of Fifth street, and is three and one-quarter miles long. It was completed October 24, 1881, when the first cars were run. It is owned by a stock company, incorporated August 16, 1881, with $200,000 capital stock. The first officers were: A. A. Thomas, President; D. B. Corwin, Secretary and Treasurer. They employ twenty men, and have fifty-five horses and fifteen cars. The present officers are, A. A. Thomas, President; D. B. Corwin, Secretary; R. I. Cummin, Treasurer; M. H. Rawson, Superintendent.

DAYTON GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated by an act passed February 4, 1848, the incorporators being: J. D. Phillips, Valentine Winters, Robert W. Steele, Daniel W. Wheelock, Daniel Beckel, Israel F. Howells, Jacob W. Griswold, John Mills, David Winters, J. D. Loomis, David Stout and Peter Voorhees. The capital stock was not to exceed $50,000, but the work was begun on a smaller capital and under many discouragements and difficulties, the works were erected and about one mile of gas main laid before December 15, 1848. Every effort was made to have the gas ready for use by January 1, 1849, but the giving away of the large cistern of the works prevented the company from accomplishing their object. After repeated discouragements, the apparatus was at last brought into complete working order, and February 5, 1849, gas was ready for consumption. During the first few months, applications were made for more than 600 burners, and the company intended putting down, in the 1849, two miles of mains. Mr. F. C. Macy was mainly instrumental in agitating the gas subject, with which he was thoroughly acquainted, and his readiness in communicating any information called for greatly facilitated the accomplishment of the enterprise. The gas manufactured by this company was called "Crutchett's Patent Solar Gas," and on the 5th of February, 1849, "the whole town was astir, that the first sight of this brilliant and beautiful light might not be missed. The city hall was handsomely lighted by thirteen burners, a splendid chandelier with eight burners was suspended near the entrance of the hall, for exhibition, by Mr. Lockwood. It is gratifying to know that the gas company has surmounted all the obstacles which have so impeded the progress of their enterprise, and it is now about to enter the full tide of success." The above is quoted from the daily papers of February 6, 1849, and demonstrates the excitement which the new light created. The works were built by Mr. John Lockwood, of Cincinnati, the assignee of Crutchett, and the gas which was made from grease did not prove such a gratifying success as was anticipated. The company lost money in the experiment, and the works were finally destroyed by fire. In 1851, new gas works were erected after plans furnished by John Jeffrey, of Cincinnati, a distinguished gas engineer, and the work was done under the direction of J. P. Hadley. The principal building fronted 49½ feet on Water street, the center was occupied as an office for the

business of the company, the wings for purifying and the retort house in the rear of the main building. There was a coal-house 100x30, a tank for gas holders thirty feet in diameter and twelve feet deep, a gas holder thirty feet in diameter and thirteen feet deep, with a capacity of 13,000 cubic feet of gas and a tar tank capable of holding 1,000 barrels. The works cost $11,000, and their capacity was 36,000 cubic feet of gas per day, but so constructed as to admit of enlargement so as to generate 100,000 cubic feet per day. This gas was manufactured from coal, and the completion of the works was commemorated by a supper at the Swaynie House, on Tuesday evening, September 16, 1851. The first Board of Directors of the Dayton Gas Light and Coke Company were Daniel Beckel, David Stout, I. F. Howells, C. G. Swain and John Lockwood. On the 7th of August, 1848, I. F. Howells was elected President of the company, and M. B. Walker, Secretary, but they soon resigned, and on August 28, Daniel Beckel became President and I. F. Howells Secretary, the latter of whom served until August 10, 1849, when G. W. Rogers was elected Secretary. On the 23d of May, 1849, C. G. Swain became President, subsequently resigned and Daniel Beckel was elected August 7, and on the 29th of the same month was succeeded by S. B. Brown, who remained President until the election of William Dickey, May 26, 1853. J. M. Kerr became Secretary, November 12, 1849; was succeeded by H. Strickler, March 14, 1851, and he by John Garner in September of the same year. The latter gentleman served until the election of Samuel T. Evans, August 17, 1855; R. R. Dickey was elected President August 17, 1855, and served in that capacity until August 2, 1858, when William Dickey was again chosen to fill that position, and remained continuously as President of the company until May 10, 1877, at which time he resigned. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel A. Dickey, who served up to the date of his death, which occurred August 9, 1880. On the 13th of August, R. R. Dickey was elected President, and is at present filling that position. In November, 1877, George M. Smart became Secretary, and is now occupying that office. The present officers are: R. R. Dickey, President; H. C. Graves, Vice President; George M. Smart, Secretary; Joseph Light, Superintendent, the latter of whom began his duties in 1855, and has ever since been connected with the works. The present Board of Directors are: R. R. Dickey, Joseph Clegg, H. C. Graves, W. P. Callahan, Simon Gebhart, Charles A. Phillips and John Harries. The old gas building erected in 1851 is now used for a condenser and washers. The present buildings were erected in 1868, and are located on Water street, between St. Clair and Mill streets. They consist of two two-story brick structures, one of which is used as a meter house and Superintendent's office, and the other for a purifying house and engine room. In 1880, the last gas holder was built with a house covering it. Its capacity is 100,000 cubic feet of gas, while the old one holds 110,000 cubic feet. The capital stock is now $450,000, the capacity of the works, 350,000 feet of gas per day, and they have a coal house capable of holding 4,000 tons of coal. The company have now about thirty-eight miles of mains and 1,000 city gas posts, the city appropriating $19,000 per year for gas. The Dayton National Bank is the Treasurer of the company, and their office is 120 East Third street, which is neatly fitted up and occupies two rooms. The company is in a flourishing condition, and under the administration of the last three Presidents has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends.

TELEGRAPHS.

The first telegraph message received at this place was one from the constructor, O'Rielly, congratulating the people on having the telegraph to their town. It was sent September 17, 1847.

In 1850, there was another line built, and shortly thereafter another. In 1856, there were the Wade line, the National or Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Louisville line, the Ohio, Mississippi & Illinois, or O'Rielly line, and the House Printing line, all doing business in one room on the corner of Third and Main streets. In 1857, the Wade and House Printing Companies consolidated, forming the Western Union, and in the year following the two remaining companies were merged into it. The first manager was W. J. Delano, who was also Superintendent of the district. He served as manager one year, when he was succeeded by J. H. Kiersted. E. J. Lane became the manager in 1867, and served until 1881, when he was succeeded by John Voorhes, the present incumbent.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company opened an office here in 1870, in a room, No. 10, North Jefferson street. It was successively managed by J. L. Dunning, W. G. Whitehurst, John Voorhes, Lowe and W. H. Kiefer. It also was purchased by the Western Union, and merged into that company.

The American Union opened their office here in February, 1880, at No. 16 South Jefferson street, under the management of John Voorhes. In 1881, this company consolidated with the Western Union, the office remaining under Manager Voorhes' supervision, at No. 16 South Jefferson street, to which place the Western Union was moved.

In 1882, the Mutual Union Telegraph Company completed their lines to Dayton, and on the 9th of March of that year, they opened an office in the old Western Union stand, under W. H. Kiefer. There are now but two offices in the city.

CHAPTER XII.

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL—WOODLAND CEMETERY—CALVARY CEMETERY—DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW OF THE CITY OF DAYTON.

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL.

FOR a number of years prior to the founding of this charitable institution, the Rev. Father J. F. Hahne, pastor of Emanuel's Church, had been desirous of seeing a hospital of the Sisters in Dayton, and had repeatedly invited the attention of the Mother Superior of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis to the lack of hospital accommodations in the city, and solicited her aid and kindly offices toward the establishment of such an institution here under the care of her order.

In 1878, his prayer was answered, and soon thereafter there appeared in our midst two strange faces, whose appearance on our streets, clothed in a garb of brown, with an embroidered red cross in front, and black veil and cloak, attracted the attention of our people. These were the forerunners, and theirs the mission of founding St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Prior to this time no systematic accommodations for the receiving and caring of the indigent sick, and unfortunate victims of accidents, existed in this city, other than the "pest-house," a habitation which, in name and associations, and its restricted accommodations, were alike objectionable and insufficient to properly and satisfactorily care for the varied class and character of applicants for hospital treatment. This condition of things had, at different times for many years past, suggested various propositions on the part of public-spirited citizens, and the introduction of resolutions into the City Council for the creation of an establishment equal to the wants and dignity of the city.

No decisive steps, however, were ever taken by the City Council, other than a mere discussion and a reference to future action. As the undertaking seemed, moreover, too large and expensive for individual enterprise, the subject had never as yet taken any definite shape.

The task, then, of filling so great a void and establishing such an institution in our midst, has devolved upon a small number of women, belonging to the Order of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, whose mission is the alleviation and care of the sick and helpless, and whose motto is that of voluntary and absolute poverty.

The Sisters referred to were Emilie and Columba, who, on the 2d of July of that year, rented a moderately-sized two-story brick building on Franklin street, near Ludlow, and commenced to prepare the premises for hospital purposes. July 25, a railroader, with a crushed arm, the result of an accident, was brought to their doors for treatment. He was received, although, in the language of our informant, "they were compelled to go to housekeeping before they were quite ready."

Then commenced an active solicitation on their part for assistance and encouragement. Sufficient aid to furnish the house and devote it to its purposes was soon obtained.

A staff of physicians, who devote their time and services gratuitously,

was selected. Applicants of admission came pouring in, and the hospital became a fixed fact.

At once an additional two-story frame house was erected on the premises, the two houses accommodating forty-one patients. Sister Emilie was the Superior in charge for about one and a half years, and was succeeded by Sister Columba, who is still the Sister Superior, assisted by fourteen resident Sisters.

The necessities of the institution demand more room, and, in fact, a more expansive base for a full display of its great usefulness. The Sisters have selected six acres of land, known as the Patterson Brown property, in Browntown, and began the erection of a building that will presumably accommodate all requirements for many years to come.

The corner-stone of the building was laid September 17, 1881, by the venerable Father, John F. Hahne, it having been his last official act. The building is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings. The main building is 50x46 feet, five stories and an attic. Wings on either side of main building, 40x35 feet.

Two rear wings 25x26 feet, four stories and an attic.

In rear of hospital is a building, 43x45, for kitchen, laundry and boiler house purposes.

The interior arrangements and the various floors will be used as follows:

First story will be devoted to work room, linen room, apothecary, waiting room, physician's room, parlor, five bed-rooms, offices.

Second floor will have one large ward and one small ward, both for men. Four private rooms for men, accident ward, operating room and two surgeons' wards.

Third floor, consists of two wards for men and two wards for women, and three private rooms for women.

Fourth floor, two wards for women, two wards for men, also, three private rooms for men.

Fifth floor will be devoted to bed-rooms for the Sisters. There will be an elevator from the basement to the attic.

Entering the main entrance, the visitor pases through a hall nine by nineteen feet into the main staircase hall, which is 22x23 feet, and which continues to the top of the building. Branching off from each side of this hall is a corridor eight feet wide, running through to each end of the building, with stairways at each end.

Each floor will have two pantries, with dumb waiter in each from basement, through which all meals will be served.

There will be two bath-rooms in each story, also water-closets and wash stands.

The building will be heated by steam, and ventilated in the best manner, both by natural and artificial means. There will be covered piazzas on each story of the two rear wings for the accommodation of convalescent patients.

Store and other rooms will be located in the basement.

The building will cost $65,000.

The hospital is under the management of the Sisters.

The following-named physicians have constituted the medical staff of the institution since its establishment:

President of Staff, J. C. Reeve, M. D.; Consulting Physicians and Surgeons, E. Pilate, M. D., T. L. Neal, M. D., John Davis, M. D.; Visiting Physians and Surgeons, W. J. Conklin, M. D., J. D. Daugherty, M. D., H. S. Jewett, M. D.

The number of Patients received and treated during the year ending August 31, 1881, is given as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital September 1, 1880	14	10	24
September	28	6	34
October	14	2	16
November	12	1	13
December	13	4	17
January	11	7	18
February	14	.....	14
March	10	2	12
April	19	5	24
May	17	9	26
June	23	5	28
July	24	4	28
August	33	9	42
Grand Total	232	64	296

Civil condition—Married and widowed, 100; Unmarried, 172. Total, 272.

Religion—Catholic, 146; Protestants, 126. Total, 272.

Nationalities—United States, 133; Germany, 78; Ireland, 42; England, 6; Switzerland, 4; France, 3; Wales, 2; Denmark, 1; Holland, 1; Canada, 1; Bavaria, 1. Total, 272.

Ages—Under twenty years, 32; between twenty and thirty years, 74; between thirty and forty years, 57; between forty and fifty years, 40; between fifty and sixty years, 30; between sixty and seventy years, 22; between seventy and eighty years, 9; between eighty and ninety years, 4; unknown, 4. Total, 272.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Recovered	165	31	196
Improved	28	7	35
Unimproved	8	5	13
Died	19	6	25
Remaining in Hospital August 31, 1881	17	10	27

Since the opening of the hospital, 824 patients have been admitted for treatment.

WOODLAND CEMETERY.

This hallowed spot is conveniently and beautifully located on an elevated tract of ground a little southeast of the city. Though within the corporate limits, it is so situated as likely never to be disturbed by the onward growth and progress of the city. It comprises nearly one hundred acres of ground, whose surface is composed almost entirely of hills and valleys, which are covered with numerous forest trees, with here and there numbers of the choicest evergreens and deciduous trees. The ground rises continually, though gradually; yet in some places the ascent is steep, from the entrance to the summit of the main hill, about two-thirds of the distance of the cemetery from north to south. There are a number of neat and spacious avenues traversing the entire grounds, rendering, by their numerous intersections, each lot easy of access. These avenues are sixteen in number, and are appropriately and prettily named, a number receiving their appellations from the kind of trees skirting their borders, and are as follows: Red Oak, Walnut, Van Cleve, Ridge, Maple, North, West, Cherry, Sycamore, Ash, Locust, Cottonwood, South, Sassa-

tres, Monument and Valley, the latter being the principal one, and passes through the great valley from the northeast to southwest. The grounds are supplied with running water, water-works having been built in 1877, at a cost of $4,500. On the summit of the hill, in the northern part of the cemetery, is the reservoir, holding about four hundred barrels, into which the water is raised a distance of 184 feet, by means of a steam force pump of twelve-horse-power. The supply is furnished from a well below. Twenty-two self-closing hydrants are distributed throughout the grounds, and a beautiful little lake, with a low pipe fountain in its center, is gently nestled in a low and valley-like spot by the surrounding hills. The numerous hills, forming on either side of the many avenues, terraces of great natural beauty, affording excellent spots for bank tombs or vaults, of which the cemetery has many. The "public vault" is of this kind, and is situated in the southwestern part of the cemetery, near the entrance. Many artistically designed and costly monuments dot the grounds. On the brow of a hill near the lake is situated "De Graff Chapel." It is a very imposing structure of one apartment, probably 30x40 feet, built entirely of stone and marble, with copper door, and contains the remains of two of that family, deposited in massive marble. It is of Gothic architecture, and its peculiarity calls forth this mentioning. Within the grounds is what was formerly the Superintendent's residence, situated at the entrance, not far from which has just been erected a fine brick dwelling, more commodious for the purpose, at a cost of over $4,000. The initiative steps toward the establishment of a rural cemetery where every possible safeguard should be thrown around the resting-place of the dead, were taken in 1840 by Mr. John W. Van Cleve, to whom more than to any other person are the people of Dayton indebted for their beautiful cemetery, and for the prosperity which has attended the enterprise from the beginning. At his death, in 1858, the Trustees expressed their sense of obligation to him in a suitable memorial which is recorded in the minutes and appears in this sketch. The first graveyard of Dayton, located at the northeast corner of Main and Third streets, was, after a few years' occupation, abandoned, and the shocking spectacle was often witnessed of human remains exposed to view, in excavating cellars for the business houses which now cover the whole ground. In 1805, Daniel C. Cooper donated a tract of land for the use of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and the town of Dayton, for burial purposes. It was situated on West Fifth street, and was thought to be so remote from the town that it would never be encroached upon. In less than thirty years, it was found to be unsuitable for the purpose, and in the course of time interments were forbidden in it by city ordinance. It was with this view that the question of a rural cemetery arose. Articles of association were drawn up by Mr. Van Cleve in January, 1841, and fifty signatures were obtained, the subscribers forming themselves into an association under the name and style of "The Woodland Cemetery Association," and purchased of Augustus George, for the establishment of a rural cemetery in the vicinity of the town, forty acres of ground, to be taken in a square, at the price of $60 per acre. A meeting of the subscribers was called at the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, on Thursday evening, February 18, 1841. James Steele was appointed Chairman, and David C. Baker, Secretary, at which meeting was organized the Woodland Cemetery Association by the election of the following officers: Trustees, Job Haines, James Perrine, Edward W. Davies, J. D. Phillips and John W. Van Cleve; Secretary, Robert C. Schenck; Treasurer, David Z. Peirce. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, John W. Van Cleve was elected President of the Association. Thus, in order of time, began the third rural cemetery of any magnitude established in the United States, preceding Spring Grove, at Cincinnati, three

years. On the 29th of April, 1841, a deed was received from Augustus George for the forty acres of ground above referred to. This tract of land was covered with a dense growth of forest trees, many of them of the largest size. The ground was at once inclosed, and suitable carriage ways laid out, and the whole subdivided into burial lots, seventeen by twenty two feet each. This method of division has not been followed by the Trustees in platting new ground. The act to incorporate the cemetery was passed February 28, 1842, and adopted by the association April 16 of the same year. On the 7th day of June, 1843, the cemetery was opened, and the lots offered at public sale, and on the 21st of the same month the grounds were dedicated with the following order of exercises: Prayer by Rev. James C. Barnes; hymn—Old Hundred; address by Rev. John W. Hall; hymn—Pleyel's German hymn; dedication and prayer, by Rev. Ethan Allen; hymn—Dundee; benediction. The first interment was made July 11, 1843, when were interred the remains of Allen Cullum, Esq., near the center of the cemetery. It has been the aim of the Trustees to increase the size of the grounds by the purchase of adjacent land when opportunity offered. Contiguity to the city, while an advantage in some respects, has rendered large additions of ground impossible; however, the cemetery now comprises more than twice the amount of the original purchase, and it is estimated that over thirty acres of available ground remain unsold. The prevalence of fine forest trees very appropriately gave the name of Woodland to the cemetery. The sylva of the grounds, in 1843, as recorded by Mr. Van Cleve, exhibited forty-one different kinds of trees. Before the opening of the grounds, such trees as were thought unsuitable were removed, and, up to 1870, nothing further had been done, and owing to the growth and decay of trees, it was thought best to remove a large number, which work was superintended by Mr. James Kidd, who proved himself thoroughly competent. The same year the Trustees planted in suitable places large numbers of the choicest evergreens and deciduous trees, heretofore spoken of.

The following officers were elected for the years indicated. President, John W. Van Cleve, elected February 18, 1841, deceased September 6, 1858. Secretary, Robert C. Schenck, elected February 18, 1841; term expired February 18, 1853. Robert W. Steele, elected Secretary, February 18, 1853; elected President September 14, 1858. Edwin Smith, elected September 14, 1858; term expired September 11, 1865. Ziba Crawford, elected September 11, 1865. Treasurer—D. Z. Peirce, elected February 18, 1841; deceased August 15, 1853. V. Winters, elected March 4, 1861. Superintendent of Grounds—George Lane, appointed — — —; deceased September 5, 1860. William W. Lane, appointed September 5, 1860; resigned June 14, 1869. J. C. Cline, appointed June 14, 1869. Trustees, 1841 to 1882—John W. Van Cleve, elected February 18, 1841; deceased September 6, 1858. Job Haines, elected February 18, 1841; deceased July 16, 1860. James Perrine, elected February 18, 1841; deceased January 22, 1864. J. D. Phillips, elected February 18, 1841; deceased February 13, 1871. Edward W. Davies, elected February 18, 1841; deceased December 11, 1873. Robert W. Steele, elected September 14, 1858. Thomas Brown, elected March 4, 1861; term expired September 11, 1865. J. G. Lowe, elected April 16, 1864. Andrew Gump, elected September 11, 1865; term expired February 18, 1875. John H. Winters, elected March 13, 1871. Thomas Brown, re-elected January 12, 1874. S. W. Davies elected February 18, 1875. Present officers and Trustees as follows: Robert W. Steele, President; Ziba Crawford, Secretary; Valentine Winters, Treasurer; John C. Cline, Superintendent; Robert W. Steele, John G. Lowe, John H. Winters, Thomas Brown and Samuel W. Davies, Trustees.

The ground now comprising the cemetery cost about $30,000, and has

been purchased in quantities (excepting the first forty acres), from a fraction of a lot to ten acres, from the following named persons: Johnson V. Perrine James Stover, Mary George, Nathaniel Hast, Prosser & Snider, P. Hamilton, J. Bradford, S. Boltin, Master Commissioner, W. Eichelberger. M. M. Dodds. W. H. Gill, Dr. J. Coblentz, estate J. V. Perrine, M. Bodem's heirs, Daniel Berger, Sarah D. Beckel and S. N. Brown, and in about ten different years. There were removed from the old graveyards about fifteen hundred remains, and up to May 1, 1882, there have been interred (including all removals from other cemeteries), 11,092 bodies. The statement below, gives the number of interments from 1843 to February 1, 1882: 1843, 10; 1844, 58; 1845, 101; 1846, 88; 1847, 93; 1848, 119; 1849, 188; 1850, 187; 1851, 141; 1852, 180; 1853, 219; 1854, 412; 1855, 328; 1856, 292; 1857, 193; 1858, 257; 1859, 230; 1860, 317; 1861, 318; 1862, 318; 1863, 300; 1864, 381; 1865, 300; 1866, 325; 1867, 264; 1868, 324; 1869, 404; 1870, 396; 1871, 339; 1872, 436; 1873, 383; 1874, 353; 1875, 391; 1876, 379; 1877, 405; 1878, 356; 1879, 400; 1880, 421; 1881 (to February 1, 1882), 465.

CALVARY CEMETERY.

On the 9th of July, 1872, Calvary Cemetery Association was organized, and the following first Board of Trustees elected: Revs. J. F. Hahne, William M. Carey, F. J. Goetz and H. Stuckenborg, for the term of three years; William Helfrich, N. Ohmer, John Stephans and Henry Hilgefort, for two years, and Robert Chambers, Severin Wiegert, Theodore Barlow and Henry Schlaman, for one year; Jacob Stephans, elected Clerk. Soon thereafter were purchased ninety acres of ground two and a half miles south of the city, and the name of Calvary Cemetery given it. It is beautifully situated on the bluffs of the Great Miami. It has been regularly laid out into lots, and is dotted with shrubbery. The cost of the ground was $25,000. The following table shows the number of interments, thus far made in the cemetery: July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876, 91; July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877, 151; July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878, 175; July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879, 181; July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880, 214; July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881, 265; July 1, 1881, to May 23, 1882, 270; total, 1,347. Of this number, 315 were removed from St. Henry's Cemetery, and elsewhere. The cemetery is exclusively a Catholic burying-ground.

Present officers are as follows: N. Ohmer, Vice President; John H. Finke, Secretary; A. Froendhoff, Treasurer; William Irvin, Superintendent.

Executive Committee—N. Ohmer, M. Walter, Henry Hilgefort, S. Wiegert.

Trustees or Directors—Emanuel's Church, Michael Walter and A. Froendhoff. St. Joseph's Church, Rev. J. J. O'Donohue, Nicholas Ohmer, James Hartnett. St. Mary's Church, Rev. H. Stuckenborg, Severin Wiegert, Franz Thill. Holy Trinity Church, Rev. T. J. Goetz, Henry Hilgefort, Sebastian Demphle.

ST. HENRY'S CEMETERY.

The first burying-ground of the Catholics bore this name. In September, 1844, one-half of what was known as Outlot No. 27, was purchased by Archbishop Purcell of Thomas Morrison, for $305. March 2, 1853, the south half of the same lot was purchased by the same gentleman of E. W. Davies, for $800. These two pieces of ground with, perhaps, later additions, constitute St. Henry's Cemetery. Interments were made therein soon after the preparation of the ground for a graveyard. It is like the other burying-grounds located south of the city, yet is within the corporate limits. The grounds are inclosed by a high board fence, and contain many beautiful shade trees and evergreens, with shrubbery. Few interments are now made in it.

as pretty much all of the space has been taken up, and it is considered as abandoned.

HEBREW CEMETERY.

Situated south of Dayton, and nearly opposite Woodland Cemetery, is the burying-ground of the Hebrew Congregation. We failed to find the deed at the court house, or from other sources to learn of whom and when the ground was purchased; however, it is evident that, from interments made there, the ground must have been purchased and used for burial purposes soon after the organization of the congregation in the city. There are several acres of ground in the yard, which is partially surrounded by a high stone fence or wall. Many tasty and beautiful stones dot the grounds, which are kept in perfect order.

DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW OF THE CITY OF DAYTON.

This city, from its favorable location; its advantageous surroundings; its commercial facilities, natural and acquired; its business opportunities; its manufactures; its solidity; its advantages as a shipping and distributing point; its wealth; the intelligence, culture, taste, refinement and moral advancement of its people; its public and private enterprise; its excellent sanitary condition; its metropolitan advantages —in short, the thousand and one things that tend to make a city a desirable place for residence or for business, are beginning to attract the attention of people from abroad, who have learned of the place. As a result, a tide of capital and business industry and enterprise is gradually settling in this direction, and which will assist very materially in building up at this point a city destined at no distant day to take a prominent place among the important inland cities of America. Dayton now numbers about forty thousand inhabitants, comprised very largely of those belonging to the working or industrial classes, mechanics, tradesmen—the "sons of toil." Dayton is essentially a busy city. There are few drones residing here. That is to say, there are few, indeed, who do not labor in some useful sphere. There are, of course, many men of wealth—capitalists—but they generally are actively and busily engaged in business. Perhaps no city in this country, of the same size, can boast of its wealth being so equally distributed among its citizens as is the case in Dayton. Among all its wealthy citizens, there is not a millionaire, and then none in abject poverty. It has many wealthy men, and but few really poor ones.

The importance of Dayton as a business center is, perhaps, not properly appreciated, except by those who have made the city a residence for a greater or less length of time, or by those who have maintained business relations with her merchants, which would afford them fair opportunity of judging. Situated in the midst of the beautiful and fruitful Miami Valley, at the confluence of the Stillwater and Mad River with the Miami, and surrounded on all sides, far and near, by the most populous, wealthiest and best agricultural country to be found in Ohio, Dayton enjoys a local or domestic revenue from beyond her limits unequaled anywhere. The surrounding country is peopled with a class of farmers who have grown wealthy, and are as valuable to merchants of Dayton as they would be if residents of the city. From Dayton radiate roads or pikes graded and graveled, and all of them free of toll, to all parts of this wealthy, agricultural region, or grand garden, we might call it, and along these roads pour into the city continuous streams of farm products, which here find ready sale at good prices, owing to the splendid shipping and distributing facilities afforded by the canal and numerous railroads going out to all points of the compass. The estimated value of farm products annually brought to Dayton and disposed of for cash is $3,000,000. The solidity of the

city of Dayton in point of healthy growth, socially, morally, as well as architecturally is perhaps not so fully estimated by the general public as it should be. The business of the city has steadily increased. It has been a healthy growth, speaking well for the prudence and foresight of its capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and others engaged in business pursuits. The volume of business has kept steady pace in growth with the increase in population, which, for the past forty years, has been on an average about seventy-five per cent for each decade.

Socially and morally, Dayton will compare favorably with any city in the world. Its citizens are in the main a church going people and, as a result, the city is adorned with so many elegant and costly places of worship as to cause it to be spoken of by travelers as "the city of churches." All denominations and creeds are represented, whether Christian or Hebrew. The public schools of Dayton are of a character to cause her citizens to speak of them with pride. There are also numerous private schools, academies and seminaries of the highest order. As a result of all this, the people are of high moral and social standard. The arts and sciences are cultivated and fostered, and evidences are to be seen upon every hand of culture and refinement, not only of a private character, coupled with wealth, but of a public character as well. Her libraries and art galleries, her fountains and gardens, all attest the cultivation of the people of this beautiful city. The city embraces about ten square miles of territory, containing nearly two hundred miles of streets regularly laid out and finished. The gravel obtained here in abundance is the best material in the world for street making, as will be seen by a drive through any of the thoroughfares. Most of the principal streets and avenues are very broad, smooth level and lined on either side by flagged sidewalks and rows of thrifty shade and ornamental trees, making them inviting for driving or the promenade, and they are daily, in fair weather, thronged with elegant turnouts. She boasts innumerable, handsome residences, many of them of the truly palatial order, situated both in the city proper and in the suburbs, to say nothing of the many elegant villas crowning the hills surrounding and overlooking the city. The lawns environing the more elegant mansions make the avenues in those portions of the city devoted principally to residences as inviting and attractive as can be found anywhere. The business portion of the city is compactly and substantially built of brick, stone and iron. Many of the blocks are large and attractive. The celebrated Dayton marble is quarried near the city limits, and as a building material is unequaled for beauty and durability. In addition to the many large blocks now in use, several new ones, large and substantial, are in process of construction, to meet the demands of increasing business.

The public buildings of the city and county are, as well as the private buildings, of the most costly, elegant and attractive character. In the immediate vicinity of the city are the National Soldiers' Home—the "Hotel de Invalides" of America—the Southern Ohio Asylum for the Insane, and many other like institutions of lesser magnitude. The view of the city and valley to be obtained from the surrounding hills is indeed grand. Its equal cannot be obtained from any other point in Ohio. The city is supplied with an abundance of excellent well water, yet it has in addition Holly water-works, which, by means of about thirty four miles of mains, now down, supplies the city with a good article of water for culinary purposes and for fire protection. The paid Fire Department of this city is one of the most admirable and efficient in the country, and no other city in Ohio can boast of a more thoroughly organized and efficient police force. Well-regulated street railroads extend to all parts of the city.

Nine different railroads center here. This statement will of itself clearly indicate the advantages of Dayton as a point for distribution and shipment. The shipping facilities of Dayton, either by rail or by canal, could not well be improved; nor could the opportunities for rapid and convenient travel. Passenger trains to and from all points of the compass leave and arrive almost hourly during the day and night. To points North and South the canal affords very cheap, though rather slow means of freight transportation. The manufacturing interests of the city, which, for many years were neglected, have recently taken new life, and already are rapidly growing in volume and importance. The car works, employing many hundreds of men, the many manufactories, foundries, planing mills, screw-works, iron shops, turbine water wheel works, tool works, in short, the numberless mills and machine shops afford constant employment for thousands of industrious mechanics at fair wages, and the proprietors are all prosperous. The hydraulic water-power of this place is among the best in the State. The mechanics and laboring men of Dayton generally own houses of their own, and, as a consequence, houses can be rented at reasonable rates. Shabby or unsightly tenement houses are unknown in Dayton. With her 40,000 population, the populous surrounding country, and the innumerable small towns within a radius of a few miles, and all of which are tributaries to Dayton, her business, both retail and wholesale, already large, is rapidly increasing, and affords a splendid field for the capitalist seeking an opportunity in that direction. Her manufacturing facilities, with her opportunities and advantages as a shipping-point, afford the capitalist and manufacturer a brilliant prospect, while her educational, moral, social and sanitary advantages render Dayton a most desirable place for residence.

BOOK III.

PART FIRST.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY JOSEPH NUTT.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP is situated in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Van Buren Township, on the east by Greene County, on the south by Warren County, and on the west by Miami Township.

It was organized as a township probably as early as May, 1803, and most certainly some time between March and June of that year. It at first extended a distance of seven miles north and south and from Greene County to Germantown east and west. On December 9, 1820, Miamisburg with a part of Miami Township, which at that time belonged to Washington, was stricken off. On the 24th of June, 1841, a strip of land a mile in width was taken off the northern end of this township and added to Van Buren Township. These successive spoliations have reduced the township to its present thirty square miles, or a distance of six miles north and south and five miles east and west.

Washington Township was one of the first settled points in the county, for, in February, 1796, two months before a settlement had been made in Dayton, we find a company of men from Kentucky, among whom were Aaron Nutt, Benjamin Robbins and Benjamin Archer, surveying and laying out the site of Centerville. The first camp struck by these adventurous and courageous men was on the farm now owned by William Weller, just on the outskirts of town. However, they only remained a short time in this place, for upon the discovery of "Indian signs," the camp was hastily packed, and they proceeded two miles to the northeast and took up a position on the farm now owned by Samuel Weller. Here they found a secure retreat, just south of the old Peck log buildings, in a ravine, and here they remained in undisturbed possession until they had completed their survey. How long this was we cannot say, but they certainly did not hasten the completion of their work for lack of time, as a large locust root was discovered on that is now the farm of Mary Montgomery, and the party hunter had an easy time of it, going perhaps every day to the forthcoming fat cows of the forest. After the survey had been completed, the plat was laid down in the woods, and the proprietors cast lots in order to draw outs for first choice of land. Benjamin Robbins was the first lucky man, and, influenced by the springs that would ultimately be located in that section of land which lay on the west of Centerville, and which embraced the lands now owned by Benjamin Davis, Mason Alley and others. Aaron Nutt, to whom fate ordained the last choice, always maintained that "Benny had made a poor choice," as better springs were afterward discovered on his own lands. Benjamin Archer, who had second choice, selected the half section northeast of Centerville, and Aaron Nutt took the same amount of land directly east of town.

After the selection of lands, they mounted their horses and returned to their families in Kentucky, well pleased with the country which they were

soon to make their home. They say of the fertility of the soil at this time "that while surveying they found wild rye up to their horses' sides."

Benjamin Robbins was the first to take possession of the land thus obtained, and, in the spring of the same year, came with his wife and several children to Ohio, and built a log cabin near where, years afterward, the stone house now occupied by William Davis was erected.

Two years later, Aaron Nutt came to join the fortunes of his brother-in-law, Robbins, and established for himself a home in the Ohio forest. Robbins pressed him to unload and share his cabin until he had erected one of his own. "No," said Mr. Nutt, "I'll never unload until I can carry my goods into my own house." He had to go to Franklin, nine miles away, for assistance, but, as he was particular to tell every one that he had brought six gallons of Kentucky whisky with him, on the day appointed there were many willing hands and kind hearts to give the stranger a lift. Before evening, the logs had been cut, the clapboards made and the cabin finished, and that night Mr. Nutt and family were securely established in their new home and slept beneath their own roof.

It is probable that Benjamin Archer, the last of the three surveyors, came out about the same time, but it is not definitely known. There are some points in the history of Mr. Archer, or Judge Archer, as he was always called, worthy of note, and, as he did not remain permanently in the settlement, we will give them here.

A native of New Jersey, he removed to Philadelphia, where he was created Judge of one of the courts. From that city, he removed to Kentucky, and from there to Washington Township. Here he remained until 1824, and was one of the leading men in the community, at one time being Associate Judge of the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas. From this State, he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he seems to have been satisfied to give up his travels and permanently locate. Judge Archer was distinctively a progressive man, for, besides his pioneer work in this State, we find him engaged in laudable enterprises wherever he was located. It is generally conceded that he made the first brick and built the first brick house in Fort Wayne, where he died in 1830.

The settlement having been established in Washington Township, there were soon others to recognize the fertility and advantages of the place, and, in the course of a very few years, many families were located in the vicinity of the present town of Centerville.

Among these was the family of Dr. John Hole, who is believed to have been a native of Virginia. In 1796, he was living in New Jersey, and determined to penetrate the wilderness west of the Ohio. He first stopped at Cincinnati, where he remained one year, and removed to this township in the spring of 1797. He located three and a half miles northwest of Centerville, where he entered a section and a half of land, on what he named Silver Creek, but what soon came to be known far and near as Hole's Creek, a name which it retains at the present day. He erected the first two saw-mills in the township.

Dr. Hole was the first practitioner in the township, and was well known for his liberality and hospitality. His cabin was always open to travelers, and many recipients of his bounty relate that when asking for their bill for a night's lodging, they were told to "go and do likewise."

While studying for his profession, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon by his preceptor at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterward one of the regular Surgeons in the army of Montgomery and Arnold at the storming of Quebec.

In this battle he says: "I dressed the wounds of the soldiers beneath the walls of the fort by the flash of the cannon." At one time in the battle, a

soldier was carried in and laid on the table before the doctor. "I can't do any thing for this man; his head is gone," he exclaimed with his usual promptness. It was a mistake which might easily occur in the darkness of the night and confusion of the battle. He was near Gen. Montgomery when the latter received his death wound, and saw him reel and spin round like a top while advancing on the ice.

Dr Hole's cabin stood on the spot where David Gephart lately erected a frame house, just below Eno Belloman's mill. It was a round-log cabin, with clapboard roof and loft, puncheon floor and cat and clay chimney, that is, made of small sticks and filled in with clay. He died January 6, 1813, aged fifty-eight years.

John Ewing, Sr., better known as Judge Ewing, came here in the same year with Dr. Hole, and settled on adjoining land. His descendants are still living in the neighborhood. His son Joseph was one of the first surveyors in Montgomery County, in which capacity he served fifteen years. His son John died January 30, 1882, on the old homestead farm, a few rods from his birthplace, eighty years before. He has a daughter still living in Dayton.

Henry Stansell first came to Ohio in 1801. He built a log cabin and then returned to Kentucky for his family, whom he removed to their new home the following year. Another prominent but later settler was Daniel Wilson, who removed from Greene County in 1811. Mr. Wilson was born in New Jersey, April 21, 1759. He was married to Sarah Sutton, September 23, 1784, and to Elizabeth Price, February 17, 1807. He died September 7, 1847. He removed from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and thence to Greene County, Ohio, where he built the first house in that county, April 7, 1796. When, in 1799, the first church was built in Washington Township, the trees were blazed from Mr. Wilson's to this church, in order that the Greene County settlers might attend the Lord's service without danger of being lost in the woods.

Among the other pioneers were the three Baileys—John, Andrew and David (M. D.). These men, the fruits of whose industry we to day enjoy without thinking of the labor it cost to clear and improve the land, had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the matter of moving. We will give one or two instances illustrative of this part of this work.

Henry Stansell, assisted by Jerry Allen, and accompanied by his wife and five children, left Kentucky for Ohio in 1802. Their worldly store was not large or very valuable, but part of it was bulky and cumbersome. In addition to their live stock, which consisted of three horses, one hen and a few geese, they brought with them all the household and kitchen furniture and farming implements necessary to set up housekeeping and commence farming in a new country. One of the horses was detailed to carry Mrs. Stansell, a saddle, a feather bed and a baby four months old. Each of the remaining horses carried one of the men, two children, cooking utensils, provisions for the journey, farming implements, etc. The geese were compelled to travel on foot, but the hen managed to dead head it on one of the horses. A sad misfortune befell them in Cincinnati, for one of the geese strayed from the flock and was lost in the streets of that city. It was afterward discovered, however, and brought home in triumph.

The settlers were not by any means all from the same locality or even from the same State. New England contributed her share, and, in 1797, Jonathan and Edmund Munger and Benjamin Maltbie left Middleburg, Vt., with their families, for the territory northwest of the Ohio River. They traveled in two three-horse wagons, the wheel horses being driven with lines and the leader ridden by a boy. While coming through Pennsylvania and moving along at a brisk trot, by a sudden jolt, Jonathan Munger, who was riding on

one of the wagons, was thrown under the wheels, and, before the horses could be checked, or he could extricate himself, both wheels passed over him. Such bold spirits were not to be thwarted by a little accident like that, and they moved on to Marietta, where they remained for a time in the stockade. From there, they dropped down the river to Belpre, where, in 1799, they raised considerable corn and transported it to Columbia in pirogues. In 1800, Jonathan and Edmund Munger, with the families of all three men, moved down the river in pirogues. Benjamin Maltbie, with some of the boys, brought the horses down by land. The harness and wagons were carried in the boats. At some point, one of the pirogues was overturned and a feather bed, containing a baby, floated down with the current. The bed was somewhat dampened, but the pirogue was not injured and the baby was saved. They landed at Cincinnati, harnessed their horses, hitched to their wagons, and, having loaded them with as much of their goods as they could haul over the unbroken roads, started for Washington Township. The women and all the children who were able to walk performed their journey on foot.

The settlers were greatly troubled by venomous snakes. Benjamin Robbins discovered a den in close proximity to his house, and called in the neighbors to help exterminate the pests. About a dozen backwoodsmen came in to make a day's work of it, and the result of the hunt was 400, mostly rattlesnakes, and having from sixteen to twenty-four rattles each.

The woods were full of game of all kinds, but bears, deer and wild turkeys were most abundant, as well as most valuable, as to these they looked for their meat. Many interesting stories are told of bear hunts, deer chases and big turkey hauls, and a few of these we will give.

One day, Boston Hoblet was paying his friend, Benjamin Robbins, a visit, and while at dinner a loud squealing was heard in the direction of the pig-lot. Both men sprang from the table and seized their guns, for, as was customary in those days, Hoblet had brought his along. Hoblet led the way, and, on nearing the lot, discovered a large bear tearing away at a sow's shoulders, and, by a well-directed shot, succeeded in bringing bruin to the ground. "Now, Boston," said Robbins, who at that moment came up and saw what his friend had done, "I'll give you a pig for that." So he did. "And that pig," says Hoblet, "was the first one I ever owned." That one lucky shot gave him a start in the pig line and he became a successful hog-raiser.

Shortly after the settlers from New England had established themselves on the head-waters of Hole's Creek, some of the younger members of the family of Jonathan Munger reported to their father that they had seen a "monster black cat" run up a tree. Without waiting for his gun, the father promptly climbed the tree, and, with a good stout club, invited the "black cat" down so forcibly that he quickly accepted the invitation and descended to the ground rather more hurriedly than gracefully, where he was hospitably received by the family dog and the children. In relating the incident afterward, Mr. Munger was free to admit that he would have been in some danger had Mrs. Bruin made her appearance on the battle-field; but, as he was unacquainted with bear habits at that time, he always wound up his story by characteristically saying, "High, la me; them that knows nothin' fears nothin'."

One fall, after Mr. John Ewing had put up his hogs for fattening, he came across a large bear in the woods, and, after following him all day to the Little Miami and back, succeeded in killing him close to his house. This was considered an extra good day's work, and he was so well satisfied with the amount of meat thus obtained that his hogs were turned out to be kept for the next year's fattening.

So much for bear stories. The last bear killed in the township was in the

fall of 1826, on the farm of Daniel Hines. Louis Taylor says that this bear was shot almost simultaneously by Simon H. Douglass and William Russell, but that he thinks Russell's gun cracked first.

A man by the name of Clawson, who was a celebrated hunter, once went to the shop of Edmund Munger to have some blacksmithing done, but was told by Mr. Munger that he could not do the work, as his family was out of meat and he must go to the woods and kill some turkeys. "I can kill more turkeys than you can," said Clawson, "and if you'll go into the shop and do my work, I'll go into the woods and do your hunting." The proposition was accepted, and Clawson, with an old horse and a boy, started into the woods. In the evening, he returned and made good his boast, for the old horse was loaded down with twenty-one fine, fat turkeys.

One night, Jonathan Munger, hearing a noise in the top of an elm which he had felled near his house, fired his rifle in the direction of the sound and returned the gun to its place. By the next day, he had forgotten all about the circumstance, and did not go near the tree until noon, when he discovered the hogs eagerly devouring the carcass of a deer, which his random shot had killed. This was the man who, it is said, has been known to climb a tree, transfer a swarm of bees to a sack and return stingless to the ground.

Gradually, however, the larger animals were driven off or killed, and before the close of the first quarter of the present century, most of them had disappeared. The last "porcupine," or American hedgehog, was killed one Sunday morning in the summer of 1830, while crossing the street in Centerville, just below the present residence of Dr. Lamme.

The amusements of our pioneer forefathers was much the same in every township, and were adapted to their free and open manner of living. The apple cuttings, spinning frolics, quiltings, corn huskings and log rollings were universally attended and enjoyed by everybody. They always combined the useful with the pleasant, and their seasons of enjoyment were seasons of profit as well. Their play was their work. There were no social bickerings and no "select crowds." Society acknowledged but one class, and the open sesame of its doors was honesty, uprightness and a good appetite for work. The aristocracy of wealth, the aristocracy of good looks and the aristocracy of good clothes all ranked below the aristocracy of physical manhood. Probably one of their most popular enjoyments was their "spinning frolics," as upon these they depended for their year's clothing. Preparatory to the "frolic," however, the flax must be pulled by the boys and girls; next, it was spread and watered for the purpose of hastening disintegration; after it had lain for some time, so as to be readily broken, it must be "winded" or "scutched;" next, the hacking process must be gone through with, after which came the "spinning bee," not the least agreeable part of which, to the boys at least, was carrying the girls' spinning-wheels to and from the party. After the spinning, came the weaving, which latter process was generally performed by a few families in the neighborhood, for some slight compensation. This was because looms were expensive and weaving required some practice.

In this line we might add that the champion flax-dresser in the neighborhood was David Bowlby, who, in two days, dressed 236 pounds—120 the first and 116 the second.

Washington Township is not to-day anything but distinctively agricultural in its pursuits. There are but two streams and their tributaries, which have ever afforded any water-power, and since the country has been cleared up and these have been greatly diminished in volume, and especially since the application of steam has become so universal as to render water-power machinery almost useless, the goodly amount of machinery once employed in this town-

ship has fallen into disuse, and the mills and factories have been torn down and destroyed.

Almost every conceivable industry has at some time been carried on within the limits of the township. Hole's and Sugar Creeks have afforded employment for no less than seven saw-mills, five flouring-mills, one cotton factory, one fulling mill and one oil-mill. Besides this water-power machinery, there have been in use at different times, two horse-power carding machines and three steam saw-mills.

One of the first men identified with the manufacturing interests of this township was Isaac Harrison, who came to Ohio in 1802, and settled twelve miles above Cincinnati. By trade, he was a carder and fuller, and, removing to Washington Township in 1808, he purchased land on Hole's Creek, near Woodburn, upon which there was a saw mill in operation. This mill he continued to run until he enlisted in the war of 1812. After returning from the war, he, in 1813 or 1814, converted his saw-mill into a carding and fulling mill. This was the second mill of the kind in the county, and was operated by Mr. Harrison until 1833, when it was abandoned, and a stone factory, for the manufacture of cloth, stocking yarn, etc., took its place. This factory Mr. Harrison continued to operate until his death in December, 1842, and then the property fell into the hands of his son William, by whom the business was prosecuted two years longer, when it was suspended.

Probably the most extensive and at the same time the least profitable business ever carried on in the township was the manufacture of woolen, cotton, hemp and linen goods by the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, of Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio." Excessive length of title must have been fatal to the company, for, although it is believed that the firms who leased the company's property all made money, the venture was a decided financial failure to the company itself, some members of which lost $20,000 before the factory was abandoned.

In October, 1815, a meeting of the respectable gentlemen of the county was called at the house of John Archer, Centerville, to discuss the feasibility of establishing a woolen and cotton factory on Hole's Creek. Books for stock subscription were opened immediately after the meeting, and, January 24, 1816, the trustees met at the same place to elect a superintendent and let contracts for building the factory, digging the race, making the dam and for millwright work.

It was not the design of the company to run the factory themselves, but to lease it to reliable manufacturing firms or men. The first lessees were Isaac Hodgson & Co., and they commenced operations some time in 1817. Another leasee was Michael Canady, who held the property for several years.

The following is believed to be a complete list of the stockholders: John Archer, James S. Blair, William Blair, John Bailey, Jacob Benner, Abraham Buckles, Aaron Baker, James Chatham, Abner Crane, Thomas Clawson, John Gephart, Abner Girard, John Harris, Amos Irvin, William Irvin, William Long, William Luce, Edmund Munger, Richard Mason, Benjamin Maltbie, Thomas Newton, Aaron Nutt, Sr., George Nultz, William Newman, James Russell, Thomas Rue, Peter Sunderland, Henry Stansell, William Stephen, Robert Scott, John Taylor, Asher Tibbals, Samuel Wilson, John Whitsell, Jonathan Watkins, Jacob Yazel, David Yazel.

The first managers of the company were Benjamin Maltbie, Thomas Clawson and Thomas Newton. We insert a copy of the notification to Mr. Maltbie of his appointment:

SIR: I would inform you that the Trustees of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Manufacturing Company of Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, have unanimously appointed

you to assist in the management and superintending the business of the factory in concert with Thomas Newton and Thomas Clawson, and will give such compensation as shall be deemed reasonable for such services.

Yours with respect,

MR. BENJAMIN MALTBIE. JOHN ARCHER, *Prest.*

The following instructions were given to the managers:

The managers of the Factory company are directed to superintend to all the different Branches of the Building of the Factory, and are empowered to Purchase such necessary articles and tools as are absolutely wanted for the use of Said Company—and they are also directed to attend to the carding meshein, take account of all wool that may be brought to be carded, and to receive and account for all monies or other Pay for carding and make A report to the Trustees at their monthly meetings. The aforesaid managers are Authorized to contract for such Laborers as shall be wanted to carry said Building into effect agreeabl: to former contract and they are to Procure A Desk to Deposit.

JOHN ARCHER, *Pres.*

JOHN HARRIS, WILLIAM LUCE, RICHARD MASON, JACOB BENNER, } *Trustees of Factory.*

The following items are taken from the memorandum of Benjamin Maltbie:

June 10, 1816. Began to superintend the factory. The hands that worked to day were Robert Russell, William Russell and Abraham Clawson, by the month.

Joseph Platt, by the day	$ 62½
Andrew McNeal, by the day	.62½
Jonathan Miles, by the day	.62
John Wolf, by the day	.50
John Cole, by the day	.75
Edward Smith, by the day	.56

June 13, 1816. This Day agreed with Mr. Stags of Middletown to Come next Monday and Put up the machienes if Trustees will not Imploy him he is to have Pay for one Day that is Two Dollars he is to have Two Dollars and his Board Per Day.

Got one quart of whiskey on the credit of the company.

The first order issued by this company was in favor of Aaron Nutt, Sr., for hauling, amount, $10.04½; date, January 27, 1816. Abner Crane furnished the company at different times 306,290 bricks, at a total cost of $1,378.30½.

The lime used in constructing the factory was obtained from Amos and William Irvin and amounted to 4,671 bushels.

One of the Treasurers of the company was James Russell, and the amount of money which passed through his hands while serving in that capacity was $8,056.78½. Mr. Russell's books show that on settlement he had always paid out more money than he had taken in.

In 1819, the property of the company changed hands, and we append the article of agreement between the old and new companies:

Articles of Agreement made between the Farmers' and Mechanics' Manufacturing Company of Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio—in the first part and John Harris, John Taylor, Jacob Benner, William Luce & Francies Dilts their Heirs and Assigns on the second part witnesseth that the said Farmers' and Mechanics' Manufacturing Company of Centerville &c., do agree and bind themselves to transfer all their right and title to their Land and Factory lying and standing on the waters of Hole's Creek Adjoining to Isaac Harrison's Land with all the Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto belonging for and in consideration of ten thousand Dollars to be Paid to the aforesaid company—it is understood by the Parties that the said Harris Luce Taylor Benner and Dilts have assumed all the Debts against said company and are to Pay the remaining part of the ten thousand Dollars if any remains in six equal annual Payments the first payment to be paid by the first day of July 1821 and the aforesaid Manufacturing Company hold the aforesaid Property a security until those of the second part have complied with the aforesaid contract in testimony hereof we have set our hands and seals this third day of July 1819.

Test { EDMUND MUNGER, JOHN MINTURN.

JOHN HARRIS, [Seal.]
JACOB BENNER, [Seal.]
JOHN TAYLOR, [Seal.]
WILLIAM LUCE, [Seal.]
FRANSIS DILS, [Seal.]

It will be seen by a comparison of the names of the parties to this agreement with the names of the original stockholders that there were no new mem

bers admitted to the company, but only one part of the original owners bought the interest of certain others, who were wise enough to see that they had made a bad financial investment.

The factory was in operation until about 1840, when it was closed up and the building torn down. This company is supposed to have organized under the following general law, passed in 1812 and limiting to five years:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that at any time within five years, any two or more persons who should be desirous to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing woolen, cotton, hemp, yarn, etc.

The first flouring-mill built within the present limits of the township was by a man by the name of Waup. This mill was located on a tributary of Hole's Creek, in the northwestern part of the township. At this mill wheat was ground for the army in the war of 1812.

In the days of buckskin breeches and coonskin caps, tanning green hides was one of the important industries, and we find that there were four tanyards sunk in this township, all of which enjoyed more or less patronage.

When the first one was sunk, we are unable to determine, but it must have been as early at least as 1802, as the following items, taken from Aaron Nutt, Sr.'s, memoranda, go to prove:

Aug. 11, 1802. Johnathan Munger brought a cows hid marked J. M.
Aug. 13, 1802. James Snowden brought a horses hid marked J. S.
March 23, 1803. Justice Luce brought a Steer hid marked J. L.
March 23, 1803. Peter Borders brought a bull hid marked P. B.
March 23, 1803. Peter Sunderland brought a calfskin marked P. S.
April 11, 1803. John Cotrel brought a deerskin marked J. C.
April 13, 1803. Andrew Boyle brought a hid and a pease and a bearskin.
June 4, 1803. Conrod Carter brought a cow a calf four hogs a dog and a bearskin.

Among other items, we find mentioned "heffir," sheep and ground-hog skins. Truly, if, as they say, "Variety is the very spice of life," the tanyard must have furnished its share of enjoyment to Mr. Nutt.

The other tanyards were owned by David Miller, Joseph Sunderland and John H. Martin, but they were of a later date, and, like the first, have ceased to exist.

In 1819, there was erected at Woodburn a shop for the manufacture of stoves, pots, kettles and machinery of all kinds. This was the only foundry in the county until 1828.

In 1820, at Woodburn, Anthony Jones had an establishment for printing bedspreads, quilts, pocket-handkerchiefs, etc. He was the only calico printer who ever carried on his trade in the township.

In 1835, one of the first shops in the county for the manufacture of steel carriage-springs was in operation at Stringtown.

John Irons was the first man in Centerville to make the old wooden mold-board plows. He always declared there was no rule to make them by and you just had to "cut and fit and fit and cut."

About 1835, and continuing four or five years, the cooper trade was very profitable in Centerville. There were probably not more than two principal shops, but, as pork-packing was then at its height, these gave employment to a great many hands. Abraham Nixon and Nathan Reid were the principal men engaged in this trade, and their work was all taken by James Harris, the principal pork-packer. This last-mentioned occupation was at that time very popular; and besides the gentlemen mentioned above, there were engaged in the business James Brown & Co., about 1830, and later, such men as the Harrises, father and two sons, John C. Murphy, Benjamin Hatfield, N. S. Sunderland, Harris & Allen, Harris & Maxwell and Harris & Fisk.

The first goods sold in the township were brought here by Benjamin Archer and sold in a log cabin, two miles northeast of Centerville, on the farm

now owned by Alonzo Montgomery. These goods were hauled from Cincinnati, and Judge Archer paid for the hauling at a certain price per hundred weight. One winter, when there was good sleighing, he sent several sleds after a new stock of goods he had just purchased. As the pay was in proportion to the size of the load, of course there was considerable rivalry among the teamsters for heavy burdens. On this occasion, the man who was the least fortunate only succeeded in getting one box of hats, weighing thirty pounds. In the spring of 1827, a number of unsalable hats were found in the loft of the old cabin, and they were supposed to a part of this veritable thirty-pound box, which had required two horses and a sled to bring it from Cincinnati.

The first store in Centerville was kept by Aaron Nutt, Sr., on the same lot on which the only dry goods store in the town now stands. His first stock of goods Mr. Nutt hauled in a cart from Baltimore. This was in the spring of 1811. Previous to this, Mr. Nutt had lost the money with which he expected to pay for his Ohio property by lending it to an irresponsible man in Kentucky. In 1810, seeing he must make some extra exertion in order to discharge his obligation, Mr. Nutt raised all the produce he was able to and purchased as much more as his means would permit. In company with John Price, Peter Sunderland and others, he loaded this on two flat-boats at Cincinnati, on the 13th of December, 1810, and started to "coast" down to New Orleans. They had many queer experiences with the Southern "aristocracy." At one point, when enumerating his commodities to a Southern lady, Mr. Nutt mentioned lard. "Have you lard?" quickly asked this daughter of the South. Upon his assuring her that he had it both in quantity and quality, she responded: "If you have lard, I'll take a barrel; so many of those dirty flat-boatmen come along here and want to sell me hog's fat, and I won't have that dirty stuff." He assured her that he had genuine lard, and she said she would send the "niggers" down to bring it up. This she did, and Mr. Nutt received his pay, congratulating himself that he had learned to call things by their right names, while the lady was not a little pleased to find one boatman who did not sell hog's fat.

Arriving at New Orleans, these gentlemen sold their remaining stock at very advantageous prices. Peter Sunderland found that he had sold so much of his goods on credit that he had scarcely money enough to bring him home. But Mr. Price and Mr. Nutt had fared better, and, happening to meet with a sea Captain from Baltimore, who told them of fabulous prices paid for produce in that city, Mr. Nutt determined to invest in a flat-boat load which had just come in and take it there. The Captain who gave them information as to prices carried them both and Mr. Nutt's merchandise to Baltimore, where he found prices even better than had been represented. Having again sold out his produce, Mr. Nutt invested in a horse and cart and a cart load of dry goods. These he hauled overland to Centerville, in the spring of 1811, fat and hearty from his sea voyage, and with enough money in his pocket to pay all his debts.

We give below a copy of the "permit" which gave him the authority to start a store in Centerville:

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, }

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS:

Be it known that by virtue of the power in me vested by a law of this State entitled "An act for grantin license and regulating ferries taverns and stores." Permission is hereby granted to Aaron Nutt Sr of Washington Township in this county to keep a store and vend merchandise at his house in said township from the date hereof until the next term of our court of Common Pleas to be holden at Dayton on the second Monday of September next according to the statute in such case made and provided.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said Court of Common Pleas at Dayton the twentieth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

B. VAN CLEVE, clk., M. C. P. p. t.

Mr. Nutt was still in the business in 1815, and we find this list of wholesale prices for that year: Lead pencils, 31 cents: British oil, 37½ cents per bottle; peppermint, 28 cents per bottle: Godfrey's cordial, 37½ cents per bottle: Bateman's drops, 37½ cents per bottle: camphor, 50 cents per bottle; nutmegs, 18 cents: darning-needles, 6¼ cents: allspice, 75 cents per pound: apron check, 50 cents per yard: linsey, $1 per yard: pink cambric, 75 cents per yard: cambric, $2.25 per yard: jackanett, $1.62 per yard: pewter dish, $2.25.

Among other things we notice that the retail price of tea, in 1813, was $2.50 per pound: of 8-penny nails, 21 certs per pound: coffee, 50 cents per pound: calico, 87½ cents per yard.

But probably the most expensive article which the early settlers had to buy was salt. Benjamin Maltbie paid $26.87½ for a barrel of salt in Cincinnati.

The first tavern kept in the township was by Aaron Nutt, Sr. This house, or, more properly, log cabin, was opened up about 1800, just north of the town plat, where Frank Harris now resides. Its sign was a pair of buck's horns, and it enjoyed a moderate share of patronage, but was only continued a short time.

John Archer opened up the first tavern in Centerville, with the sign of the "cross keys."

Since that time, there have been many taverns in the township, good, bad and indifferent, with probably a predominance in favor of the good. The most famous was that of Enos Doolittle, and it soon came to be known far and near as the best stopping-place for travelers west of the Alleghanies.

This gentleman, who was a genuine type of the New England Yankee, came to the town in 1820 as a peddler. With keen Yankee foresight, he saw an opening for trade in the town and immediately opened up a dry goods store. This, however, did not agree with him, and, purchasing suitable property, he opened a tavern in 1832. In 1822 or 1823, he was married to Miss Bathsheba Robbins, and continued in the place until after her death, in 1845, when he removed to Columbus.

There is one more industry which we must not pass over in silence, although its existence would not be creditable to the township to-day. This was the still-house built by Ashel Wright. It was in operation in 1817, and besides distilling liquor of several kinds, Mr. Wright was engaged in the manufacture of the oil of peppermint. His building stood on the land now owned by Benjamin Davis.

Washington Township has not had much experience with slaves, but there are one or two incidents worthy of mention which occurred in the earlier days. There was a law in Ohio in the forepart of this century under which indigent persons were sold to the lowest bidder, not as slaves, but as paupers, kept at public expense. We take the following entry from Aaron Nutt, Sr.'s, journal, relative to one of these public sales:

"June 20, 1819.—Seel was advertise July 3: was sold to the Loest Bidder, wich was Levy Nutt: sold for $50 by Aaron Nutt, Sener, & Isack woodward, oversers of the Poor for washington township."

This could in no case be called a sale for the personal liberty of the above-mentioned person, who, by the way, was a colored woman, but the Overseers of the Poor merely let out the contract of keeping her to the person who was willing to do it for the least money.

There was one genuine fugitive slave case in the township. In the fall of 1826, there were various reports that a "nigger" had been seen in the woods near Centerville. One man by the name of Lawrence reported that he had seen him scooping up parched corn from the ground, and that he "looked like

the devil." One morning, as the children of Peter Sunderland were going to school, they suddenly ran across him "in camp," and immediately returned home and reported to their father. Mr. Sunderland's men went out and found him roasting a duck. He was protected from the cold only by a sack, which he had found in the road and which he drew on over his head, having first ripped it sufficiently to make arm-holes. By these men he was taken to the home of Mr. Sunderland and there made to understand that he was among friends. He gave his name as Black John, and soon proved himself to be an honest and trustworthy hand.

One of Mr. Sunderland's daughters had a Kentucky suitor, and this gentleman reported the circumstance of Black John's capture to some of his friends who had lost a slave. One morning in the next summer, the household of Mr. Sunderland was in unusual commotion, and it was evident that visitors were expected whose advent was not agreeable One of the boys was sent out to the end of the lane to watch for them, but the cherry trees were too tempting and soon he was so busily engaged that he did not notice two strangers who walked hastily and quietly toward the house. When near the house, they were met by the brawny Peter Sunderland, who, with a drawn corn-cutter, commanded a halt. One of the men he grabbed by the collar, and, while he held the weapon over his head, threatening every minute to crash it into his brain, he called to John to make his escape. John needed no second bidding, and, with a few rapid strides, reached the woods and was soon out of harm's way, it is hoped, for he was never heard from after. The treacherous Kentuckian who had brought about the event was forbidden the house of Mr. Sunderland, as he richly deserved to be.

We take the following entry from James Russell's journal:

April 9, 1828. Abel Morseman commenced work at $75 per yr, washing and mending to be done in the bargain.
Dr. May 29. 1828. To making 2 pair of pantaloons at 25c per Ann, 50c.
May 29, 1828. Paid Simon H. Douglass 25c for soleing shoes.
Sept. 27, 1828. Making cambric shirt by Polly, 75c.
Sept. 29. 1828. To ditto 25c each 50c. At the end of the year there were 21 days lost time at 26c, $5.46c.
Wages overdrawn $1.02.

We give the following wages in 1842: Making rails, 50 cents per day; making hay, 50 cents per day; reaping and mowing, 62 cents. Flour, $2 per cwt.; pickled pork, 1½ cents per pound; rye, 20 cents per bushel; corn, 20 cents per bushel; two-horse team, $1.50; carriage hire, in 1840, 25 cents per day; cider, $1 per barrel.

Washington Township takes the lead in the matter of public officials and local government. It has always been run in the interests of economy and at the same time law, order and social and intellectual development.

The first election held in the county was June 21, 1803, and this township cast ninety-five votes for Governor. The township has been reduced since then, but the number of voters now is 440. The first election for Justice of the Peace was on the second Tuesday in October, 1805, when the following votes were polled: John McCabe, 35; John McGrew, 32: Richard Mason, 1; total, 68.

Among our township officers, we number the following: James Russell and James McGrew, Justices of the Peace, 1811; John McGrew and William Long, Justices of the Peace, 1812.

Township Clerks Edmund Munger, 1809-26; Hugh Alexander, 1826–28; John Woodman, 1828–30; R. S. McGrew, 1830–33; James Wilson, 1833–55; Daniel Crosley, 1855–61; Clark Prim, 1861 to the present time (1882).

Treasurers—Thomas Clawson, —— to 1809; James Russell, 1809-11;

Richard Mason, 1811–25; Goldsmith Chandler, 1825–26; James Harris, 1826–29; John Benham, 1829–31; James C. Anderson, 1831; John Juning, 1831–40; James Harris, 1840–42; N. V. Maxwell, 1842–65; R. M. Anderson, 1865–67; N. V. Maxwell, 1867 to the present time (1882).

Postmasters—John Archer, appointed March 1, 1815; Enos Doolittle, December 2, 1823; Nathaniel Strong, July 12, 1827; James Brown, August 19, 1829; Thomas Creighton, November 2, 1832; James Harris, May 3, 1841; John H. Campbell, May 12, 1843; Enos Doolittle, February 6, 1844; James Brown, July 14, 1845; Israel Harris, July 6, 1846; R. M. Anderson, March 29, 1855; Wayland P. James, April 10, 1857; W. G. Stewarts, July 15, 1858; Samuel Clutch, August 24, 1858; James C. Anderson, August 25, 1859; N. V. Maxwell, November 2, 1863; Mrs. Albina Benham, January 7, 1867.

It is interesting to notice the difference in the township expenses of a few years back and those of to-day.

The total expenses for the year 1808 were $102.63, and of this amount $70 were for the support of the poor.

In March, 1829, the trustees, in settlement with the Treasurer, made this statement: "We find now in the Treasurer's hands one note of hand and several depreciated bank notes, which are considered of no value, to the amount of $19.81¼; amount in Treasurer's hands, 91¼ cents.

"1839—Total receipts, $25.24½; total expenses, $25.23½; amount on hand, 1 cent. Of the expenses this year, the Treasurer received as his per cent, 73¼ cents."

Between this date and the present, the wants of the county must have increased wonderfully, if we are to judge from the general exhibit of the Treasurer's books for March, 1881:

Disbursements—School funds, $4,930.04; incidental expenses, $4,038.96; roads, $1,345.34; cemetery, $17.80; total, $10,332.14; Treasurer's per cent, $144.34.

This wide difference is not an indication of extravagance, but of general improvement. For instance, in 1839, if the report is to be relied on, there could have been no public schools, while in the report of 1881 we find a large share of total expenses was for school purposes.

In 1865, Russia sent an agent to the United States to inquire into the principles and workings of our Government. As a matter of course, he came to Ohio, and, not finding just what he wanted at Columbus, he came down to Dayton. At Dayton, he said he wanted to get at the very bottom of the matter, and asked what township was best governed, as he intended going into the matter to its foundation. "Washington Township, of course," responded the county officials. He came out, bringing a letter of introduction to the Treasurer, and spent some time in examining the township books. The full title of this interesting Russian was J. Kapnist, attache a la II Section de la chancellerie particuliere de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie.

Washington Township has always been noted for the liberality of her citizens. Their hearts are large and an appeal for help has never been made to them in vain. In the late war, a call was made by the soldiers' families in Dayton for wood. The first call was not generally known in the township, and consequently the response was not very large. At the second call, however, the entire township was quick to heed, and seventy loads of wood, measuring out seventy-five cords, were hauled into town on the same day. This was more wood than was contributed by the entire county outside of Washington Township. The wood was hauled in procession, Benjamin Davis being Marshal for the day.

Not only has she been willing to contribute of her means, but her citizens have not hesitated to stake their lives for their country's freedom or rights.

In the war of 1812 were the following men from the township: Gen. Edmund Munger, Capt. John Harris, Capt. William Luce, Capt. Joseph Ewing, Capt. Kiser, Benjamen Maltbie, recruiting officer, Harvey Munger, William Kelsey, Henry Stansell, Daniel McNeil, teamsters: Truman Munger, Amos Irvin, Lieutenants: William Duncan, William Newman, rangers: Oliver Tolbert, James Tolbert, Daniel Shaw, Richard Duncan, Richard Sunderland, Peter Sunderland, Abraham Russell, James Russell, Peter Clawson, William G. Ewing, David Lamme; Thomas Kelsie, John Shank, Thomas Hatfield, John Hatfield, James White, Joseph White, Thomas Bigger, John C. Murphy, Richard Benham, John Benham, John Wilson, Simeon Wilson, Austin Webb, George Key, Robert Silvers, Isaac Harrison, William Irvin, privates.

In the Wolverine war of 1835, when the regiment was called together at Miamisburg, and the list of volunteers taken, it presented the following names: Richard Benham, Jr., and Newton Fleming, of Washington, and Col. William Sawyer, of Miami Township.

In the Mexican war, John Woodyard and James Pope represented this township, or would have represented it had they succeeded in getting to Mexico.

In the war of 1861, the township furnished her full quota of soldiers, but, as their names are soon to be recorded on the soldiers' monument at Dayton, we leave their record to the sculptured marble, which will be more enduring than the feeble lines of this pen.

Although Washington Township has not made as rapid advancement in educational matters as her progress in other directions would lead us to expect, yet along the dark passages of her illiteracy there have been glimmerings of light whose beams have penetrated to her farthest borders, and in their influence are destined to live for years yet to come.

One of these points in her history was the establishment of a public library as early as 1810. This library was kept up for thirty years, and was a source of much intellectual improvement to the township. It was in the hands of a joint-stock company, incorporated under the following law:

Feb. 19, 1810. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Edmund Munger, Daniel Bradstreet, Noah Tibbals, John Harris, Israel Harris, Benjamin Maltbie, Amoni Maltbie, Ethol Kellogg, Jeremiah Hole, Elihu Kellogg, Freeman Munger, Edmund K. Munger, Reuben Munger, Ezra Kellogg, Jonathan Munger and Harvey Munger be and they are together with such other persons as shall be by them hereafter admitted created and made a corporation and body politic with perpetual Succession and Shall hereafter be Known by the name and title of the Washington Social Library Company. That Edmund Munger, Benjamin Maltbie, Daniel Bradstreet, Noah Tibbals, John Harris, Ethol Kellogg and Jeremiah Hole be and they are hereby appointed directors and the first annual meeting of said corporation. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof. Meeting of the members for Election of Officers 1st Tuesday in April annually in the Township of Washington and county of Montgomery.

EDWARD TIFFIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DUNCAN MCARTHUR,
Speaker of the Senate.

Harrison Maltbie, son of Judge Benjamin Maltbie, makes a very clear statement concerning the above charter. "About 1840, a stranger went through the township, bought the shares of the stockholders, and kept everything secret till he had full control; he then came to my father to buy his two shares. My father said to him, 'You want to establish a bank on this charter?' He acknowledged that was the calculation. My father told him when the charter was obtained, a pledge was given that it should not be so used: he replied that he had the power already to control it, and he would use it, and, to avoid trouble, he would give my father $30 for his two shares. My father took it. This man moved the concern to Miamisburg and started the Washington Bank."

Its life was a brief one, but long enough for some persons to lose large amounts of money. Israel Harris and his son James, of Centerville, were invited to take stock in the bank; they visited Miamisburg and examined into it far enough to satisfy themselves that it would not do.

In 1848, a joint-stock company was organized in Centerville for the establishment of an academy. Property was purchased and a substantial two-story stone building was erected at a cost of $3,000. Prof. Johnson, now of Jeffersonville, Ind., was the first Principal, and under his management the school prospered for a few years very remarkably. Besides the languages, mathematics and sciences, there was taught book-keeping, surveying and history.

The school was closed, however, in 1861, and the building was afterward sold to the Baptists, who erected a church on its site.

There is at present a decided improvement in the schools all over the township. The district schools are better than they ever were before, and the feeling now is that Washington is going to come out of the woods and take her proper position among her sister townships. Besides this general improvement, a select school was opened up in Centerville, in the fall of 1881, which promises to be very successful.

TOWNS.

There are three villages in the township, which were once places of considerable importance, but, since the decline of the mills and factories, which gave them life, the once active and noisy streets have become silent and almost deserted, and the towns are all very quiet and inoffensive in their character. The interest has been entirely transferred to the country, whose rising young men and women are the true bone and sinew of the township.

Woodburn, in the northwestern part was once a place of considerable business capacity. Here the manufacturing company located their factory, and, in the palmy days of that establishment Woodburn carried on a brisk trade with the surrounding farmers. Besides the factory and private dwellings, the town boasted of a tavern, familiarly known as "Townsley's Tavern," a foundry and machine shop and the calico printer's establishment before referred to. For a number of years, it also supported a good country store.

The town was the outgrowth of the factory, for we find that the first lots were sold in May, 1818, two years after the organization of the company. At present, there remains nothing to mark the place except a few dwelling-houses and a new brick church.

Stringtown, in the southeastern part of the township, dates back to about the same time, but never attained any particular importance, except as the location of David Miller's tannery and a few shops of divers kinds. There remains of it at present its classical appellation and a few good farmer citizens.

Centerville, about midway between Woodburn and Stringtown, received its name from its location —being seven miles from Miamisburg, Springboro and Ridgeville, nine from Dayton, Upper Shaker Village, Waynesville and Franklin, and fourteen from Middletown, Xenia, Lebanon and Lower Shaker Village. It is located on the highest point between Lebanon and Dayton, on the watershed of the Miamis.

It dates earlier than either of the other places, and was probably laid out for a town as early as 1805 or 1806. We know of lots having been sold in 1808, and there was a town there at that time. In 1811, a store was opened up on Main street, and since then Centerville has never failed to be waited upon by one or more of the necessary emporiums of trade. It has been twice incorporated—once in 1830 and again in 1879. The first officials under the earlier incorporation were: Samuel S. Robbins, Mayor; Henry W. Reider, Marshal; Robert G. McEwen, Clerk. These officers served some time without

having a case, when the boys made up a pony purse and hired Joseph Beck to lead his horse on the pavement before the Mayor. A warrant was immediately issued by that functionary and the playful Joseph was arrested and fined 50 cents, the Mayor declaring with great gusto that order and the dignity of the city should be preserved at all hazards. The first officials under the new incorporation, which declares that Centerville is a hamlet, were: William Dodd, President of the Council; W. H. Lamme, M. D., and S. G. Stewart, M. D., Trustees; Joseph Nutt, Clerk and Treasurer; Joseph Loy, Marshal.

In 1812, as Gen. Harrison was marching north to retrieve the fortunes of Hull, he passed through the town and encamped two miles to the north, on the west side of the pike, a little to the southwest of Whip's tobacco shed.

As he came up from the south, he observed a girl making desperate efforts to mount a fractious colt, and, supposing the music was making matters worse for her, he ordered it stopped. In the meantime, the girl had succeeded in mounting and flew past like a shot, bareback and vigorously applying the birch. "Strike up," shouted the General, "there is no danger of that girl's being thrown." When he came into town, he ordered a halt, while he went into the hotel to inquire the name of the female equestrian and compliment her on her horsemanship. The girl's name was Sallie Archer, afterward Mrs. Thomas Davis.

At the same time, one of Gen. Harrison's soldiers, a Frenchman, discovered a fine fat cat basking in front of the tavern. Mrs. Archer, the owner of the cat, having given him permission to take the cat with him, he immediately shot Sir Thomas, and, having skinned it, put it in his haversack. It is supposed that he enjoyed a good roast that night.

Centerville was once a place of some importance, but, like Woodburn and Stringtown, began to grow old when the manufacturing interests were permitted to fall into disuse. It has to-day a population of about 275, and supports one dry goods store, three groceries, a meat-shop, two stone shops, three blacksmith shops, two wagon-makers, a hotel and a good post office. The health of its citizens is looked after by W. H. Lamme and S. G. Stewart; its morals are attended to by the Methodist Episcopal and Baptists, both Old and New School, under the leadership of Rev. Deem and Elders Thompson and Wilson.

BAPTISTS.

Copy of the article for the ground upon which the first meeting-house in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, was built:

We promis to pay or cause to be paid unto Aaron Nutt or Order the just and full sum of Fifteen Dollars and that in behalf of the Baptist church of Sugar Creek, it being a compensation for a lot purchased to build a Meeting House On and to be paid as follows, By three Dollars in plank, three Dollars in Glass, one Dollar in a pare of I—L Hinges all to Be Delivered and paid to the said Nutt when the Meeting House is ready to receive them and Eight Dollars on or before the twenty-fifth day of December Next Insueing the date Hereof as Witness Our Hands and Seals the first Day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and two. Note above characters represent the word Hook.

Testis: JOHN MCINTOSH. BENJAMIN ARCHER, [Seal.]
NATHANIEL KNOTTS, Deacons.

The following credits appear on the above article without dates: Received $4.\frac{3}{4}$ of the within bill; ditto $3.\frac{3}{4}$. Credit for 350 feet of plank.

The church proceeded to build a house of worship, and empowered the building committee to pay for hewing the logs in country produce. The building of the house was contracted for £50, for which the contractor was to take cattle or work, if paid within a specified time; if otherwise, it was to be paid in cash, and said house to be ready for use by June 1, 1803. Some of the puncheons for floor in said house are still in existence (February, 1882).

The house being finished, a way through the wilderness must be prepared

for the scattered members and their friends to go up to the house of the Lord. Accordingly, committees were appointed to mark trees from the meeting-house to Wilson's and McGrew's settlements, each distant about five miles, in opposite directions. Rev. Charles McDaniel, Baptist missionary, sent by an English society, was the first minister in Washington Township. This church was raised and constituted in 1799, under the labors of Elder Daniel Clark, who was the only minister within many miles. As near as can now be ascertained, as some records are lost, there were nine members—four males and five females. It was constituted in a private house of one of the members, and a printed covenant was adopted, which had been brought from Kentucky by one of the members. The first church meeting on record was held November 2, 1799. Monthly meetings for business were then appointed, and these have continued till the present time. The first addition was by letter, January 1, 1800, and, in June following, was the first addition by baptism, Mary Etchason. Dr. John Hole was the first person baptized in Hole's Creek, September 6, 1801. In this year, the church united with the Miami Association. Early in the present century, Elder Joshua Carman settled near this church, and, on the 1st of January, 1802, the church employed him to preach a part of the time. In this year was the first subscription for the support of the Gospel. When the church was organized, the country was a wilderness, the first settlement not two years previous. Yet, before the close of 1802, her membership had increased twenty-one by letter and eight by baptism. Frequent cases of discipline are mentioned, and the first exclusion is mentioned in March, 1805. In April of this year, the church employed Elder John Mason to preach twice a month, till September, 1823. The first member regularly dismissed was in 1806; first restoration in 1808; from then until 1811 the records are poorly kept. In 1812, Elder Jacob Mulford was employed to preach once a month till 1823 or 1824. In 1818, an effort was made to build a new house of worship of brick, but the effort failed. In 1824, Elder Hezekiah Stites was employed to preach one Sabbath in each month, and a subscription was raised to be paid in sugar for part of his services. In 1827, Elder Samuel Catteral preached for the church a portion of the time. In 1830, they employed Elder Peter Webb as pastor, which relation he sustained till 1835. Purchased an addition to the graveyard this year. In May, 1831, agreed to build a new house of worship. Brother Daniel Wilson was appointed agent and building committee; in 1832, the house was finished and committee discharged with entire approbation and hearty thanks. January, 1836, called Elder Robert Missildine to preach one-half the time, but, proving himself unworthy the confidence reposed in him, he was dismissed. After September, 1836, preaching a part of the time by different ministers—by Elder Muncier Jones, Brother Orasmus Osgood and Brother Lewis Osborn, Elder William Sutton and Elder John Blodget. In April, 1842, Elder John Blodget was settled as pastor; in October, his health failed and Elder Henry Ward was engaged until the pastor's health was restored; in 1852, the pastor closed his labors with the church. Elder Zelora Eaton employed to preach semi-monthly for six months. In 1853, Elder Samuel Marshall employed one half the time, till 1856. In January, 1857, Brother Seth D. Bowker; with him the church made its first arrangement for preaching every Sabbath. In March, 1859, the church called Elder J. W. Weatherby to the pastorate; continued till 1865. H. Ward, pastor from May 1, 1866, to May, 1868. John E. Craig, January 9, 1869, to November, 1870. H. Ward, from July 1, 1871, to April, 1874. J. C. Armstrong, from April 4, 1874, to May 15, 1876. Watson Dana, from November 19, 1876, to May 15, 1878. J. H. Wilson since October 1, 1878.

The present house of worship was built in 1871 and dedicated in 1872. The above represents the New School Baptist Church.

In reference to the above church, the following enactment of the Legislature is found:

Feb. 4, 1815. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Benjamin Archer Abner Gerard, and Edward Mitchel and their associates for the time being be and they are hereby created and declared a body politic by the name of the Regular Baptist called Sugar Creek, and as such shall remain and have perpetual succession, subject, however, to such future alterations as the Legislature may think proper to make.

OLD SCHOOL BAPTISTS.

After the division of the Baptist Church, which, from the records, seems to have been somewhere between 1821 and 1824, the two bodies were then known respectively as Old and New School Baptist. The following are the names of the Elders who have served the Old School in Centerville from the division to the present time: Elder Wilson Thompson, Jacob Mulford, Stephen Gard, Thomas Childers, Moses Frazee, —— Kingham, Elihu Moore, Samuel Williams (preached sixteen years), William Butler, John A. Thompson, Grigg Thompson, John M. Thompson (since January, 1877). About 1828, built a stone meeting-house, which was occupied until a few years ago, when they erected a neat frame house. John A. Thompson preached the dedication sermon. Regular preaching the fourth Sunday in each month and Saturday before in Centerville.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The Universalists commenced preaching here about 1826 or 1827, the first sermon by Jonathan Kidwell, in the old pioneer log meeting house, after that preaching sometimes in private houses, and quite frequently in the schoolhouse; there they organized and prospered for many years, having regular meetings, the ministers full of zeal and full of debate. Elder Samuel Williams, of the Old School Baptist, and Elihu Moore, Universalist, had debate for days in the Baptist Church of Centerville; at the conclusion, both parties claimed the victory. Jonathan Kidwell was said to be very generous to his opponents. After a sermon, it is said, he would extend the privilege to any one present to make known their opposition to his doctrine. On one occasion in Preble County, an old German rose up and said: "Mr. Kidwell, if your doctrine ish true, we has got enough of it, and, if it ish not true, we wants no more of it." And down he sat.

ORTHODOX FRIENDS.

At an early date, Thomas Horner and four sons—John, David, Joseph and Jacob—with their families, all members of the Society of Friends, settled in this township, and, for awhile, attended the Friends' meetings in Waynesville. On New Year's Day, 1816, Solomon Miller and family, from Pennsylvania, also Friends, moved into the neighborhood and a meeting was soon organized on Sugar Creek, one and a half miles southeast of Centerville. About 1822 came Abijah Taylor and family and Goldsmith Chandler and family, from Virginia. Then Amos Kinworthy, from Pennsylvania, and David Miller, who sunk a tanyard and built the brick house at the cross roads in Stringtown. Then came Job Jennings and family, from New Jersey. Caleb Miller came about 1822 or 1823; Nathan Ballard about the same time; he was a cooper and his shop was on the lot adjoining the township hall in Centerville, on the east side. Later, came the Haines family, we think, from New Jersey; Paul Sears and family, from North Carolina; Joseph and Solomon Hollingsworth, from Virginia. We are not certain about the Horners' native State, but it is now supposed to be North Carolina. Isaac Hasket came in at a later date, and was about the last member of the meeting, which is now entirely among the things that are past. For years, monthly meetings were held alternately at Sugar

Creek and Springboro. By 1860, meetings had about ceased. Isaac Hasket and the Sears family being the sole representatives of that once pleasant society. Hasket moved to Iowa. The Sears, with the exceptions of Charles and Mary, attached themselves to other societies. The old meeting-house, after its abandonment as such, was occupied a few years as a dwelling, when it was burned down. Nothing now marks the spot but the old burying-ground. Thomas Miller, son of the above-named Solomon, is a prominent minister in the Society of Friends; residence, Springboro, Warren Co., Ohio. The writer, as well as all acquaintances of James C. Anderson, will be surprised to learn that he was not a member; such is the case, he was not.

WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The earliest record that we have of the Washington Presbyterian Church is a record of a congregational meeting, held November 29, 1813, Rev. William Robison, presiding, at which three trustees were chosen, viz., Jonathan Munger, Edmund Munger and Ira Mead. On August 20, 1817, the first record of a meeting of a church session occurred, constituted as follows: Ministers, Rev. Grey, Rev. Burgess; Elders, Messrs. Tunis Vandevere, Zebulon Baird and Fergus McClane. At this meeting, the following persons were admitted to full membership: Noah Tibbals, Benjamin Maltbie, George Reeder, Peggy Reeder, Edmund Munger, Eunice Munger, Jonathan Munger, Elizabeth Munger, Seth Kellogg, Eunice Kellogg, Andrew Bailey and Olive Porter. At this meeting, the following persons were elected by the congregation Elders of the church: George Reeder, Edmund Munger and Benjamin Maltbie, and, on the 31st of August, the same year, these Elders were ordained by the Rev. W. Hughs. At this period, it was the custom to hold two services on the same Sabbath, the people taking lunch with them. The records do not show where the meetings were held, but most likely from house to house. Subsequently, out-door meetings became quite common, and a great many added to the church; this was especially true of a camp-meeting, which was held some time between the years 1829 and 1833 or 1834, under the preaching of the Rev. John L. Belville, recently deceased, one of the most talented and eloquent divines of that day. He became the pastor of this church March 24, 1830, and continued in this office up to 1840; during this period, upward of 120 persons were added to the church. The first division in the church seems to have grown out of the sale of pews, part of the church being opposed to the plan, and, in consequence, several of the most liberal and efficient members withdrew or were disciplined.

The next occasion of a division was the question of dispute in reference to doctrine, which ended in the split into Old and New School. A small minority of the members withdrew and made an attempt to organize a church on the New-School doctrine, but did not succeed. The majority of the members continued their adherence to the original organization, and the organization has been kept up with varying success up to the present time. The original plan was to build the church in Centerville, and $906 were raised by subscription for this purpose. Subsequently, a subscription was started to build said church at or near the high bridge, which succeeded in raising only $80, but what they lacked in money they seem to have made up in energy, for we find that they finally carried the point. This was a compromise; part of the then congregation lived at Miamisburg, and it was argued that the church ought to be located so as to accommodate both sections. So the church was located near the bridge. The records of this church show that near 400 names appeared upon its roll from its organization up to the present time. The first Sabbath school in this township was organized in this church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The denomination which embraces the largest number of members in the township is the Methodist Episcopal, but, owing to the fact that they have never kept an official record, their history is somewhat curtailed in this work.

The following facts, however, we are enabled to lay before our readers through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Harris, who are members of the church of long standing, and were acquainted with many of the earliest Methodists of the township. Mr. Harris himself is a native of the township and Mrs. Harris removed here from Kentucky in 1806.

The first Methodist in the township was Henry Opdyke, whose cabin stood on the farm now owned by Mrs. Eleazer Williamson, three miles northeast of Centerville. At his cabin, in 1809, Rev. John Collins preached the first Methodist sermon in the township. He also organized a class-meeting, the first leader of which was Aaron Nutt, Jr. In this cabin Mr. Harris says he witnessed a more exciting love feast than he has ever seen since. The meetings were held here until Mr. Opdyke donated a lot to the congregation, upon which their ready hands and keen axes soon put up a log church. This was used for several years for public worship, but finally was permitted to be torn down, and was never rebuilt.

The next church put up was a log building on land donated by Mathias Pearson, about three miles south of Centerville, on the present Dayton & Lebanon pike. The date given to this church is 1813 or 1814, and the appointment was called Rehobeth. There was a good congregation here for those days, and among the members we note the following: Mathias Pearson, John Roberts, Thomas Swift, —— Rhodes, —— Conley. The old log building was used for several years, when it was torn down and a neat brick church erected in its stead. This church was continued to within the last few years, when it shared the same fate as its more humble predecessor. At present, there is no building on the lot.

Shortly after the establishment of Rehobeth appointment, David Watkins donated a lot for church purposes on the farm now owned by George Sears, about three miles southeast of Centerville, on Sugar Creek. A log church was also erected here and the appropriate name of Hopewell given to the appointment. It is worthy of note that, with the exception of the Presbyterians, every denomination has begun its evangelical work in this township in log buildings. Hopewell, like Rehobeth, enjoyed several years of prosperity, but, like the church at Opdyke's, never passed into a second existence. The following are some of the members: David Watkins, Daniel Watkins, Jonathan Watkins, George Watkins, James Proud and Jeremiah Allen.

At the time of the establishment of the church in this township, Miami Circuit was under the control of the conference in Kentucky, by whom, in 1810, the circuit was divided, the northern division retaining the old name of Miami, while the southern was called Union Circuit. At this time, services were held at the various appointments only once in every five or six weeks. In 1811, Union and Miami Circuits were joined together, but this arrangement was only continued until October 1, 1812, when Union was again set off by the conference at Chillicothe.

The early Methodists were not wealthy, and, although they gave what they could to maintain the ministry, yet the remuneration was scarcely sufficient to support these apostles of Christ. That their pastorate was no sinecure will be seen by the following collections, taken at nine appointments in 1811: Union, $31.95; Xenia, $8.50; Campbell, $3; Baumgardner's, $2; Widow Smith's, $3.37½; Lebanon, $32.25; Dyche's, $1.18¾; Hasberger's, $3.75; Proud's, $3.40; total, $89.31⅛.

We are unable to give a complete list of the various ministers who have been on this circuit, but some of the following names are yet familiar in many Methodist households: Solomon Langdon, first Presiding Elder; Marcus Lindsey, Joseph Tatman, Moses Crume and Jacob Miller, regularly ordained ministers, and Bennet Maxey, helper, in 1813 and 1814; Amos Sparks and Robert Burns, local preachers in 1816 and 1817. Among other names are the following: John Strange, John Sale, John P. Durbin (afterward a Bishop), Russell Biglow, William Dixon, Arthur Elliott, Albert Goddard, George Maly, Michael Marley, —— Hardy, —— Parson, —— Sullivan. —— Brook.

Previous to 1833, there was no church in Centerville, and their services up to that time were held in the schoolhouse and the Baptist Church. In the summer of that year, a stone building was erected, which continued to be used for divine services until 1867, when a brick building, costing $12,000, was put up in its stead. Since then, a fine two-story frame parsonage has been erected on the church lot.

At present, the church is in a flourishing condition, and under the spiritual guidance of Rev. Reuben K. Deem.

CONCLUSION.

Many changes have taken place in the township since its first settlement, and especially within the last few years, the spirit of progress has taken possession of the people. The old log huts of our pioneer forefathers have long been torn down; the buildings erected in their stead have also been superseded; moderately good houses have been remodeled and refitted, and to-day attractive and even elegant dwellings adorn and beautify every road. The old log stables and rail corn-pens have passed from sight, and in their stead we find that commodious barns and well-arranged granaries have sprung up as if by magic on every farm. And not these conveniences alone has the farmer obtained, which serve to make life pleasant and agreeable when indoors, but he keeps fully up with the spirit of the age in the matter of machinery to lighten labor. The old sickle has been hung up, the cradle has been laid away and the most improved self-binder is seen ready oiled in the barn of every farmer. Everything is done with neatness and dispatch, and, as a consequence, he has more time to attend to those little matters of improvement which make up the grand total of our development.

These things show no place more plainly in the relative valuation of land now and seventy or eighty years ago. In 1804, Aaron Nutt paid, on the 100 acres of the north end of his half-section of land, a tax of 50 cents. A few years later, he sold the land for $4 per acre. The present owner of the same land, Benjamin Davis, paid $140 per acre for it, and his tax for 1880 amounted to $70.04.

Not only private but public improvement is rife among her citizens. The churches have been overhauled, repainted, refitted or rebuilt without exception in the last few years. The Methodists led off in this line by putting up a fine brick building in 1867. Since then, both Baptist Churches have followed their example, and the New School have added also a parsonage.

In 1879, the Trustees of the township submitted the question of a town hall to the voters, and, with an overwhelming majority, they responded "Yes." The building was erected in 1880, and is quite a model for neatness and sensible arrangement.

The T., D. & B. R. R. passes through the township one mile east of Centerville, and a side track has been graded from this road to the stone quarry of John E. Allen. This quarry has been leased to a Xenia man, and it is expected to take out 400 perch of stone daily as soon as the road is in successful operation.

Statement of Mr. Joseph Manuel as to the quality and quantity of stone in Washington Township. He is at present and has been a worker in stone for a period of forty-five years; he has worked in many different quarries, so that his opinion is a valuable one. He says the basis of our limestone is the Hudson drift, or blue limestone. The next is the Clinton formation, or coral rock, formed in salt water. The next is the Niagara group. Our stone, he says, is of a superior quality to any limestone formation, and the reason why, its base of formation is the crystal of lime, formed by pressure and heats. As to its beauty, it is susceptible of the finest polish; the color is a bright gray; it will polish like glass. For durability, no superior. To resist pressure, it cannot be battered. It will resist all the effects of frost or water. The above stone are here, not merely by the load or perch, but by the acre. The stripping is light compared with other quarries in the county, generally from two to six feet stone are then taken out of any desirable thickness or length. Mr. Manuel says there are 5,600 perch to the acre. Upon his lot, about one-half an acre of which he is quarrying stone from, in the last twenty years, with his labor added, he has sold not less than $5,000 worth of stone.

The following statement from W. H. Lamme, M. D.: The situation of Washington Township is generally elevated, except the southwest corner, where the tributaries of Hole's Creek take their rise, and a small strip of the western part of the township, which lies alongside of Hole's Creek, which creek traverses the entire length of that part of the township. The summit land between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, is in the center of the township, about where the town of Centerville lies. From the absence of large streams, we are not subject to fogs, as they are upon the river bottoms; nor are we subject to the ague, although fevers of a malarious and epidemic character often prevail during the autumn season of the year. What is known as goitre, or enlargement of the thyroid glands of the neck, commonly called big neck by the people, seems to prevail to an unusual extent in this township. No cause has ever been assigned for this. The temperature, both winter and summer, does not materially differ from that of the river bottoms, although vegetation is usually two weeks or more later here than they are there—a circumstance which is more attributable to soil than location. We have a subsoil of clay, while they have one of gravel.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.*

THIS rich and populous district is situated in the southwest corner of Montgomery County. It adjoins on its west side Preble County, on its south side Butler and Warren Counties, on the east Miami Township, and on the north Jackson and Jefferson Townships. It embraces a territory of thirty-seven sections and a fraction of a section, and, according to the last official census, contains a population of 3,451. In the spring of 1803, shortly after the law took effect by which Montgomery County was formed, the Associate Judges of the County Court established the four original townships of the county—Washington, German, Dayton and Elizabeth.

German Township included all of the territory west of the Miami River to the State line, parallel to and two or three miles south of the present southern boundary of Miami County. On the 10th day of June, 1805, the records read, "German Township, bounded at present by the Miami River on the east, Butler County on the south, the line east of third range on the west, and the north side of first tier of sections in south side of third township, fifth range, and fourth township, fourth range, as the north boundary line, elections to be held at Philip Gunckel's Mill, on Twin Creek." At a session of the County Commissioners, February 3, 1806, it was ordered that two tiers of sections on the south side of Jefferson Township be attached to German on the north. March 7, 1809, a portion of German was added to Jefferson; and upon the erection of Jackson Township, December 7, 1814, the lines were again changed, and a part of German used in the formation of that township. Thus the lines on the north, south and west have remained up to the present; but, March 7, 1831, about ten full sections were cut off its eastern portion to form a part of Miami Township, and the section line between Sections 4 and 5, Township 2, Range 5, became its eastern boundary.

Big Twin Creek divides German Township into two nearly equal parts, passing across its territory from northwest to southeast. It has two classes of lands—uplands and bottom lands. The latter are situated in the valleys of the streams, and constitute about one-third of its soil, while the former lie on the elevated parts of the township, are less productive, and hence also less valuable than the bottom lands. The average value of uplands is $50 per acre; that of bottom lands, $100. The surface of the uplands is rolling, and their soil a yellow-brown clay, producing all the cereals, fruit and tobacco. The bottom lands are level, their soil a black alluvial mold of vegetable origin and very productive. This township is well watered, having many fine springs and a number of good streams, among which are the two Twins, Shawnee Creek, Dry Run and Mud Lick. Timber is still sufficiently abundant, consisting mainly of maple, oak, beech and poplar. A great deal of fine walnut existed here at one time, but it has now almost entirely disappeared. Thousands of tall, smooth trees of it have been felled, cut up for firewood, split into fence-rails, or appropriated to other similar purposes.

TWIN VALLEY.

Twin Valley derives its name from two streams, one of which is called Big Twin, and the other Little Twin, and the junction of these streams into one

*The history of German Township was prepared by the publishers, from an elaborate manuscript furnished by the Rev. J. P. Hentz, of Germantown, Ohio.

at Germantown has given them the name of Twins. From Germantown, the united stream continues in its course southward for the distance of about six miles, and then empties into the Miami River. Taking the mouth of the Twin as the starting-point, and proceeding along its course to Germantown, thence about two miles more along both of its branches, we pass through the entire Twin Valley and reach its northern terminus. The valley itself is formed of the bottoms contiguous to the Twins and the hills by which they are inclosed, and is from one to two miles in width. Underneath the outer soil of this valley there is found a deposit of gravel from one to three feet in thickness which operates as an underdrainer, as well as furnishing cheap material for making solid roads. In addition to their natural fertility, these bottom lands possess this advantage, that they do not suffer as much as other lands from a want or a superabundance of rain, and produce whether the summer season be wet or dry —advantages seldom found combined, and which give these lands their chief value. Two miles south of Germantown, upon a high bluff overlooking the valley, are found the remains of an ancient fort, covering a space of about twenty-five acres. The trees that but recently grew on it have been cut down, and its site forms a part of a well-cultivated farm. By means of the plow and harrow, its embankments have been reduced to a level with the adjoining surface, so that, to the eye of the casual observer, not much remains to be seen of this once vast inclosure, yet there is enough left to trace all its outlines. There are many similar works in Southwestern Ohio, but who were their builders? what use and purpose did they subserve? and what is their age? are questions which are difficult —perhaps impossible— of solution. The geology of this valley is likewise highly interesting. Beneath its soil, on the hillsides, is a limestone rock of animal origin and a marine deposit. It is simply a consolidation of shell animals (Mollusks) that live in the ocean. The shells in this fossil rock are as well and clearly defined in form and outline as any shell newly thrown up by the waves from the ocean bottom. There is the greatest variety of species of them, and one may count a dozen or two varieties in a rock of the size of a man's hand. The gravel deposit of this valley affords no less interest than its fossil rock, a handful of its sand or pebbles containing at least a dozen different kinds of rocks, coming from formations which are far removed from one another. These pebbles are rounded off to almost the regularity and smoothness of marbles, giving evidence of having been subjected to friction, perhaps by being carried great distances by some unknown process or catastrophe, and large bowlders are found lying on the outside surface, which have been brought here from great distances. Here, then, in this valley, upon its hillsides and fields and by its streamlets, both the antiquarian and the geologist will find a promising field of research and study.

GERMANTOWN.

Germantown is situated in the Twin Valley, with Little Twin Creek on its east side, and Big Twin on its west and south sides, being in the forks of these streams. It was laid out by Philip Gunckel, who, on the 4th day of October, 1814, certified that the plat as recorded was correct. The first sale of lots occurred October 21, 1814, and the second sale November 15, 1815. It was called Germantown because the people who built up the town and lived around it were Germans. Howe, in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," says "Germantown was named from Germantown, Penn.," but in this he is mistaken: the name was given for the reason just stated. Its site, as well as its surroundings, are in a high degree beautiful. The valley immediately around the town is on almost all sides inclosed by hills, which are in large part covered by trees, forming a forest-crowned wall, presenting a very pleasing pict-

ure. The town is regularly laid out; its streets are wide, well graded and macadamized. The climate is most salubrious, the drainage admirable, malarious diseases unknown, and the health of the people excellent. The post office was established in October, 1818, Peter Shaeffer being the first Postmaster. Germantown has no railroad, but has, nevertheless, good railroad facilities by means of omnibus lines to the C., H. & D. and C., C., C. & I., at Carlisle and Miamisburg, which points are each but four miles distant. The town possesses good public buildings; the schoolhouse is a very substantial, three-storied structure, overlooking the valley, containing twelve rooms, four on each floor; the Town Hall is an edifice that would do credit to a much larger town; and the armory, originally built for an academy, engine house and prison, are all quite new, capacious and attractive. There are four churches of good architectural style, some of them finished and furnished with taste and elegance. The town also has what many large places lack—a public park, containing about five acres of ground, which has been but recently laid out. Germantown has at present three dry goods stores, four grocery stores, two hardware, two furniture, two tin and stove stores, a number of other mercantile establishments possessed by such towns, three hotels and one banking house. The Exchange Bank was established by Col. John Stump, and did business a few years, when it was merged into the First National Bank of Germantown, which was organized July 18, 1863, by Christian Rohrer, William Gunckel, John Stump, John F. Kern and others, beginning business September 1 of that year, with a capital of $50,000, which has since been increased to $75,000. John F. Kern was elected President, and John Stump, Cashier; the former serving as President of the bank until January 10, 1882, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Joseph W. Shank. Col. Stump was succeeded as Cashier by J. H. Cross, who was elected January 16, 1869; began his duties February 1 of that year, which position of trust and confidence he has filled up to the present. During many years, the German was the only language spoken among the people of this town, but the English language has almost entirely supplanted it as a medium of social and business intercourse.

SUNSBURY.

Sunsbury is but a small village of about forty dwellings; is separated from Germantown by a space of about a quarter of a mile, and is located directly south of the latter town, on the Carlisle & Germantown pike. It is a very old place, being the first point settled in German Township, and for a number of years was the only village or place of business in the Twin Valley. It was not, however, platted until March 18, 1825, according to the county records. Its people form, to some extent, a community by themselves, yet their interests are largely identified with those of the people of Germantown, and, though small in size and population, some of the most prominent men in the township have lived here, such as the Emericks, Catrows and Liggets. It has never given much prospect of growth, and to-day has no more houses than it had forty years ago, and is beginning to show its age by its external appearance.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

German Township has had two classes of settlers, who have succeeded one another, the first of whom were the squatters, who remained but a few years; and the second the pioneers, who stayed and became the permanent occupants of the soil. The squatter period begins with the year 1798, and ends with the year 1804. Previous to the former period, the Indians held undisputed sway in the Twin Valley, and lingered here with fond attachments even after encroaching civilization had robbed them of their means of support. As late as 1804, the Shawnees had a town on Shawnee Creek, on land now adjoining

Shasbury, from which tribe that stream takes its name, and it is said of Tomy Killbuck, who was one of their number, that, for a long time, he utterly refused to leave the country. He built himself a hut on the west side of the Big Twin, near the site of Conner's Mill, and for years no amount of persuasion could move him to abandon the land of his birth and the scenes of his earlier years; and when at last he yielded to the inevitable fate of his race and concluded to move on westward, he did so with great reluctance only, and left very sad and dejected.

The first white settlers came to this township in the year 1798, from Kentucky, but they were not all natives of that State; perhaps but few of them were. Some were natives of Pennsylvania, others of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. The names of some of these people have been preserved, and are as follows: Benjamin Smith, James Griffith, John Pauly, William Cutler, James Hatfield, Robert Hardin, Lickum Hardin, James Hardup, James Porter, George Worthington, Samuel Hawkins (who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and was a man of superior intelligence), John Winegardner, William Polk, John Bundaker, Richard Brown, John Herman, William Eastwood, Lewis Hardin, John Cutler, Martin McGrew, Nathaniel Lyon, Conrad Eisele, Anthony Richard and Abraham Hartzel. These people were not actual settlers, but squatters only, but as soon as the land was offered for sale, some purchased. Many were too poor, and had not the means to buy, whilst others had the means, but were not willing to purchase and to remain. These, as soon as circumstances permitted or necessity impelled, moved away and made room for those who became actual settlers. The land upon which Germantown was subsequently laid out was entered and owned by James Hatfield and Robert Hardin, who sold it to Phillip Guncksel in the year 1804, at the price of $10 per acre.

On the west side of this were two tracts, each of sixty acres. The northern one (now the site of the park and armory) was entered by James Porter, and the southern by Abraham Hartzel, the latter of whom lived on the spot at present occupied by the residence of Lewis Stump. Both these tracts were purchased by Lemuel Stump and combined into one farm. Porter owned also the tract of land to the west of this, which later passed into the possession of William Emerick. All west of this last, as far as Twin Creek, was entered by Conrad Eisele, George Worthington entering the land north of Germantown, known later as the George Emerick place. John Winegardner never owned any land, but lived on a tract now the property of the Kemps, on the Dayton pike, which for a long time was called the "Winegarden," in imitation of its first occupant's name. Anthony Richard lived east of town, on the east side of Little Twin. John Bundaker owned George S. Gebhart's farm on Dry Run, and John Harman the farm of Jacob Brunner, on the same run. None of the uplands were entered by these first comers, and not even all the bottom lands were taken up by them. Richard Brown lived on the run that now bears his name, and after whom it was called. Brown's Run was then confined to a narrow channel, and the bottoms adjoining it were quite as good as those of the Twin Valley; but when the timber along its banks was cut down, the stream began to widen until the rich surface soil of its bottoms was entirely washed away. Nathaniel Lyon is the only one of all these people who remained here permanently. He owned the land adjoining Germantown on the northwest, lived in the town to the day of his death, and was buried in the Lutheran Graveyard. Recently, when the workmen were widening the street on which this cemetery joins, Mr. Lyon's grave fell into the street, and his body was re-interred in the same burial-place, a marble slab marking the spot where now his remains repose. These first settlers are said to have been a quiet, orderly and

peaceable class of people, and, religiously, were mostly of the Baptist persuasion; at least, the only minister who labored among them, the Rev. Mr. Lee, was a Baptist preacher. They erected a house of worship on the farm later owned by Christopher Emerick. It stood in the woods on the hill, was a log structure, and was never quite finished. The second class of settlers have sometimes become the permanent occupants and owners of the soil, and this happened to be the case in German Township. But in many instances, these have again sold out, and a third class only have come to remain.

The first of the second class of settlers were principally from Berks County, Penn., who, later, were re-enforced from the same and other States. In 1803, Philip Gunckel, Christopher Emerick, David Miller and George Kern, all natives of Berks County, Penn., came to Ohio on a prospecting tour. After visiting different localities, they concluded to purchase land about sixty miles east of Cincinnati, on Bull's Skin Creek, near its junction with the Ohio River. Mr. Gunckel was a miller by trade, and, in the selection of land, aimed to secure a site for a mill, and the others deferred to Mr. Gunckel's judgment in their selections of land. The four contracted for 1,000 acres on this stream, from the agent of a Virginian named Redford, which land was a part of the Virginia Military Survey. They started for Virginia to see Redford and secure from him deed and title of the land which they had bought from his agent, but, on arriving at the man's residence, they found that he was dead, and the executor lived 150 miles further off. They therefore abandoned the project of settling on Bull's Skin, and returned to Pennsylvania, still, however, with the intention of moving to Ohio. Their glowing account of the beauties of this State created a "Western fever" in their locality, and twenty-four families concluded to sell out and move to Ohio during the following spring, all of whom were natives of Berks County, Penn., although a few were then living in Center County of the same State. They set out on their westward journey in the spring of 1804; met at Pittsburgh, as previously agreed upon, where they loaded their wagons and goods upon flat-boats, and, with their families, floated down the Ohio to Cincinnati, arriving at that town June 20, 1804. From there they went to Reading, a hamlet not far from the former place, where they tarried a fortnight, considering what to do or whence to direct their steps. A few found employment and remained; the rest continued their journey toward the north, intending to locate in the Miami Valley, of which they had heard, but with no special objective point in view, trusting rather to fortune and the guidance of providence. Passing through the Miami Valley, they were delighted with the country which they saw, finally arriving at "Hole's Station," near which lived a wealthy German farmer named Alexander Nutz, whom they were very glad to meet, for he spoke their own tongue. They encamped on his farm, and, the weather being warm and pleasant, they took up their abode in the woods, where they lived in wagons and temporary huts for about two weeks.

Mr. Gunckel was looked upon by these people as their leader, being a man of superior intelligence, and the only person among them who spoke the English language with any degree of fluency; therefore, they were inclined to follow his fortunes, and locate wherever he did. He explored the country for miles around, and finally concluded to settle on Big Twin Creek, within the present corporate limits of Germantown, and the rest of the colony made up their minds to locate around him. Mr. Gunckel was influenced in this selection by the fact that the stream afforded a good mill site, as it was his intention to erect a mill as soon as properly settled. Those who followed Mr. Gunckel's leadership crossed to the west bank of the Miami River, traveled on in the direction of Twin Creek, which they reached August 1, 1804; and here, by the side of this stream, they rested as the end of a long and wearisome jour-

ney, and here was now their future home. The earlier settlers who lived in this valley were ready to sell out to the Pennsylvanians, and those of the latter who had the means at once purchased land, while a few found unentered Government land and secured that. Before winter set in, the newly arrived immigrants had secured land, built their cabins and begun the battle of life in the primitive forest of the Twin Valley. Such was their enterprise and industry that they did more for the improvement of the country in one year than their predecessors had done in half a dozen of years, and at the end of twelve months, they had attained such a condition of independence and thrift that want or suffering was unknown among them. Religiously, they were either Lutherans or Reformed, and in those days it used to be said that all the difference between the two denominations was that in the Lord's Prayer, the one said "Vater Unser and the other Unser Vater," hence there was little occasion for alienation between them. After the first arrivals, came others, and the immigration hither continued steadily, so that in 1808, German Township was pretty thickly populated, and the land in the entire township, excepting some swampy portions, had been entered and occupied. The following are the names of those heads of families who came to this valley from Pennsylvania in the 1804 colony, some of whom, however, settled outside the present limits of German Township: Philip Gunckel, Christopher, John and William Emerick (who were brothers), George Kiester, Jacob Bauer, George Moyer, John Gunckel (who subsequently returned to Pennsylvania), John and Christopher Shuppert, Peter Gebhart, George Stettler and his five sons, William, Henry, Daniel, George and Jacob, John Barlet, Abraham Puntius and George Kern (who came with them as far as Cincinnati, where he remained two years, coming to this township in 1806). There were twenty four families of them when they started from Pennsylvania, but they did not all get to the Twin Valley. Some dropped off on their way hither and settled elsewhere, while others remained so short a time that they cannot be claimed as pioneers of this valley. The names of all such have been omitted from the above list, and those alone appear who became actual settlers.

The people who came to this valley between the years 1804 and 1808 were, with perhaps a few exceptions, natives of Germany, or of German descent, most of them belonging to the latter class hailing from Pennsylvania, while a few came from Maryland and other States; but wherever they came from, they were all of the same stock of people, and may all be ranked under the general category of Pennsylvania Germans. These pioneers were well adapted for the life which they had chosen, being brave and adventurous in spirit, and strong and healthy in body. They were true and hardy sons of the soil, relishing sport no less than labor and adventure.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PIONEERS.

THE GUNCKELS.

Philip Gunckel, in his day more familiarly known as Judge Gunckel, was a native of Berks County, Penn., born April 7, 1766. When yet a man young in years, he went to reside in Center County, in the same State, from where he came to Ohio. He was a man of intelligence, enterprise and activity, of clear foresight and shrewd business capacity. He brought some money with him to this State, which he invested judiciously, thus laying the foundation of future wealth. In purchasing his land, he saw the advantages of its location, and in 1805 began the erection of a mill, which was finished in 1806, and this was the nucleus of the future town, which he laid out in 1814, and was the first and only mill for many years in a district of many miles in extent. By means

of the income derived from this mill, the proceeds realized from the sale of town lots, and from other good investments, he soon accumulated a large amount of property, so that in his day he was the wealthiest man in German Township. For a number of years, he served as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; was also chosen as a delegate to one of the constitutional conventions of Ohio, and served one term as a Representative in the State Legislature. In all these positions he acquitted himself with honor to himself and his constituents. He was, moreover, a leader in all the more important public movements of his township and county. Many improvements were supported by him, and, by the aid of his influence, brought to a successful issue. Providence had bestowed upon him a sound body and a vigorous mind, and of them he made the best possible use which his circumstances permitted him. As a citizen and an official, he has done more than any other man of his time in his community to promote the interest and prosperity of this section of country.

Mr. Gunckel was a member of the Reformed Church, yet favored and aided other denominations in securing places of worship in his town. He was married thrice, but left no issue except by his first wife. This lady's maiden name was Catharine Schaeffer, and she was the mother of eight children. Of these, John, Michael, Catharine, Philip, Jacob and Sarah were born in Pennsylvania, whilst David and Elizabeth were born in Ohio. Catharine became the wife of Lewis Shuey; Sarah was married to Henry Zellers, and Elizabeth to Dr. C. G. Espich. The most prominent among his descendants of the present generation are William Gunckel, banker, and Lewis B. Gunckel, attorney at law and ex-Member of Congress, both residents of Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Gunckel's wife Catharine, was born in Berks County, Penn., July 12, 1766, and died August 2, 1836, he surviving about twelve years, and dying May 24, 1848. The remains of both were buried in the Lutheran Graveyard in Germantown, but subsequently exhumed and re-interred in the Germantown Cemetery, where their resting-place is marked by a marble tombstone.

Daniel Gunckel was a brother of Philip's, and came to this township in 1811; was a man of rather retired disposition and quiet habits of life; built and operated a fulling-mill on Mud Lick, where at present stands the distillery of David Rohrer. He was a member of the Reformed Church, but changed while here to the United Brethren. A nephew of his, by the same name, came still later, and was a miller by occupation. All three of the above Gunckels have left issue, and from them all of the name in Montgomery County are descended.

THE EMERICKS.

There were four brothers of them who came to this township—John Christopher, William and Michael—all natives of Berks County, Penn.—and George, a distant relative of these.

Christopher was one of the four men who, in 1803, came to Ohio on a prospecting tour. He was married and had several children when he settled in this township. He was called by his German friends "Stoffel;" entered Government land on Shawnee Creek, adjoining Sunsbury, and lived here until the hour of his death. He was born January 23, 1771, and died January 26, 1837. Of his children, four are still living, viz., William, Christopher, Mrs. Christian Rohrer and Mrs. Christian Eshelman.

John was an elder brother; was never married, and lived in Christopher's family. As late as 1810, he entered about one thousand acres of land on Dry Run, which was considered valueless, being wet and swampy; but it is now among the best in the township. Both he and Christopher were good musicians; brought with them the first pipe organ ever seen in Twin Valley, and

afterward manufactured a number of similar ones, some of which are still in good repair. From far and near, the pioneer fathers, with their families, would gather at their house for the purpose of enjoying the harmony of song which there prevailed, as well as to take part in the social dance, and on this account the name of Emerick became a household word throughout the valley. William Emerick bought land west of Germantown, of James Porter, and lived where now stands the residence of Christian Dechant. He was born July 1, 1761; reared a numerous and respectable family —most of whom have passed away—and died February 10, 1842.

Michael was a man of means, who came in 1806 and bought land about one mile west of Germantown, upon which Conover's Mill now stands; born February 10, 1756; died October 14, 1820. Those brothers were members of the Lutheran Church; were among the founders of the congregation in Germantown, and helped to build the first church located here. The most remarkable among the Emericks at this time is William, the son of Christopher, born in Berks County, Penn., June 29, 1794; he is consequently near eighty-eight years old. His memory is wonderfully vigorous and retentive, his form erect, his step as elastic and firm and his movements as quick as if still in the prime of life. He was married, in 1820, to Sarah Gunckel, daughter of Daniel Gunckel, who yet remains to cheer and comfort him. It is due to Mr. Emerick here to state that many of the facts here recorded were obtained from him. He has kept a record of names, dates and events, which he kindly placed at our service, and without which this history would be incomplete, as many historical facts would have long since passed into oblivion.

George Emerick lived on land entered by George Worthington, adjoining Germantown on the north. He was born in Dauphin County, Penn., October 17, 1789; came to Ohio previous to 1810; was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church; was twice married; reared a large and respectable family, and died April 12, 1859. His mother, who came to Ohio with him, and who died here in her ninetieth year, had been an Indian captive when young, and had a most heart-rending story to tell of her sorrow and sufferings during her captivity.

JOHN GEORGE KERN.

John George Kern was one of those who came to Ohio in 1803, with Philip Gunckel. He was born in Berks County, Penn., February 8, 1775; was a millwright by trade, and remained working at his trade in Cincinnati from 1804 to 1806, when he followed his friends to German Township and made the buhrs for Gunckel's mill, which was finished in that year. Shortly after coming, he entered the quarter-section of land now the property of his son William, upon which he ever afterward lived. Mr. Kern belonged to the Lutheran Church; was a consciencious and honest man in all his dealings, and died in January, 1857, aged eighty-two years.

GEORGE MOYER.

George Moyer started from Pennsylvania with the others, but parted from them at Pittsburgh, from where he took a different route, and reached this township before any of his friends, taking up his temporary residence on a quarter-section of land about two miles north of Germantown, on Little Twin Creek, later owned by his son Jonathan. After a brief stay, he bought land on the Miami River, near where Carrollton Station now is, and there died in October, 1804. His son Jonathan, now in his eighty-fourth year, is the only survivor of his family who resides in this valley.

GEORGE KIESTER.

George Kiester, one of the settlers of 1804, lived in this valley a number of years, when he moved to Darke County, Ohio, and there found a home.

Peter, his brother, came out some years later, and from him all of the name living in German Township are descended. He had served as a scout in the Continental army, had often been taken prisoner, and had passed through many perils. Both he and George were members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB BAUER.

Jacob Bauer came to this township from Center County, Penn., in 1804, and owned the farm at present the property of the Keedy brothers. His wife was the daughter of the Rev. Ilgen, a Lutheran minister. Mr. Bauer was one of the founders and supporters of the Lutheran Church at Germantown, and, after some years' residence, moved away, since which time the name has entirely disappeared from this township.

GEORGE BOYER.

George Boyer was a native of Berks County, Penn., but, previous to his removal to Ohio in 1805, had resided in Center County, Penn. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Philip Gunckel, and their two eldest children were born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Boyer purchased a tract of land east of Germantown, from Anthony Richard. He was the father of five sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are still living. William is the only one at present residing in German Township. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer were members of the Lutheran Church, and the remains of both lie buried in front of the Lutheran Church in Germantown.

PETER CATEROW.

Peter Caterow, father of Zephenia and Middleton Caterow, located in German Township in 1804. His parents were natives of Germany, who settled in Frederick County, Md., and there Peter was born in the year 1781, and there his father died. In 1802, Mrs. Caterow, her son Peter, and her two daughters, with their husbands, Walter Cox and Zachariah Selby, started for Ohio, arriving in Warren County in January, 1803, and in the spring of that year located on land in Butler County. Peter, being unmarried, lived with Cox and Selby until Charles, his brother, came to Ohio, and the two entered a half-section of land in German Township, about two and one-half miles to the south of Germantown, which they occupied in the spring of 1804. On the 1st of January, 1805, Peter married Christina Loy, daughter of Adam Loy, and resided on his farm until 1850, then moved to Sunsbury, where he died in the seventy-third year of his life. The remains of himself and wife are interred on Sunsbury Hill, where sleep so many of the pioneers of German Township.

HENRY CRIST.

Henr. Crist, a native of Berks County, Penn., came to this township in 1804, and, soon after his arrival, purchased the farm yet owned by his descendants. He was not only a good farmer, but a skillful worker in iron; bore a good character, and was a member of the Lutheran Church.

LEONARD STUMP.

Leonard Stump came to Ohio in 1805, in company with Martin Shuey and Michael Cotterman. He was married when he came and bought and settled on land adjoining on the west side the tract which subsequently became the site of Germantown, where he lived until he was called away by death, July 29, 1811. He was born in Berks County, Penn., July 11, 1767, and left three children, John and George, who lived and died in Germantown, and a daughter, who married a Mr. Lanig, with whom she moved to Darke County, Ohio. George fell heir to the homestead, married a daughter of the Rev. John C. Dill, and

after his death the farm was divided between his children. John became a prominent business man of Germantown, and lived to a high old age.

Leonard Stump had two brothers, George and Michael, who came to this township in 1810. They were all members of the Lutheran Church, and all the Stumps living in and about Germantown are descendants of these three brothers.

MATHIAS SCHAWARTZEL.

Mathias Schawartzel came from Somerset County, Penn., in 1805, and entered a section of land on Dry Run, a part of which is still in possession of his son Frederick. He died a few years after his arrival, and his widow assumed the management of the farm; was very successful, and accumulated a large amount of property. His brother, who came the same year, located some distance north of Germantown, but soon exchanged his land for a part of Mathias' tract, where he passed the balance of his days.

MARTIN SHUEY.

Martin Shuey, another of the pioneers of 1805, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., January 20, 1750, and brought with him to Ohio a large sum of money, with which he purchased land just beyond Sunsbury, on the Franklin pike, which became later the Beard farm. Mr. Shuey, although coming to this valley with an abundance of means, met with adverse fortune. He was a man of good mind and excellent character, and his financial reverses were owing to causes over which man has little or no control. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and one of the founders of that congregation in Germantown, and was the father of ten children, most of whom became residents of this county. Mary became the wife of Capt. John C. Negley; is in her eighty eighth year, and a resident of Germantown. Adam resides in Dayton, and is the father of the several Shuey families of that city. Martin served as a Captain in the war of 1812, and later ranked as Brigadier General of militia; he died in California in his ninetieth year.

LEWIS SHUEY.

Lewis Shuey was a nephew of Martin; was born in Dauphin County, Penn., November 17, 1785, and when yet quite young, his father moved to Augusta, Va., where Lewis passed his early years. In 1806, he came to this township, and in 1808 married Catharine Gunckel, daughter of Judge Philip Gunckel, by whom he had four children -Philip, Lewis, Jacob and Michael. He obtained the mill property of his father-in law, which he rebuilt and improved.

Mr. Shuey was a man of wealth and influence, and a member of the Reformed Church, but, late in life, became a Methodist. After the death of his wife, he was again married, to Mrs. Elizabeth Espich, widow of Dr. Espich, and sister of his first wife. The Shueys of Montgomery County, of whom there are a great many, are descended from these two- Martin and Lewis.

ANDREW ZELLER.

Andrew Zeller, the founder of the Zeller connection in this county, was born in Berks County, Penn., and came to this township in 1805, settling on land one mile to the north of Germantown, where he resided until the day of his death. In Ohio, he identified himself with the United Brethren Church, and became a Bishop of that denomination. His home was for many years the headquarters of the followers of Otterbein in this part of Ohio, and his descendants are numerous and respected people.

JOHN CASPER STOEVER.

John Casper Stoerer, the patriarch of the name in German Township, was born in Dauphin (now Lebanon) County, Penn., and in 1806 came to the Twin Valley, and then already an old man. There came with him his three sons, Frederick, Casper and John, all of whom were at that time heads of families, and all settled in German Township, where they spent the balance of their days. Casper lived on a farm on the Dayton pike, about one mile from Germantown; Frederick's farm was about one mile further to the northeast; while John purchased a farm on the Little Twin, where his son Samuel now resides. The father of these three died at the residence of his son Casper, at an advanced age, and was buried in the Lutheran Graveyard at Germantown, of which church the family were, and are to-day, members.

JONATHAN LINDAMUTH.

Jonathan Lindamuth came to this township with his father-in-law, Michael Emerick in 1806, and secured land one mile west of Germantown, upon which he lived and died. He reared a large family, consisting of nine sons and two daughters; two of the former settled in Darke County, Ohio; the rest all settled about Germantown. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran congregation in Germantown, and his remains are buried in the Lutheran Graveyard.

GEORGE COLEMAN.

George Coleman was here on a visit in 1806; entered land and went back to Pennsylvania. In 1809, he returned to this township, bringing his family with him, and settled on his land, which lay about one mile northeast of Germantown. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was the father of seven children, all of whom are still living.

FREDERICK KIMMERLING, SR.

Frederick Kimmerling, Sr., resided in Frederick County, Md., previous to his removal to Ohio in 1808. In that year, with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, he located on a farm adjoining George Coleman's, which became his future home. His son Frederick inherited the place, and also spent his life here, dying February 15, 1880, at the age of seventy-six years. Both the father and son were Lutherans.

THE SCHAEFFERS.

The only family of this name who can be called pioneers are the children of Peter and Catharine Schaeffer, of whom there were eight, viz., Mrs. Philip Gunckel, Mrs. George Boyer, Mrs. Pressler, Jacob, Michael, Peter, John and Henry, all born in Pennsylvania, and all came to German Township and died here. The daughters came out in 1804 and 1805; the sons, not until about 1814. John and Henry became farmers; Jacob was a wagon-maker, and resided in the town; Michael built the Schaeffer Hotel, which was afterward kept by his son George; Peter was an able man, taught school, practiced law, was the first Postmaster of Germantown, and served in the war of 1812, and his widow, who is still living, receives a pension from the Government for his services in that struggle. The mother of this family has a very romantic history, having been captured by the Indians when about seven years old, and held a captive for seven years. She was adopted by the tribe, and assigned as servant to an old Indian chief, who was no longer able to follow the chase. She was finally recaptured by some whites, who were building a boat not far from the Indian camp, one of whom took her to an Eastern city, educated and supported her as his own child until she reached womanhood. She wrote a letter about this time

to where she supposed her early home had been, addressing the same to her father, who, with her little sister, had been captured at the same time, but subsequently released, her mother having been brained by an Indian for resisting the capture of her little ones. To her great joy, she received an answer to her letter, sought out her father, and again, after many years' separation, became one of his household. Soon afterward, she married Peter Schaeffer, and bore him eight children. Her husband died in Pennsylvania, after which she lived with her daughter, Mrs. George Boyer, and removed with that family to the Twin Valley in 1805. During her captivity, she learned the Indian language, as well as the medicinal properties and uses of herbs and roots, and always after practiced the healing art. She died August 16, 1818, in the seventy third year of her life, and her remains are resting in the Lutheran Graveyard in Germantown, to which denomination she ever tendered a loving fealty. The number of descendants of Mrs. Catharine Schaeffer cannot, by this time, fall far short of one thousand, for at least five hundred of the people of Germantown are descended from her.

With this closes the chapter of pioneer sketches. A few more families are known to have come to this township during this early period, such as the Foutzes, Oldfathers and Cottermans, but nothing more has been learned of them by the writer than their names. To the pioneers of this valley is owing a great debt, and hence their memory should be gratefully cherished. The people who at present live in the Twin Valley have many reasons to be thankful to a kind Providence, who has cast their lot in so favorable an age and such a pleasant place.

CHURCHES.

The people who settled in German Township between the years 1804 and 1810 were, with few exceptions, Lutherans and German Reformed, who erected what is known as "union churches," and worshiped in the same building. Previous to 1809, there was no regularly organized congregation in German Township, but there had been preaching and other pastoral work performed by visiting ministers. In the year 1809, the Lutherans and Reformed organized themselves into an association, purchased ground for a building and graveyard from Philip Gunckel, who, together with William Emerick, Leonard Stump and Jacob Weaver, were chosen by the members of both congregations as a Building Committee, the Trustees of the property being Casper Stoever and Peter Recher, to whom the ground was deeded in trust for both churches. The graveyard was open to all religious creeds, but a suicide or a criminal could not find burial there. The articles of union were signed July 30, 1809, by the following members of both congregations:

Casper Stoever, Sr., Philip Gunckel, Peter Recher, Conrad Eisele, Jacob Bauer, Leonard Stump, William Emerick, Jacob Schwank, Michael Emerick, John Stoever, George Boyer, George Gener, Frederick Stoever, Jonathan Lindemuth, William Emerick, Jr., Christopher Emerick, John Gunckel, John Emerick, Martin Shuey, Henry Holler, Michael Gunckel, Casper Stoever, Jr.

The church was a log structure, was finished in 1810 at a cost of $500, and stood a few yards to the southwest of the present Lutheran Church. During the first few years, the congregations were ministered to by no regular pastors, but in 1815 the Reformed people called to their pastorate the Rev. Thomas Winters, and about the same time the Lutherans were supplied with a minister in the person of the Rev. John Casper Dill. From that date to the present, both congregations have been regularly served by pastors of their own creed and choice. This union between these two churches continued for about twenty years, each using the building every alternate Sabbath, but the audience was always the same, the Lutherans attending the Reformed services, and the

Reformed the Lutheran. In the course of time, this log building erected in 1810 became too small, and in 1818 Judge Gunckel undertook to erect, at his own expense, a large and commodious brick structure at the west end of Market street, of which he sold one-half to each denomination, to be used by them as a church. It was not finished until 1828, and in that year both abandoned the old log structure for the more roomy and modern one, which stood nearly on the same site as the present Reformed Church. In the year 1830, a misunderstanding occurred between Judge Gunckel and the Lutheran congregation, and the latter abandoned this church, went back to their old place of worship, and soon thereafter erected a new building. By this act, the two congregations were finally separated so far as worship was concerned, but they still held the one acre of ground purchased of Judge Gunckel as common property, and this joint ownership continued up to the year 1879, when an agreement was reached by which the Lutherans became sole owners of this ground.

The Reformed Church of Germantown.--This congregation was organized about the year 1809. Previous to this time, however, there had been divine services conducted in private houses throughout this whole valley. The language then, and for many years thereafter, used, was the German. Among the early Reformed ministers who thus labored here are found the names of Jacob Christman and John Jacob La Rose. The former came to Ohio from North Carolina, some authorities say as early as 1803, while others claim a later period as the time of his arrival. There are certificates of baptism extant signed by him which bear the date of 1806, so that it appears he must have come to this State in or before this year. He resided in Clear Creek Township, Warren County, Ohio, and is reputed to have been the first German Reformed minister in this part of the State. He died in 1810, aged sixty-five years. The Rev. La Rose having settled in Miami Township, close to "Hole's Station," a sketch of him will be found in the history of that township.

Whilst his pastoral work was performed during the earliest years of the settlement of the Twin Valley among the Reformed, it was not until 1815 that the congregation in Germantown enjoyed the ministrations of a regularly settled pastor. In this year, they called the Rev. Thomas Winters, who was born in the State of Maryland in the year 1778. His parents were native Germans, who immigrated to the colonies and found a home in Maryland, that colony of religious liberty founded by the Calverts, a noble Catholic family of England. Mr. Winters came to Ohio in 1809 and located in Greene County, where he did some preaching, but served no regular charge, having no organized congregation under his care. From Greene he moved to Montgomery County, and lived for awhile in the vicinity of Dayton, and soon after this was called to the pastorate of the Germantown charge. He had received license to preach the Gospel from the Rev. Otterbein, who is generally regarded as the founder of the United Brethren denomination, but, inasmuch as the constitution of the Germantown congregation required its pastor to be a regularly ordained minister and a member of the Reformed Synod, he was obliged to seek ordination and apply for membership in this body, and for this purpose had to repair to Pennsylvania. He was licensed to preach by the said synod, whilst convened in Eastern Pennsylvania, in the year 1815, and was ordained by the same body in 1819, during its convention in this year at Lancaster, Penn. Pastor Winters took charge of the Germantown Church in the fall of 1815, but, like all the ministers of his day in this Western country, served a large field. He preached in Germantown, and in the Slifer Church in Montgomery County, at Clear Creek in Warren County, at West Alexandria and Lewisburg in Preble County, and at Beaver Creek in Greene County, his labors extending over four counties, and his parishioners were scattered over all this vast space of territory. The

distances over which he had to travel to reach his preaching-points were very great, sometimes forty and fifty miles removed from one another, and his traveling was all done on horseback. By reason of these facts, the labors of Mr. Winters were very arduous, and left him but little leisure for reading and study; but, notwithstanding these disadvantages, he acquired a large stock of knowledge and became a well-informed theologian. He was a man of tact and good practical sense, had made human nature a study, and had acquired the art of influencing and controlling men. He also had the natural gift of language, did not lack for words, and clothed his thoughts in graceful and dignified phrase. By means of these gifts and acquirements, he proved himself a most efficient and successful pastor, and sustained himself with credit in all his congregations. He served the same field with acceptance until his retirement from his ministerial duties in 1840, which, of itself, is proof of his ability, for no man of inferior talent can do this. He was equally proficient in the German and English languages, and preached acceptably in either. Though aggressive in his pastoral work, yet he was a man of a most pacific turn of mind and conciliatory temper, who would much rather suffer wrong than do wrong. As regards his character and life, he enjoyed the utmost confidence of not only the members of his own parish, but of all others with whom he was brought into contact, and exemplified in his own life the doctrines and precepts which he taught to others. Mr. Winters became preceptor to some four or five young men, who qualified themselves, under his care and direction, for the pastoral work, among whom were his two sons, David and Thomas. After his retirement on account of old age and infirmities, he spent the last years of his life at the home of his daughter, in West Alexandria, Preble Co., Ohio, where he died in the year 1863, at the age of eighty-five years. His remains were brought to Dayton and interred in Woodland Cemetery. Mr. Winters was the father of eleven children, two of whom, David and Thomas, entered the Reformed ministry. They are both still living, and active in their calling. The former resides in Dayton; has now passed the allotted time of man's existence, but shows the health of body and vigor of mind of a man in the prime of life. He still preaches with acceptance, his thoughts are clear and forcible, and his manner of speaking animated and impressive. He has been honored with the degree of D. D., of which honor he is eminently deserving. Valentine, another son, also residing in Dayton, is a banker, a man of wealth and excellent business capacity. He began life from an humble start, but, by habits of industry, sobriety and honesty, and by close application to his business, he has raised himself to one of the first positions in society.

The Rev. Thomas Winters' successor in office was the Rev. George Long. Soon after the coming of this gentleman, he began the introduction of new measures into the church service, such as prayer meetings, etc., which some of his people looked upon as dangerous innovations whilst others favored them, thus causing a division of sentiment that finally led to a split in the congregation. One Sunday, at the close of his services, he made use of the following language. Said he: "If I am not permitted to hold prayer meetings in the church, I will hold them in private houses; and if I am not permitted to hold them in private houses, I will go out into the fields and hold them there." These words only added fuel to the slumbering fire, for when, at the close of this service, he walked away from the church, the doors were locked, never again to be opened to him. Those who sympathized with him when excluded from the church withdrew from the congregation, organized for themselves and built a new church, with the Rev. Long as their pastor, in which position he officiated for about six years. The same trouble spread to the congregations in the country, and for many years was a source of much trouble to the Re-

formed Church. The old portion of the Germantown congregation continued worshiping in the old building, and was served by neighboring ministers. The church erected by the Rev. Long was burnt down the last year of his ministry, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas H. Winters, a son of Father Thomas Winters, who failed in doing much for the congregation, and left after a year or two. The building was rebuilt whilst Rev. Winters had charge, but the congregation was unable to pay for it, and it was sold to private parties. Its members scattered among other churches, some returning to the old congregation, but the majority joined the Methodist and United Brethren denominations, and thus ended the existence of the Long congregation. The building was afterward used by different sects as a preaching-place, but has at last come to an inglorious end, being now used as a whisky and tobacco warehouse.

Thomas H. Winters was here during the years 1846 47. The Rev. Solomon K. Denius was now called to the pastorate of the Reformed Church, and his selection proved to be a fortunate event for these people. Mr. Denius was a man of great amiability, and of a kind and conciliatory disposition. He was the very man qualified to pour oil upon the troubled waters and cause the restoration of peace and harmony. Since the time of his ministry, the congregation has enjoyed uninterrupted peace, has made steady advancement, is at present a united body and in a prosperous condition. After Rev. Denius, whose ministry continued for about half a dozen years, the succession of ministers in this congregation is as follows: John Kercher, 1852 56; Aaron Wanner, 1857 62; George W. Willard, 1862 66; H. C. Comfort, 1866 67; J. B. Shumaker, 1867 68; Joseph H. Apple, 1869 73; Charles W. Good, 1873 76; Peter C. Prugh, 1876 to the present time, who is a worthy gentleman and an efficient pastor. This congregation is now worshiping in its third church. The first was the log structure erected as a union church in 1810; the second was the building erected by Judge Gunckel, and which they occupied from 1828 to 1866, in which year it was taken down and the present building erected in its place, partly on new ground. It remained unfinished until 1879, the congregation using the basement room as a place of worship; but in that year the audience room was finished and furnished, and the church was dedicated during the summer of the same year. It is a commodious edifice, and speaks well for the congregation and pastors who labored in the erection of this beautiful house of divine worship.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church. This congregation dates its origin back to the year 1809, and at the time of its organization it used the German exclusively in its public worship. Its members were, without a single exception, either native Germans or their descendants, and most of them came from Berks County, Penn. Among the ministers of this faith who were here prior to the year 1814 appear the names of Paul Henkel, Markert, Forster, Mau and Simon. The former was the father of Andrew Henkel, and lived and labored mainly in Virginia, and was one of the most remarkable men of his age in the missionary field. In what year he visited this point is not known at present. Of Markert nothing is known but the name, and the same can be said of Forster. Mau was a native of Pennsylvania; had been a Revolutionary soldier; lived many years in the Twin Valley, and finally died here. He was a somewhat eccentric man, with a limited education, changing his church relations several times, but died a member of the Lutheran denomination. Andrew Simon officiated as pastor for the churches in German and Miami Townships for a number of years probably up to the year 1812. He resided in Miami Township, in the neighborhood of the Gebhart Church, settling there as early as 1808. Greatly lacking the gift of language, he was not very popular or successful, and, abandoning the ministry, he turned his attention to the practice of medicine, removed to Indiana, and there closed his life.

After Mr. Simon left, the congregation remained without a pastor for several years, but in the year 1814 they extended a call to the Rev. John Casper Dill, who took charge in the fall of 1815, and may be said to have been the first regular pastor of the Lutheran Church at Germantown.

Rev. John Casper Dill was born in Wertheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, February 2, 1758, and his parents were worthy members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and well to do in the affairs of this world. John Casper received a thorough literary and scientific education, his collegiate course being taken at the then noted University of Giessen, in Hesse, at that time one of the best of Germany's institutions. In 1790, he embarked at Amsterdam for the United States, whither an elder brother had preceded him, and landed at Baltimore, Md., September 4 of that year, and, a few weeks subsequently, joined his brother in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Here he remained for some time, but in 1792 his brother fell a victim to the yellow fever, and for the following ten years our subject's residence and occupation are not now known, but it is thought that a portion of that time was spent in preparation for the ministry. On the 16th of June, 1802, he was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church by the Synod of Pennsylvania, convened at Reading, in that State. At the time of his ordination, he had charge of several congregations, and no doubt had been preaching for some years as a licentiate. During his residence in Pennsylvania, he married Ann Maria Seiberling, of Northampton County. As previously stated, Mr. Dill came to Germantown in the fall of 1815, and in his day occupied the most frontier position among Lutheran pastors, his mission extending over a vast region of this portion of Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Dill preached at from six to ten places, but his main congregations were at Germantown and Miamisburg, and he may be justly called the father of Lutheranism in and around these points. The first church he preached in at Germantown was the log structure erected in 1810. He was an accomplished scholar and theologian, a close and logical thinker, a refined and chaste writer, well read in ancient and modern classics, and as a speaker, clear, practical and impressive. He was connected with the Synod of Pennsylvania until the organization of the Ohio Synod in 1818, at which he was present, and thus became one of its founders, subsequently holding different official positions in this body. Rev. Dill lived and died a poor man, being possessed of but an humble dwelling, with a few acres of ground surrounding it, and when he died, in August, 1824, he left his family little else than God's blessing. His wife survived him many years, but the remains of both now rest side by side in the Germantown Cemetery. After the death of Mr. Dill, the Germantown congregation were unable to secure a pastor until 1826, in which year they secured the services of the Rev. Andrew Henkel, of Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, whose paternal ancestor in this country was the Rev. Gerhart Henkel, a native of Germany, who came to this land at an early period and located in Germantown, Penn. This was in the year 1740, but he died soon after his arrival, and is said too have been the first settled pastor of the Lutheran Church in Philadelphia and Germantown, Penn. The son and grandson of Gerhart Henkel, from whom, in direct line, Andrew derives his descent, were Justice and Jacob, the latter being the father of the Rev. Paul Henkel, already referred to on a previous page. Paul Henkel was born in North Carolina December 15, 1754, and served in the Revolutionary war, subsequently becoming a Lutheran minister, to which his life was ever afterward devoted. Five of his sons became Lutheran ministers under his care and instruction, viz., Ambrose, Philip, David, Charles and Andrew, the latter of whom, for more than forty years, was pastor of the Lutheran Church in Germantown, Ohio. "He was born in New Market, Va., October 21, 1790, and

grew up under the careful training of his pious parents. He learned the art of printing under the direction of his brother Ambrose, but after a short apprenticeship, began the study of theology under the supervision and instruction of his father and his brother Philip. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Synod of Pennsylvania in the year 1811, and shortly afterward came on a visit to Ohio in company with his brother Ambrose, traveling the entire distance on horseback. In 1812, Mr. Henkel came to Ohio to remain, taking charge of congregations and preaching-points in Perry, Muskingum, Morgan and adjoining counties, his field of labor extending over probably ten counties, spending fourteen years in this field, during which time he resided in Somerset, Ohio. In 1815, he married Miss Margaret Trout, daughter of George and Margaret Trout, of Somerset, Ohio. In September, 1818, he was one of the chief movers in the organization of the Synod of Ohio, but was not ordained until 1823 or 1824, remaining a licentiate up to that time.

During his residence in Somerset, Mr. Henkel trained a number of young men for the ministry, and labored hard to build up his church, laying a deep and solid foundation that subsequent religious storms failed to effect.

In the year 1826, Mr. Henkel received a call from the Germantown congregation and vicinity, which he accepted, entering upon his duties in the fall of that year, and here he spent the remainder of his life. Up to this period the services had been conducted in German, but there had been a growing demand for services conducted in the English language as well, and this Mr. Henkel, who was proficient in both tongues, hastened to comply with by introducing English services into all of the churches under his charge. A few years after his arrival in Germantown, a new brick edifice was built, which was regarded as one of the best churches in this part of the country. Like most of the pioneer preachers, Mr. Henkel engaged in other pursuits outside of his pastoral calling, for the purpose of winning a more comfortable livelihood than his salary as a minister afforded him; and thus, coming in contact with all classes, he became extensively known and appreciated as a zealous advocate of important enterprises and public improvements. He was also a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, and did much in establishing and organizing lodges. But it was in the field of controversial debate, in defense of his church and her teachings, that he attained the greatest distinction, vanquishing all opponents who had the temerity to offer him the gauge of battle.

In 1844, Mr. Henkel removed to Goshen, Ind., but in 1847 returned to Germantown; yet during his absence, the Rev. Abraham Reck, who was what was known as a New-Measure Lutheran preacher, labored in this field, retiring, however, upon the return of Mr. Henkel. During the period that Mr. Henkel had charge of the Germantown congregation, he resided a year or two in Lewisburg, Ohio, but the troubles experienced by his church through all these years, and the dissensions existing in it, even up to this date, is history foreign to this short sketch. Mr. Henkel enjoys the honor of having been one of the founders of the first Synod in Ohio, as also of the first theological seminary. The institution out of which have grown Capitol University and the Joint Synods. Theological Seminary, was established under his leadership and through his influence. In personal appearance, Mr. Henkel was tall, straight and erect as an Indian, his step firm and his bearing dignified. He was a man of firm resolution and wonderful tenacity of convictions, never shrinking from an open avowal or defense of his views and principles. He was of a kind and forgiving nature, always exceedingly lenient and forbearing toward the frailties of erring humanity, yet in his Lutheranism, Masonry and Democracy, he was as immovable as a rock. As a friend, companion or pastor, he was genial and affable, but in his public ministrations, he was always serious, earnest and de-

vout. Mrs. Henkel died June 1, 1866, and about this time Mr. Henkel began to feel old age creeping on apace, and his son in law, Rev. J. L. Stirewalt, was called as an assistant in 1865, their charge at that time consisting of German town, Farmersville and Slifer's congregations. In August, 1868, Mr. Henkel married Mrs. Elizabeth Schwartzel, with whom he lived about two years in wedded life. Just two weeks before he died, he moved to Farmersville, where he passed away April 23, 1870, in his eightieth year, triumphant in his faith and calm to the last moment. His remains were interred in Germantown, where he had labored so many years, loved, honored and respected.

Mr. Henkel was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are still living. He labored in the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ohio fifty eight years, forty-four of which were spent in his second and last charge, and during his labors in this last field, he performed 1,003 baptisms, 877 confirmations, 495 marriages, and officiated at 683 funerals. The death of Pastor Henkel left his associate sole incumbent of the Germantown charge, but soon afterward a division was made, resulting in the formation of two pastorates, the Farmersville and Slifer congregations forming one, and the Germantown the other, the latter retaining the Rev. J. L. Stirewalt as their pastor. He was the second son of the Rev. John and Hannah Stirewalt, and was born in Waynesboro, Augusta Co., Va., April 12, 1832. His mother was a sister of the Rev. Andrew Henkel, and he therefore came of a long line of Lutheran ministers on his mother's side. His father died when our subject was quite young, leaving three sons to the care of the widowed mother, with a dying wish expressed to her that they should be consecrated to the work of the Gospel ministry. Their educational facilities being limited, their good mother became their teacher, and she lived to see all inducted into the sacred calling of their father; yea, more; she lived to see them all laid in the peaceful grave, and, soon after, was laid beside her son, Julius L., and her brother, Andrew, in the Germantown Cemetery, this event occurring in May, 1874.

In the years 1845-47, Julius L. was employed as a dry goods clerk in Winchester, Va., and from 1848-49, he attended school at the New Market Academy in the same State. He first began the study of medicine, then turned his attention to law, but this was also abandoned by him, and he then decided to enter upon the study of theology. He went to Columbus, Ohio, where he spent the years 1851-52 in the college and seminary of the Joint Synod, but, his health failing, he left Columbus in 1853 and returned to New Market, Va., where he completed his theological studies under the direction of his uncles, Rev. Ambrose Henkel and Jacob Stirewalt. In 1854, he was ordained a Deacon by the Tennessee Synod, and became an assistant to his uncle. On the 10th of September, 1854, he was married to Vandalena, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Henkel, of Germantown, Ohio, and soon after was elected Principal of the New Market Female Seminary for one year, his wife assisting him in teaching. This, together with his duties in the ministerial field, proved too laborious for his feeble constitution, and he accordingly resigned his principalship. In 1855, he accepted a call from Wayne County, Ind., where he entered upon a sphere of labor more congenial to his tastes, and better adapted to the exercise of his gifts. In 1856, he was fully ordained to the ministry, and in 1858 succeeded his brother Paul in the Lima charge, the latter having been removed by death. After a year's labor at this point, failing health compelled him to resign, and he then accepted an agency in the Southern States for the *Lutheran Standard*, during which time he was a regular contributor to its columns. This change not proving beneficial to his health, he resigned the agency and retired to his mother's farm in Virginia. Soon afterward, the rebellion broke out, and, living amidst the scenes of constant conflict between the armies,

suffered great annoyance and loss, yet he was always a friend to the Union, but labored to alleviate distress among the suffering and wounded of both armies. In August, 1865, the English district of the Joint Synod of Ohio held its sessions in Germantown, Ohio, the Rev. Stirewalt being present as a visitor. The Germantown congregation extended to him a call as associate pastor to the Rev. Andrew Henkel, and in November of that year he moved to Germantown to divide with Mr. Henkel the labors of this charge. His ministry was very successful, and the church flourished and grew strong under his fostering care. In 1867, the old church, which had been built in 1830, was remodeled and enlarged, the execution and direction of which undertaking devolved upon Mr. Stirewalt. In 1869, the General Council appointed him as its home missionary, to travel and labor chiefly in the State of Indiana, and to this work he devoted one-half of his time, giving the other half to his charge in Germantown and vicinity. This appointment he filled several years with commendable industry and success. For years, Mr. Stirewalt had suffered from disease, yet, amidst constant ill health, he never lost his patience or cheerfulness, and when at last the end came, his death was a grand triumph for the principles which he had always advocated and practiced. He died June 16, 1872, in his fortieth year, beloved and regretted by all, admonishing with his last breath those who stood around him to be faithful, to revere and obey the Word of God. His remains were borne to the grave, attended by a vast concourse of people, who assembled in sadness to pay him the last respect of earth. The congregation remained vacant about one year, but having occasional preaching by neighboring pastors. In the fall of 1872, the congregation called the Rev. J. P. Hentz to Germantown, and in this year he paid them a visit, finally taking charge as pastor in April, 1873.

Rev. J. P. Hentz was born in the village of Beuern, six miles distant from the city of Giessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 5, 1832. He left his native land in June, 1852, for the United States, landing at Baltimore in August of that year, but removed immediately to Pennsylvania, and for several years following lived in different parts of this country. He finally concluded to study for the ministry, and, with this purpose in view, entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., from where he graduated in 1861. He studied theology in the Theological Seminary of the same place, and, in the fall of 1862, entered the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. For several years, he labored in different fields in Western Pennsylvania, and, as previously stated, took charge of the Germantown congregation in April, 1873, where he has remained up to the present. His family consists of himself, wife and six children.

What remains to be told of the history of the Lutheran Church of Germantown can be recorded in a few sentences. In July, 1867, was laid the corner-stone of the present house of worship, and by December 15 of this year, the building was so far completed as to enable the congregation to hold services in the basement room. It was dedicated May 15, 1870, but its spire was not completed until 1880, the latter costing about $1,100.

The services were, from 1809 to 1826, conducted in the German language, but since the latter year, both English and German have been used as necessity prompted. Its communicants number from three hundred to four hundred, and the Sunday school has a membership of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty.

The United Brethren Church.—The history of this denomination in German Township dates back near the beginning of the present century, as it was here that the first organization west of the Alleghanies was effected. In 1805, Andrew Zeller settled in German Township, about one mile north of German-

town, on Little Twin Creek. He was an active Christian man of sound sense, deep piety and liberality, and contributed much toward the development and growth of Christianity in this valley. His house was one of the first established preaching-places among the United Brethren: the first organization of members was there effected, and that was the nucleus of the many societies now existing in this valley. For a period of twenty-five years, this denomination had its regular preaching services in private houses, and their annual and quarterly conferences, as well as their protracted meetings, were held in barns. On Brown's Run and elsewhere were also established places for the holding of camp meetings annually. Preaching-points were established at the houses of the following members: Jacob Garst, Gabriel Thomas, Walter Cox, Daniel Bruner, George Bruner, Peter Zehring, Rev. Jacob King and others.

In 1815, the Rev. Andrew Zeller was a delegate to the first General Conference of the United Brethren Church, held at Mt. Pleasant, Penn., and at that conference he was elected a Bishop. In his work throughout this portion of Ohio he was greatly assisted by such men as Bishop Christian Newcomer, Daniel Troyer, Henry Evinger, Henry Kumler, Sr., Dewalt Mechlin, John McNamar, John Russell, S. S. Spieer, William Stubbs, A. Shingledecker and John Fetterhoff.

Christian Newcomer was elected Bishop about six months prior to the death of the Rev. William Otterbein, who was the founder of the United Brethren Church, and he was formally ordained as an Elder only a few days previous to the Rev. Otterbein's death. Rev. Newcomer did noble work for his church in its first years in this part of the country, having crossed the Alleghanies nineteen times on horseback after he had passed his sixty-first year.

The Rev. Daniel Troyer came to this valley as early as 1806. He was a wise and prudent man, and a faithful Christian. His wholesome influence has extended down to the present, as many of to-day cherish fond remembrances of his life and labors. In 1819, Jacob Antrim became identified with church work in this township. He was a good singer, an ingenuous preacher, a great exhorter, had tact, energy and buoyancy of spirit, which bore him onward where stronger men would have sunk down in discouragement, and in the Miami Valley he was remarkably successful in gathering members into the church. At a later day came the Bonebrakes, six brothers, all ministers. George and Frederick preaching on Twin Circuit, which included Germantown. George and John Hoffman, S. Doubler, Thomas Thompson, Isaac Robertson, H. Surface, Jacob Emerick and others labored for this church in the Twin Valley. The first building erected for church purposes by the United Brethren denomination west of the Alleghanies was built in 1829, in Germantown. The Board of Trustees were Daniel Bruner, Jonathan Spoon, Rev. Jacob King, Andrew Zeller and George Bruner. The lot was deeded to them May 6, 1829, by Philip Gunckel and wife. The building on Warren street, occupied by the congregation for fifty years, is the original one, though somewhat enlarged and modernized in after years. Among the active ministerial workers now we find Revs. Jacob King, W. S. Rineheart, John Coons, William Davis, Francis Whitcomb, C. Plinchbaugh, John and Jacob Kemp. The growth of the Germantown society has been rapid. Its results are not limited by the township, county or State, but throughout the whole West are found many who were brought to lead Christian lives through the efforts of this society. As near results of the efficiency of this organization, we have the following churches within a radius of five miles of Germantown: Twin Chapel, Union Chapel, Brown's Run and State Road Chapels, with a membership in all of 300, while the Germantown society has 315 members, and Montgomery County twenty five organized societies, with houses of worship, aggregating a membership of 3,000 souls. This

church has from the first embraced among its membership some of the most influential families of the township and county. The present handsome and commodious house of worship, located on Cherry street, was built by the congregation in the year 1879, at a cost of $10,000. The work was successfully carried to completion under the direction of a Board of Trustees, consisting of William D. Emerick, O. M. Oblinger, Ezra Kemp, Joseph W. Shank and A. K. Burtner. Valuable services were rendered by Mr. Kemp in soliciting funds and giving the work his personal supervision. This church has under its care a flourishing Sabbath school, thus guarding well the interests of youth. The life and activity of this society in religious work is also evidenced by its financial exhibit. More than $1,000 is annually expended for the various church interests, $635 toward ministerial support, $120 for the support of the Sabbath school, $200 for church expenses, $100 for missions, and $100 for Presiding Elder and annual conference collections, besides occasional special donations for missions, church erection and educational work. With an increase of membership, and a moral and financial ability to do good, there is a disposition upon the part of the membership to increase the usefulness of the church, and to cultivate well this portion of the Lord's heritage.*

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is the youngest of all the congregations in Germantown. Ordinarily, the Methodists are the first at work in any new settlement; but here they came in last. The reason of this was that the people who settled in this township were Germans, and for many years the German was the only language spoken by them, and as this denomination for a long time confined its labors to the English-speaking portion of the people of this country, they made no effort to build up a congregation in Germantown until the English language had come into use. Somewhere about the year 1834, they began to talk of organizing a congregation. At this time, they held service regularly in Germantown, and worshiped in the United Brethren Church. They gained ground rapidly, and, in the year 1837, were able to build a house of worship, and this is the same edifice which the congregation is still occupying. It was not finished at once, and for some time services were held in the basement room. It was remodeled and enlarged in the year 1865, and is at present a commodious and comfortable place of worship. At one time, this congregation had a numerous membership, gathering them in from different sources, but at present it is numerically the weakest of all the churches in Germantown. About 1848, a part of this congregation split off and organized a Protestant Methodist Church, one of the leaders of this movement, Mr. William Gunckel, having previously purchased the building which had been erected by the New-Measure Reformed, and this church they occupied as a place of worship. For awhile they flourished, received numerous accessions and made rapid progress, but, after running a short race of seeming prosperity, they began to grow less, until, after the lapse of a few years, the organization was disbanded. Owing to these and other causes, the Methodist Episcopal Church in this township is not strong, but what it will be in the future, time will reveal. Of the pastors of this congregation, so little is known and remembered that it is impossible to give any reliable account of them. They have come and gone in such quick succession that they have made no history for themselves; and where there is no history, there remains none to be written.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There are at present Sunday schools connected with all the Christian congregations of Germantown, and, although all of them have a definite date of origin, and each its own history, they are much involved in obscurity. No

*The sketch of the United Brethren Church was furnished by Revs. Swain and Burket of said church.

written records have been preserved, and the little that is here recorded are the scattered fragments which have been gathered from a few aged people who still remain from among the first Sunday school teachers. Among these, Mrs. Elizabeth Rohrer and Mrs. M. Ayers deserve special mention, because it was they who organized the first Sunday school in Germantown, labored for it and taught in it. They have been teachers during a period of fifty years, and are still at their post, and, though approaching fast their fourscore years, they are rarely absent from their classes on Sunday, or from the teachers' meeting on week days. Both teach in the Lutheran Sunday school. The first Sunday school was organized in 1828, in the Lutheran Church, mainly through the agency and exertions of the two ladies just mentioned. They called a meeting, at which officers were elected and the school organized. It was the only school of the kind that existed in Germantown for some years, combined all the religious elements of the community, and had no denominational character. When the school was organized, Mrs. Rohrer and Mrs. Ayers canvassed the town for funds to procure the necessary books, but their efforts met with small success. The people at that time knew little of Sunday schools, and were therefore suspicious of their character and aims. They treated the efforts of these enterprising ladies with coolness, fearing that the movement was some new innovation in the church. The Lutherans and Reformed especially mistrusted the movement, for the reason that the first Superintendent, John Pearson, was a zealous Methodist. The school, not having the hearty support of a majority of the people, did not flourish, and in 1830 was discontinued. About 1835, the subject was again agitated, and a school started in the United Brethren Church. This was a union Sunday school, controlled by the United Brethren and Methodist denominations, but the names of the founders and first teachers have passed into oblivion. From 1830 to 1844, no Sunday schools existed in either the Lutheran or Reformed Churches, but in the latter year an agent of the American Sunday School Union organized a school in the Lutheran Church, which was attended by the children of both congregations, and this school has existed up to this time, but for many years was undenominational. In what year the Reformed separated and organized a Sunday school of their own church has not been learned. Since 1865, the Sunday school in the Lutheran Church has been in a process of change, and now if is an exclusively Lutheran school. Before that year, the Superintendents had belonged to different creeds, but none were Lutherans.

It is useless to attempt to give correct statistics of the number of teachers and scholars in the different Sunday schools of the town. The basis of calculation and method of computation differ very widely from one another. The numbers reported can convey no correct idea of the real or comparative strength of these schools. This much, however, may be said of them: They stand numerically as follows: Lutheran, United Brethren, Reformed and Methodist.

EDUCATION.

It was not until the year 1821 that a law was passed authorizing taxation for school purposes, and, as for some years the school lands were comparatively unproductive, teachers' salaries had to be paid and schoolhouses had to be built by means of voluntary contributions, and this was particularly the case in German Township. The schools were here for many years simply subscription schools. There was originally a school section in German Township, but it was sold, and Section 21, Jefferson Township, was purchased with the proceeds realized. The first schoolhouse in German Township stood on the south side of Stump's Hill. It was a log structure, and had originally been erected by William Eastwood, a squatter from Kentucky, who occupied it as a dwelling. The

first teacher who taught in it, and who was probably the pioneer teacher of the township, was the Rev. A. S. Mau. The second schoolhouse stood on the Franklin pike, a short distance beyond the present site of Sunsbury. Like the other, it was built of logs, and for a long time received its light through greased-paper windows, glass being too expensive. To this school the children came from three or four miles distance. The first teacher's name was John McNamar, who later became a United Brethren preacher. He lived in a garret room in the schoolhouse. He was succeeded by Jacob Lesley, a Kentuckian. The teachers of this early period were men generally of inferior ability, and were able to teach nothing more than the merest rudiments of the lowest branches of a common-school education. Add to this that the schools were in operation but three months out of twelve, and it will readily be seen that the children could not learn very much. Soon after Germantown had been laid out, schoolhouses were erected within its limits. The first of these stood on the site at present occupied by the Reformed Church, and another, erected at a somewhat later date, stood on the site of Mr. H. Bear's residence, on Mulberry street. In these two buildings the youth of the town were taught until the year 1847; while in the country, schoolhouses were built, one after another, as the wants of the people demanded. In the year 1846, the two small brick schoolhouses in town were sold, with a view to the erection of a large union school building. After its completion, all the children of Germantown were collected, and were taught in different rooms. The following gentlemen served as Principals of this school: Rev. J. Pentzer, 1852–53; F. C. Cuppy, 1853–54; J. W. Legg, 1854–55; A. Beal, 1855–56; Collins Ford, 1856–60. This building was long ago vacated by the schools, and is at present used as a planing-mill. In 1860, the public schools were re-organized and placed under the management of six Directors, and in this same year, the site of the present school building was chosen by vote of the people, and the following year the structure was erected. It is three stories high, has four rooms on each floor, a rotunda in the center connecting all the rooms, and two side wings for stair cases. Its cost of erection was $17,000. The gentlemen who have, since 1860, occupied the position of Principal, or what is now known as Superintendent, are: Hampton Bennet, 1860–64; he enlisting in the army, P. S. Turner filled out his unexpired term; J. M. Clemens, 1864–65; H. Bennet, 1865–66; Ambrose Temple, 1866–70; W. H. Scudder, 1870–72; A. J. Surface, 1872–74; E. C. Harvey, 1874–76; C. L. Hitchcock, 1876–78; G. C. Dasher, 1878–80; Benjamin B. Harlan, 1880–82, and is the present incumbent. The school is now in a flourishing condition, and is a credit to the town.

INSTITUTIONS OF A HIGHER GRADE.

The first of these was the Germantown Academy, which was organized October 11, 1841. Its officers were: Rev. J. B. Findley, President; Dr. James Comstock, Vice President; and Jacob Koehne, Treasurer.

Rev. Jacob Pentzer was elected its first Principal. This institution continued in existence about ten years, and enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. It occupied first the basement part of the Methodist Church, and later the church on Main street. After it closed, a Miss Coffroth taught a school of higher grade in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued it for about three years. In 1855, J. W. Legg organized a school under the name of Germantown Academy, and conducted it successfully for about two years, he giving instruction in the English branches, and the Rev. Lewis in Latin and Greek languages and literature. In 1874, the District Synod of Ohio of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met in annual convention in Germantown, and during the convention, an agreement was entered into between

the citizens of the town and the synod to establish an academy, the citizens agreeing to furnish the ground and building, and the synod to organize, conduct and support the school. A tract of land known as Stump's Hill, and embracing five acres, was purchased in the year 1875, and in the summer of the same year the foundation for the building was laid. During 1876, the structure was erected, and so far completed that school was opened in December of that year. The building and ground cost about $6,000, and the money was collected from the citizens by voluntary subscriptions. The academy had been holding school since April, 1875, in an upper room of the engine house. The institution was under the control of nine Trustees, chosen by the synod, and these elected Prof. G. C. Dasher, of Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio, as the Principal. It prospered beyond the expectations of its friends, entering on its second year with forty students. In the spring of 1877, the synod, without previous notice, and without assigning any reason for their action, abandoned the school and thus terminated its career, much to the surprise, chagrin and disappointment of the citizens of Germantown, who had hoped to see it grow into a first-class college. The building was sold under the Sheriff's hammer, bought in by the corporation of the town, and is at present used as an armory by a militia company. The academy conducted in this building was chartered under the name of the Germantown Institute.

PLACES OF SEPULTURE.

There are in German Township five places set apart for the burial of the dead —one at Schaeffer's Church; the second is on the farm of Jacob Judy, at the head of Brown's Run; the third is on Sunsbury Hill; the fourth is the graveyard in Germantown; and the fifth is Germantown Cemetery. Of these, the Sunsbury Hill Graveyard is the oldest, and was donated for the purpose by Christopher Emerick, on whose farm it is located. The first persons who died in the Twin Valley were buried here, and in it rest the remains of many of the pioneers. When Germantown Cemetery was laid out, many persons removed their dead from the older burial places to the new cemetery, and thus many bodies were taken from Sunsbury Hill, most of which were found petrified. The graveyard in Germantown is next in age, and contains one acre of ground, which was purchased from Philip Gunckel in 1809. It was open to all who desired to bury in it except suicides and murderers. At the time of its establishment, it was outside the village limits, but as the town grew it came to be situated in the midst of residences, and therefore objectionable to the majority of the people as a burial-place. Much trouble was caused by those who still desired to use it as a graveyard. A few private individuals bought a tract of land on the east side of Twin Creek for a cemetery, but, after a few interments, it was found subject to inundation during high water, and was therefore abandoned. Finally, after much bickering, a cemetery association was formed July 1, 1849, a constitution adopted, and the following officers chosen: John F. Kern, William McKeon, John Stump, Samuel Rohrer, Jacob Eminger, Jacob Koehne, Frederick Kimmerling, John D. Gunckel and Henry S. Gunckel as Directors, John Stump, President; William McKeon, Vice President; Henry S. Gunckel, Secretary; John F. Kern, Treasurer. At a meeting held July 3, 1849, a committee was appointed to select suitable ground, and at a subsequent meeting, the purchase of a ten-acre tract, located one-half mile west of town and owned by J. Koehne, was recommended by this committee. At a meeting held August 1, 1849, the Directors agreed to purchase the said tract at the price of $100 per acre, and this was subsequently effected, and the tract laid out for cemetery. In 1861, a dwelling house for the sexton was erected on the ground, and in 1878 an addition of over eight acres was purchased on the north side, from the farm of the Rev. P. C. Prugh.

This cemetery is at present almost the exclusive place of burial in the township. In the graveyard in town, no dead have been interred since 1860, and in the remaining ones, only an occasional burial. Germantown Cemetery is a handsome resting-place for the dead, being nicely planted with trees and dotted with beautiful monuments. In all these cemeteries lie buried the remains of the fathers and founders of this township, whose names and graves should be honored and esteemed as sacred.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING.

The first newspaper published in Germantown was called the Germantown *Gazette*, and was started in 1826 by Conrad Schaeffer, a German, from Alsatia, France. He was a pioneer newspaper man, and, previous to his advent here, had published papers in Lancaster and Canton, Ohio. One-half of the *Gazette* was printed in German, and one-half in the English language. He remained here but one year, then went to Hamilton, Ohio, and, in partnership with John Woods, established the Hamilton *Intelligencer*. In 1839, George Walker, a German, came to Germantown, and, in partnership with Dr. Espich, began printing the Laws of Ohio in the German language. They issued several volumes, but found few purchasers, and the enterprise proved a failure, and their labor and investment a total loss. This was the only attempt at the publication of books in Germantown.

The next attempt in this line was made by William Gunckel in 1845, in partnership with Moses B. Walker, but the latter soon withdrew from the firm, and Gunckel continued the work alone. He began doing job work, and, after an experience of three years in job printing, started the Germantown *Gazette*, which was a large-sized, well-conducted weekly journal. It was regarded as a good family newspaper, and hence enjoyed a large circulation. In 1849, Mr. Gunckel disposed of this paper to Joseph Reeder and Josiah Oblinger. The firm of Reeder & Oblinger changed the name to *Western Emporium*, but, after a two-years' trial, they sold out to Solomon Miller and Henry Brooks, which partnership continued until 1854, in which year Brooks retired and Miller became sole proprietor. It was in 1854 that the question of building a railroad was agitated, and work was soon begun on the road, but, after a large amount of money was expended, the scheme fell through and was abandoned. Imbued with the excitement which the proposed railroad created, Miller changed the name of his paper to *Twin Valley Locomotive*. About this time, the Know-Nothing craze struck the country, and, the railroad failing, Miller put his *Locomotive* on the Know-Nothing track, but, after one year's trial, it ran into the ground and became a wreck. The Twin Valley Railroad, the *Twin Valley Locomotive* and the Know Nothing party all "played out" about the same time, and all three left behind them an equally ugly stench. What was saved of the *Locomotive* from the wreck was sold to a man named Pepper, who changed its name and advocated the principles of the Democratic party; but, not meeting with sufficient encouragement, its publication was discontinued after a year or two. In 1855, the same Miller who had previously failed, started the *American Republican*, which was stongly partisan in its political views. Miller issued this paper until 1857, when he moved his press to Kansas, there to take a hand in the contest then raging in that quarter. The press owned by Pepper was purchased by J. F. Meyers in 1858, who this year started the Germantown *Independent*, which he operated until 1860, when he sold out to James Cumback, who continued the publication of the *Independent* until 1863, when he moved his press to Shelbyville, Ind., and there published the Shelbyville *Republican*.

Soon after Cumback left Germantown, Cyrus Heister and James Gray be-

gan doing job work on a second-hand press which they had purchased, finally issuing a small paper. In 1869, they disposed of their interests to C. W. Dunifer, who started the *Dollar Times*, which he sold in 1874. The Germantown *Press* was established in 1875 by its present editor and proprietor, F. D. Harkrider, who has exhibited much tact and energy, and made the *Press* one of the live, newsy papers of the Miami Valley.

The above account would be incomplete without the mention of the name of Lewis Dill, who has been a compositor on every paper that has been published in Germantown, and who can still be found at his post in the office of the *Bulletin*, in Miamisburg. He is the son of the Rev. John Casper Dill, and came to Germantown with his father in 1815. He learned the printer's trade when quite young, and, though approaching his fourscore years, his health is robust and his mental faculties are as vigorous as ever. He remembers as much as any man now living of Germantown history, his position as printer affording him opportunities of becoming familiar with current events, and with men and their doings.

MANUFACTURERS.

The distillery of D. Rohrer & Co., located one mile southwest of Germantown, was established in 1864, but was the legitimate offspring of the distillery built by his father, Christian Rohrer, about 1847, and which was operated by him for many years. There David learned the art of distilling, finally succeeding his father in the business. The present distillery has a capacity for manufacturing daily thirty barrels of choice whisky, which has an enviable reputation all over the country. The buildings cost $60,000, and the capital invested, exclusive of real estate, is $150,000. It employs thirty workmen, fattens about 400 head of cattle and 1,200 hogs annually, and the daily expenses of running the establishment amount to about $1,150. Mr. Rohrer's partner is Charles Hofer, of Cincinnati, who attends to the sale of the liquor, while he gives the manufacturing interests his personal supervision.

The manufacture of cigars has been a leading business of this town for many years, and the tobacco from which they are made is almost entirely produced in German Township, a small quantity only of Connecticut and Havana tobacco being used for flavoring purposes. More than three million cigars have been annually manufactured in Germantown, employing a large corps of workmen, clerks and salesmen, the Government revenue amounting to over $180,000 annually. The revenue collected by the Government from the industrial establishments of this township have amounted, during one year, to $545,000 — quite a snug sum for Uncle Sam's money drawer to receive from one small township.

The sash, door and blind factory of Holcomb Snyder was begun by him in 1875. He employs six or eight hands, is a first-class mechanic, and enjoys an extensive patronage.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

John Kelso, who came to Germantown in 1828, was the first of Blackstone's disciples who located in this town. In connection with his practice, he taught school from necessity, and in 1836 removed to Iowa. A lawyer by the name of Wright lived a year or two in Germantown during Kelso's time, but, unable to eke out a living, he left the town in discouragement. In 1841, Moses B. Walker made his appearance in Germantown, and had charge of an academy for the first two years, after which he was admitted to the bar and began practicing law. For some years he was in partnership with H. V. R. Lord, who was an able lawyer. From 1848-49, Mr. Walker held the seat of a Senator in the State Legislature, and in 1861 he raised the Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was appointed Colonel. At the

battle of Chickamauga, he was wounded, and soon after was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of volunteers for gallant services. When the war closed, Gen. Walker went to Texas. From there he returned to Ohio, and began his law practice in Findlay, at which place he still resides.

G. F. Walker was a nephew of Gen. Walker; practiced law in Germantown previous to the rebellion; became Captain of a company of his uncle's regiment; served throughout the war, after which he abandoned law and entered the ministry, and is now preaching in Iowa.

J. Sharts opened a law office in Germantown in 1868, remained a few years, and then removed to Kansas. William Shuey, a native of Dayton, came shortly after Sharts left, in order to supply his place, but, after a residence of a year or two, he returned to Dayton.

Adam Frank is at present attending to a such legal business as Germantown requires, and is giving entire satisfaction to his patrons.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Boss is the first physician who is known to have practiced medicine in German Township. He was a German, who came from Kentucky to this township in 1805 and resided with John Pauly, who lived where Sunsbury now stands. He died in 1807, and was buried on Sunsbury Hill.

Adam and Michael Zeller came from Pennsylvania in 1805; opened a drug store in 1824, and, although not regular physicians, they gave medical advice and practiced the healing art. To Dr. Adam Zeller we are indebted for the discovery of extracting oil from the hickory nut, which, in those days, was believed to possess great healing qualities.

Dr. George W. Miller came to this place in 1816. He was a German by birth, a fine classical scholar and a good physician. The practice of medicine not proving remunerative in this field, after a residence of three years he returned to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Emanuel Rusk was a single man, who located here in 1820, and died in 1823. He had been a Surgeon in the army of Napoleon the Great, but nothing further is known of his history, and he sleeps in an unmarked grave in the Lutheran Graveyard of Germantown.

Dr. C. G. Espich is the first physician who acquired a long and permanent residence in Germantown. He came here, a single man, about the same time as Dr. Rusk made his appearance, but, soon after, was married to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Philip Gunckel. He was a popular and successful practitioner, and died November 24, 1853. Dr. Brasacker was a native German, a partner of Dr. Espich, and practiced here from 1824 to 1827.

Dr. M. Trout began practice here in 1831; removed soon after to Indiana; returned in 1837, and has lived here ever since.

Drs. Bossler and Pennel located in Germantown in 1835, remaining but a short time.

Dr. Watson, soon after the last two left, made his appearance, but, having no love for his calling, his success was indifferent, and he left after a few years' residence.

Dr. James Comstock was a native of Connecticut, who located in this place in 1838. He lived and practiced in Germantown twenty-two years, and had a previous practice of nearly thirty years. He was a man of great energy, and was thoroughly devoted to his profession. He was identified with the Methodist Church, and died in 1860, in the seventy-eighth year of his life.

Dr. James Lawder began his practice here in 1836; was a son-in-law of Dr. Espich, and died in 1849. During a part of this period, he was in partnership with Dr. Espich.

Dr. W. B. McElroy practiced medicine in Germantown from 1843 to 1847, then removed to Franklin, Ohio, where he is still residing.

Dr. J. E. Donnellon came in 1853; was a partner of Dr. Espich's until the latter's death, since which time he has continued alone, and enjoyed a lucrative practice.

Dr Daniel Eckert practiced his profession in Germantown from 1854 to 1856, then moved to Indiana.

Drs. Longenecker and Miller were here from 1850 to 1860.

Dr. J. J. Antrim commenced his practice in Germantown in 1857, and is giving special attention to cancer patients.

Dr. John Robinson located here in 1869. In 1875, he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1878, living in Dayton during his official career. He has now resumed the practice of his profession in Germantown.

Dr. J. W. Cline began practice here in 1869, and has since continued his professional duties at this place.

Dr. J. A. Brown opened his office in 1878, and has a good practice.

Sketches of Drs. Trout, Donnellon, Antrim, Robinson and Brown will be found elsewhere in this work.

The following prominent dentists practiced here:

J. Jones, from 1836 to 1841; G. W. and William F. Gunckel, for several years; John H. Payn, from 1857 to 1864; V. B. Stephens, since 1866; and W. M. Hineman, who was associated for several years with Dr. Stephens, then removed to Indiana.

A number of other dentists came from time to time, but they did not acquire permanent residence, and were merely squatters in this dental field.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

There has been some difficulty experienced in obtaining a complete list of these officials and their time of service. The following, however, is all that can now be gathered of the names and dates for German Township magistrates:

Philip Gunckel, from 1805 to 1812; Henry Duckwall, John S. Schenck, 1813-19; G. W. Miller, 1816; George Rowe, 1819-1840; W. Schwartz, John McClure, 1826-1835; William C. Emerick, 1835-1850; Jacob Emminger, 1850-58; William Gunckel, Christopher Taylor, Daniel Izor, John F. Kern, John Zehring and Adam Frank, the last of whom is the Mayor of Germantown, and a respected, popular official.

PROMINENT MEN.

German Township has many citizens who have done much toward the growth and development of its best interests, whose names will not appear in this list, for to give every name would require more space than we have at our disposal, would make very monotonous reading, and history would not gain much by it. In the following are the names of those whom we have selected as the men who have done most to build up Germantown, outside of the pioneer fathers:

Col. John Stump, born in Berks County, Penn., March 29, 1794, came to this township with his father, Leonard, in 1805, and served in the war of 1812. He married Maria C. Emerick, daughter of Michael Emerick, and followed farming for some years. He erected a residence and grist-mill one mile southwest of Germantown, at present the property of Christian Rohrer, and there kept a kind of hotel. He raised a family of five daughters and one son. About 1840, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed about twenty years in Germantown. He then sold out, and established the Germantown Exchange

Bank, which, in 1863, was merged into the First National Bank, of which Col. Stump served as Cashier until 1869, when he retired to private life. He was a life-long adherent of the Lutheran Church, and died April 10, 1875.

Col. Michael Gunckel, the second son of Philip Gunckel, was born in Berks County, Penn., September 22, 1787, and came to this township with his father in 1804. He married Barbara Shuey, daughter of Martin Shuey, who bore him a large family, among whom are William, Lewis B., Henry S. and Michael S. Gunckel, the latter of whom raised a company during the rebellion, and was promoted to the rank of Major. He erected the building now occupied by John Zehring, in which he conducted his business. During the war of 1812, he served as a Captain in the army; was afterward brevetted as Colonel, and was always a prominent, influential and useful man. He also served one term in the State Legislature, and died September 17, 1857.

Capt. John C. Negley came to the Twin Valley from Kentucky in 1808, but was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland County July 21, 1783. He removed to Mercer County, Ky., with his parents, when but twelve years of age, and there remained until his removal to this county. He was married to Mary Shuey, daughter of Martin Shuey, October 11, 1811, and settled east of Germantown, on land which he and his father, Philip, had previously entered. Early in 1812, Mr. Negley entered the service as Second Lieutenant in Capt Sunderland's company, and was stationed at Greenville, Ohio. After the war closed, he was chosen as Captain of a militia company, and held many official positions, such as Township Trustee and County Commissioner. During his whole life, he was active and prominent in township affairs, until old age and feeble health impaired his usefulness. Capt. Negley died in his eightieth year, leaving a widow, who still survives him. His children are Mrs. Henry Hoffman, Mrs. Abia Zeller, William H. Negley, Mrs. J. S. Artz and Mrs. William H. Schaeffer.

Tobias Van Skoyk was of Dutch descent, and came here from Franklin about the year 1812. He was for some year engaged in the saddler's business, and later in the dry goods trade. He became wealthy, was a man of enterprise, and took an active part in building up the town. His only child married Gen. Moses B. Walker.

Charles O. Wolpers was born in Germany in 1795, and came to Germantown in 1817. He opened a store near Gunckel's Mill, on a small scale, but, after a few years, erected a more commodious building on the lot at present occupied by Wolper & Oblinger's dry goods store. About 1824, he married Louisa Schwartz, and died in December, 1868.

Henry S. Gunckel was the second son of Col. Michael Gunckel, and was born in Germantown September 20, 1810. Early in life, he entered upon mercantile pursuits, and for some years clerked in the store of Col. John Stump, whose daughter, Sarah, he married in 1834, and soon after became a partner of Col. Stump's. He early became prominent in public affairs, being a clear and forcible speaker, and taking a warm interest in State and national politics. He was a well-read man, familiar with the history and laws of his country, courteous in manners, possessed of rare conversational powers, and enjoyed universal popularity in the community where he lived. In 1842, he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1844, serving his constituents with entire satisfaction. During the last twenty years of his life, he gave his attention to the purchase and sale of leaf tobacco. He died February 8, 1873, and thus terminated the carrer of one of Germantown's most eminent and useful citizens, a man who was beloved by all who knew him in life. His only son is Patrick H. Gunckel, of Dayton, Ohio.

Besides those mentioned, the names of the following are given as men who

did their share in building up the moral as well as the material interests of Germantown:

Augustus Schwartz, George Rowe, Jacob Emminger, Jacob Koehne, Samuel Rohrer, Lewis Schenck, Lewis Hasselman, Albert Stein, Elias Ligget. These were all worthy and highly influential men, who, by the part which they have acted, exerted influences which will not soon die. They have aided in giving direction to the affairs and in shaping the character of the people who at present reside in this township, and for that reason their names deserve a place in the pages of its history. To the above list might have been added the names of other men equally worthy of mention, some of whom are still living, but the want of space compels us to close the list by saying that all are men who do honor to the pioneer fathers of the Twin Valley.

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1881.

According to the last official census, the population of Germantown is 1,618; of Sunsbury, 135; and of the township outside the corporate limits, 1,698. Germantown has four public buildings, valued at $20,000; four churches, at $21,150; and a public school building, at $8,500. The township outside the town contains twelve public schoolhouses, valued at $13,671, and three churches, at $1,300. There are 24,132 acres of land in German Township, valued at $204,703. The above valuations are those of the Assessor, and are considerably below their real value.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

BY E. F. WARNER.

THIS subdivision was formed from Elizabeth Township, by the County Commissioners, November 6, 1804, and elections were ordered to be held at the house of David Hoover. On the 7th of March, 1809, a portion of Randolph was taken in the formation of Madison Township, and, October 7, 1817, all of Randolph, lying east of Stillwater River, was used in the erection of Butler Township. Thus the township remained until June 8, 1825, at which time all of its territory, in the original surveyed Township 6, Range 4 east, was erected into a new township, called Clay, since which time no changes have been made in the boundaries. Randolph Township is situated in the northern part of the county with the township of Butler on the east, and Clay on the west: Madison Township forms its southern boundary, while Miami County forms its northern one. It is six miles long, from north to south, and, on an average, about four and a half miles wide, from east to west, containing about twenty-six square miles. The surface is undulating and the drainage ample, Stillwater River draining it on the east and Baker's Creek on the north, the latter emptying into Stillwater near the county line. The central part of the township is drained by Bowman's Creek, which empties into Wolf Creek, in Madison Township, while the western and southwestern portions are drained by Little Wolf Creek and its tributaries. These creeks and small streams are all fed by never-failing fresh water springs. Near Union are a large number of springs, which are noted far and near for the beautiful, clear, fresh, pure water, that has proven a blessing to all who reside in that locality.

These springs nearly all unite in a branch near Union and form one branch which affords excellent water-power, but at present is not utilized. Yet, the day is not far distant when capitalists will have control of said water-power and the hum of machinery will again be heard in the vicinity of Union, as it used to be in the past.

There are other springs dotted all over the township; the largest is owned by H. W. Morehead, near the center of the township. The most noted spring is near Salem, in the western part of the township, known as the Rattlesnake Spring, and took its name from the great number of those reptiles lurking in its vicinity in the early history of the township.

Mr. John Rench killed at one time, on the same day, thirty-three monster rattlesnakes, and was compelled to leave his task unfinished on account of the strong odor emitted by the dead and living reptiles near him.

There are nearly one hundred living springs of fresh water in the township, no doubt being the banner township of the county in this particular. There are steep bluffs on Baker's Creek, Wolf Creek and Stillwater River. The soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats, flax, rye, potatoes and all kinds of fruit, from the apple to the finest variety of small fruit. The township was heavily timbered before the primeval forest was disturbed by the husbandman's ax.

The writer of this article has before him a letter written by Capt. Mast to a relative of his in North Carolina, from which the following quotations are taken:

"We let down here in the wildest and the heaviest timbered woods in the

whole world, from the one inch to the six-foot oak, ash, poplar, walnut, hickory, sugar-tree, maple, beech, buckeye, elm, dogwood, ironwood, spice and nettles."

The giant oak and the other timber mentioned above have nearly all succumbed to the axman's stroke. There is not timber enough left now to refence and rebuild, should such a thing ever become necessary. The same letter gives the following description of the animals and reptiles, when he, with his father, landed on Stillwater: "Snakes, wolves panthers, wild-cats, muskrats, deer, some bear, wild turkeys, pheasants, squirrels, raccoon, opossums and Indians by the score."

The animals have long since disappeared, at the crack of the hunter's rifle, and the Indians have gone toward the setting sun.

The township now has an enterprising community of intelligent farmers who own splendid farms, have them under a high state of cultivation and farm with all the modern improvements applied to the science of agriculture. It is among the foremost townships in the Miami Valley, in raising wheat, in its yield to the acre.

The stone quarries are a notable feature of its products. The quarry owned by Mr David Shaw, near Union, belongs to the Niagara formation, and yields an excellent material for building purposes of all descriptions.

Mr. John Stolts, in the north part of the township, has an exceedingly good quarry, also of the Niagara formation, and sells large quantities of stone for every variety of purposes to which stone can be applied.

There are other quarries, but not yet developed to the same extent as those above mentioned. Mr. H. M. Turner has opened a quarry near Salem, of the same formation as the others, and, from appearances or indications, stone could be obtained equal to the best of the "Dayton stone," which is noted as being of a superior quality all over Southwestern Ohio.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The writer will again quote Capt. Mast's language: "On the 10th of September, as I well remember (I was three years old the 20th of the next November), my father, with four of his sisters and their husbands, bid adieu to old North Carolina, in company with one or two more families. They resided in Randolph County, on the Hewary River. They were all in low circumtances; had money enough to make their entries, and to buy some provisions during the winter. They halted for winter quarters at what is now called Ridgeville, eight miles north of Lebanon; rented a log cabin of Luther and Calvin Ball, old bachelors, near neighbors to George Harlan, who was soon appointed Judge; was so called for years, or until he died. Our Carolina tramps, or families, left Ridgeville vicinity on the 4th day of March, 1802. They proceeded to the Stillwater woods, where they had previously made their selections, and on my father's purchase the first house or cabin was raised or notched."

Such was the language of Capt. Mast, who was well known to the writer, and who was a little boy of five or six years of age when the first settlement was made. Capt. Mast died, in West Milton, Miami County, in 1878, aged eighty-one years.

To those who know nothing about pioneer life, the following extract from Capt Mast's diary is taken to show the patriotism of the early or first settlers of the township, when they celebrated our natal day:

"This being the birthday of our freedom, God be thanked, on the 4th day of July, 1805, I, with my mother, father, four of his sisters and his brothers in law, had a 4th of July celebration. For dinner, we had plenty of hominy, pork, beef, johnny cake, turkey, deer, pheasants, fish and squirrels."

The writer visited Mrs. Mary Sheets, whose maiden name was Hoover. She corroborates the statement of Capt. Mast's diary, concerning the year of the first settlement, and makes this statement: David Mast, Daniel Hoover, her father, David Hoover, and Daniel Hoover, her cousin, with their families, on the 20th day of March, 1802, landed on their respective purchases and commenced erecting cabins immediately. David Mast settled on the northwest quarter of Section 3, Daniel Hoover, Sr., on the southeast quarter of Section 10, David Hoover on the northeast quarter of Section 10, and Daniel Hoover, Jr., on the northwest quarter of Section 10. They had to cut a road from Dayton north, through the wilderness, as they moved on their entries of land, which were purchased in 1798. In that year, several gentlemen came from North Carolina and explored the Stillwater bottoms as far as to where Covington now stands. They encountered no Indians on their trip, but the old lady recollects that a short time after they had pitched their tents, an Indian made her appearance at her father's camp. Her father and mother were both absent. She was not frightened, but her younger sister was very much frightened and sought her parents immediately, and told them that there was a man in the camp. The Indians were numerous then but never molested the settlers of this township, although as settlers arrived and rumors of Indian depredations were being committed, there were block-houses built and the neighbors were collected in them at night for mutual protection against the Indians, but every morning the settlers would disperse to their respective clearings.

Robert and James Ewing, John and Abraham McClintock came from Kentucky in 1805. David, William and Martin Sheets came from North Carolina in 1806. About this time settlements sprang up in every part of the township. Jacob Smith settled on the northeast quarter of Section 19; David Kinsey on the northwest quarter of Section 32; Daniel Fetters settled on the north half of Section 29; Peter Fetters on Section 21, both in 1806. The Ellers and Fouts came about the same year. In the year 1811, there was a heavy emigration from Pennsylvania. The Rasors, Warners and Brumbaughs, with others, came and all of them opened clearings for themselves. Jacob Brumbaugh and Samuel Brumbaugh are yet living. The first child born was Daniel Hoover, in 1803, and is now living on the farm where he was born.

EDUCATION.

The educational facilities for the youth of the land were meager. In 1805, the first schoolhouse was built, north of Union, and James Wright was employed to teach the children. Schools were kept up by subscription. Amos Edwards was the second teacher, near Salem, in 1807. William Smith, yet living, was one of his pupils. The ordinance of 1787 made provision for free schools in the Northwest Territory, and the people of this township, as soon as practicable, made use of the fund from Section 16.

When the present beneficent school law was passed, to have six months' school in each subdistrict, the people took advantage of it immediately, and have complied with its provisions ever since. The schools are admirably and advantageously kept for the benefit of our youth. The teachers employed are able and competent, keep up with the times and stand at the head of the profession. The township is divided into nine subdistricts, having four graded schools under the supervision of the Board of Education, and five schools not graded. Thirteen teachers are employed to carry on our schools.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing interests of the township have been somewhat diversified. Mr. Martin Sheets, Mr. William Sheets and others carried on gun-

smithing for many years in the early history of Union. They made rifles for the settlers for great distances around, and did a great deal of work for the Indians. Mr. Henry Sheets, who is still living and making rifles, remembers well when the Indians used to come to his father's shop for rifles.

The milling interest was attended to at an early date. The first mill was constructed in 1803 by Daniel Hoover. In 1806, there was a mill built in Salem by John Wertz, and rebuilt, in 1820, by John Rench, and lately owned by James Heck. It burned down on the 20th of December, 1880. Daniel Rasor built a mill in an early day near Union. Two more mills were built near the same place, and later still, William and Andrew Sheets built a large and commodious mill on Stillwater. At present, it is owned by Andrew Hoover. Benjamin Engle owns a mill on Stillwater, near the south-east corner of the township. Flour used to be an important staple for export. It was, in early days, with corn, bacon, etc., sent down Stillwater in flat-bottom boats, to Dayton, and sometimes to New Orleans.

There are only two mills in operation at this time, both on Stillwater, and neither one is doing anything at shipping flour out of the county, having only a local trade.

Saw-mills were erected at an early date -one on Baker's Creek, owned by Henry Baker at this time, has been in successful operation for about sixty-five years. It was built by John Baker, father of the present owner. Martin Sheets built one near Union about the same time, but it has not been used for about thirty years. There were several saw-mills on Wolf Creek, but have long since been discontinued. There is one portable saw-mill at Salem, owned by Turner & Hubley, and one at Union, owned by David Shaw. Moses Spiller owns one and moves anywhere to suit customers. Jacob Iams, at Harrisburg, also owns a stationary saw-mill.

The distilling industry received attention at an early day. Benjamin Lehman built the first distillery, but when, it is not definitely known. H. M. Turner, Jacob Heck and Joseph Turner operated a distillery at Salem for several years. Mr. Heck sold his interest to Turner & Bros. about 1846, and, in 1847, Turner & Bros. built a large distillery at Salem, which burnt down in 1854, but was rebuilt the same year, by H. M. Turner and Joseph M. Turner. Joseph M. Turner sold his interest to H. M. Turner shortly afterward, and the business was continued by H. M. Turner until 1877. Many thousand barrels of high-wines were shipped from the Salem distillery during its operation by H. M. Turner. The last run was made in February, 1877. There is no likelihood that there will ever be another gallon manufactured in the township.

William Sheets had a distillery for many years near Union. So, also, had J. T. Smith & Son. John W. Turner built a distillery near where Engle's mill now stands about 1850, but discontinued operating it when the duty on distilled spirits was put above 20 cents per gallon. The building is in ruins. So are all the other distilleries, except the Salem distillery, which stands yet intact.

There used to be a carding machine near Salem, owned by Michael Landis; also a woolen manufactory, near Union, owned by Jesse Yount. But they are things of the past.

G. W. Purcell and Dr. Hawkins, at Union, have a crockery ware and tile factory. They carry on the business extensively, and manufacture everything in their line.

PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession was not represented in the early history of the township. People would doctor the sick with herbs and roots indigenous to the soil. In the winter of 1825 and 1826, an epidemic, supposed to have been ty-

phoid fever, made its appearance in the township, and many persons died for want of proper medical treatment. Dr. Powell, a farmer, appears among the first as a physician; but has long since passed away. Dr. Martin, of Salem, is the next who attended to the necessities of the sick and was an able physician. He moved to Illinois in 1838, and is yet living. Drs. Hibbard and Gish were very successful practitioners for many years. Dr. Hibbard went to Richmond many years ago; is practicing medicine yet. Dr. Gish went to Brookville, where he resides, practices some, but is engaged mostly in farming.

Dr. Samuel Hawkins, of Union, was the next physician, coming about 1846. He is a man of ability, has a successful practice, a man of large experience and unsullied reputation, and stands at the head of the profession. Dr. Thompson, his partner, is a young man, but has already gained a reputation as a successful practitioner and a gentleman. Dr. Gillis practiced in Salem from 1858 to 1870 with marked success. Dr. Kimmel, now of Liberty, Jefferson Township, a gentleman of experience, was a practitioner in Salem for several years, and met with great success. Drs. Levi and Samuel Spitler were located in Salem from 1869 to about 1879. They were very successful in their practice; they had an extensive field to operate in while here; are gentlemen of ability and experience, self-made men; have extensive information on nearly all subjects that interest mankind; they now are partners in their profession at Dayton.

There were other physicians here from time to time, whose names the writer has forgotten. Dr. G. W. Hous, of Salem, came in 1878; has an extensive practice; a self-made man; has remarkably good success—a gentleman of experience and education. He is young yet, and is destined to make his mark in his profession. Dr. W. C. Smith, who came to Salem in 1880, is a young gentleman just starting in the profession; has competent requirements —a man of education, and has before him a bright career, and is successful in his professional callings and services. Dr. Boone, of Harrisburg, is a gentleman of education and experience, and meets with good success in his practice, which is extensive. This township is well supplied now with the M. D. profession. Dr. Hawkins, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Hous, Dr. W. C. Smith and Dr. Boone are all competent in their profession to attend to the wants of the sick-room. Dr. John W. Pence is a graduate of the regular profession, but has retired from it, makes chronic cases a specialty and practices by animal magnetism.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, ETC.

Who organized a civil government is not known to us, as the township records are lost. David Hoover was the first Justice of the Peace; Daniel Hoover was elected a member of the Legislature, in 1810, John W. Turner in 1830, and Dr. Hibbard in 1846. The voting-place for many years was at Jacob Smith's house in Section 19. Union then became the voting-place and remained so for many years. About ten years ago, the Trustees saw fit to change the place to vote, and Harrisburg being more centrally located, is now the capital of the township. The present incumbents (1881) are E. D. Hubley, David Shaw and John Tucker, Trustees; Thomas P. Eby, Treasurer; E. E. Smith, Clerk; J. R. Weddle and Isaac Fetters, Constables. Andrew Hoover and E. F. Warner officiate as Justices of the Peace. The population is 2,330.

In the war of 1812, this township furnished its quota of soldiers, but there were no commissioned officers that lived within its borders. In the war with Mexico, it sent several soldiers to participate in the glories and honors of that war, who were present when the army of occupation, under Gen. Scott entered the "Halls of the Montezumas."

In the war of the rebellion, the sons of this township, cheerfully gave their services for the restoration of the Union.

ROADS.

"There are but few things that add more to the general comfort and convenience of a community than good roads, or an easy method of social and commercial intercommunication."

There is no record when the first road was established, but at an early date a road was established running from Union to Dayton; also from Dayton to Greenville, running through Salem; also from Salem to Union.

In 1836, the national road was cut out from east to west through the center of the township, but was never macadamized by the General Government. It will be a completed turnpike this year.

"In 1838, the capitalists and business men of Dayton, seeing the importance of holding the rapidly increasing trade of the Stillwater Valley, which they had heretofore enjoyed, and foreseeing the danger of its being diverted to points along the Miami Canal, then just completed to Piqua, organzied the Dayton & Covington Turnpike Company, secured the necessary stock and began the work of construction in 1839."

The road runs through the eastern part of the township for about seven miles, on the bluffs of Stillwater, and is of incalculable advantage to the people along the road, who used to go many miles, especially farmers, with loads of grain to reach the "Covington pike" going to Dayton. About 1847, the Salem Turnpike was organized and a road built from Salem to intersect the Dayton & Covington Turnpike at a distance of five miles from Salem. These two roads are toll pikes. In 1869, steps were taken to build a pike from Salem to Air Hill and the next year it was built. The Dogleg pike, from Salem to Trotwood, was built the same year. The Heckman pike was built shortly after. Last year the Skyles pike was completed. The National road pike was sold last year and partly completed, and a branch road, running to Salem, built. This township has twelve miles of toll-pike and seventeen miles of free pike. The mud roads, as they are called, are well improved by the local authorities, having gravel hauled on them every year.

Every road running east and west but one is a turnpike all feeders of the Dayton & Covington Turnpike. Some of the roads running north and south are having a great deal of gravel hauled on them.

There are five bridges across Stillwater within the limits of the township. One near Hoover's mill, one east of Union, one at Harrisburg, one at Little York and one at Engle's mill. All the creeks have good bridges across them, whether on pike or mud roads. Most of the bridges were built by the County Commissioners—all, in fact, but a very few small ones. There is a pike being built from Salem to Brookville.

There was no railroad in this township until the Dayton, Covington & Toledo Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company built its road. The people took great interest in the road. The farmers donated the right of way to the company. The road passes from north to south across the township. Kinsey's Station, Harrisburg, Union and Becker's Station are shipping-points on the road. Large quantities of produce are shipped from these points.

In 1879, the first railroad track reached the township, and was rapidly laid down until it reached Covington. There is an outlet now south to Dayton and north to Covington, Versailles, Delphos and Toledo.

CHURCHES.

Among the first settlers on Stillwater was a considerable of neighborhood of the Friends. A church organization and meeting was granted them by West Branch Quarterly Meeting of Union Township, Miami Co., Ohio, and services were first held in the summer of 1807. They erected a meeting-house called "Rocky

Spring." about three-fourths of a mile west of the Dayton & Covington Turnpike on Section 36, where services were held for about twenty-five years, but nothing now remains to mark its site except a small neglected cemetery, which has not been used for many years. Some of the early members of this organization were Moses Kelley, Frederick Waymire, Benjamin Owen, William Farmer, with his sons William and John, Jonathan Justice, Benjamin and Isaac Cooper, Jacob Wisener, David, William and Jonathan Cox, Nehemiah Thomas and Ephraim Owen, most of whom were heads of families, who also belonged to the faith of this worthy, peace-loving people.

German Baptists.—The Dunkers, or Dunkards, as they are commonly called, were the next to organize a church inside of the present limits of Randolph Township. In the year 1800, Jacob Miller came from Flat Rock Valley, Va., and settled on the west side of the Miami River, near Dayton, Ohio. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1735; was a man of ability and labored earnestly for his church. He was much revered by the red sons of the forest, who said that he was "the good man the Great Spirit sent from the East." He raised a family of nine sons and three daughters, three of the former becoming able ministers in the Dunker Church. The earliest pioneer Dunker preacher in Randolph Township was Emanuel Flory, who, in 1810, organized a congregation of his co-religionists. For many years, they had no house to worship in, and held service every alternate Sabbath at the dwelling-house of some one of its members. Every member that was able to have meeting would take his or her turn, "so to speak," in having the meeting at his or her residence. It took about two years time, until it came back to the starting-point. The congregation were served refreshments by the individual at whose house the meeting was held. All who wished to stay, after the meeting was adjourned, were made welcome to partake of the hospitalities of the brother, who always set a bountiful table.

They have two churches, one in Randolph Township, the other in Clay, and are known as Stillwater, near Dayton, and Salem Congregations; have each a membership of 275. The former is presided over by the Rev. Abraham Flory, Rev. Samuel Kinsey, Rev. John Smith and Rev. George Garver; the latter by Rev. Abraham Deitrich, of Miami County, Rev. Samuel Shellebarger, Rev. John Sollenbarger and Rev. Jesse Kinsey, "all gentlemen of ability and refinement, and are doing good work in the advancement of Christianity and enlightenment." The Dunkers are an agricultural people, quiet, inoffensive and unostentatious, making no display in wearing apparel, and living strict, temperate, industrious lives, taking little or no interest in Governmental affairs and few of them, especially among the older members, casting a vote. A great many strictly oppose a collegiate education, or even a higher education of the masses, on religious grounds, and are, therefore, looked upon as out of harmony with the spirit of this age; yet they are model farmers, good neighbors and honest and conscientious to a fault. They have three colleges in the United States, under the control of the church—one in Illinois, one in Pennsylvania and one in Ohio, where a higher education may be obtained and where students are welcomed regardless of creed, so long as they conform to the moral standard required and enforced in these institutions.

Methodist Church.—The Methodists had no organized society in this township until 1819. In that year an announcement was made, and the following-named members of that faith assembled at the house of the Rev. George Hoffman and formed a class: Rev. George Hoffman, Jesse, William and John Farmer, Stephen Beeler, Mr. Kennedy, John Waymire and Mr. Hollingsworth. They held their meetings at the house of the Rev. George Hoffman until 1823, when the Concord Meeting-House was built, which yet retains that name.

Concord Circuit was widely known and wielded great influence for good in its palmiest days. But its territorial limits are c rcumscribed now by other de nominations, so that its influence is narrowed down in territorial jurisdiction. The congregation is as zealous in the cause of religion as it ever was and does great good. The first ministers were Rev. Jesse Stubbs and John Durbin. Its pulpit has been filled by the Rev. M. P. Gaddis, Thomas Gursuch, Daniel Davidson, Raper, Tipton, Fiddler and many others. The Rev. Mr. Keck now occupies the pulpit. It has a membership of about fifty at this writing. The present meeting-house was built in 1849. There is a cemetery connected with the church. John Barnett donated one acre of land for the purpose. Jacob Wagoner was the first person buried there, in 1825. They had for many years a class at Salem, under the supervision of the same ministers that were at Concord, but have no organization there now. They also have a society at Union and a membership of about seventy-five. The organization was effected in 1855, and a large and commodious meeting-house built. The Rev. Mr. Tipton and Rev. Mr. Hartley were the first ministers. There is a parsonage at Union, where the ministers live who preach here and at Concord.

United Brethren.—The United Brethren Church organized a class at Salem in 1869. The Rev. T. W. Bushong helped to bring about a permanent organization, and was its first minister. The Revs. John Miller, George Gilbert, Holtsinger and Samuel Holden have filled the pulpit. They worship in the Union Church, built for the accommodation of all denominations, who wish to use it for public worship. The United Brethren Church has the ascendency here, having a membership of 115 at Salem.

Presbyterians —The Presbyterians had a large following at one time but have no church or membership here now.

Baptists. -The Baptists are well represented; they have an organization at Salem, and worship in the Union Church, and the Rev. Samuel Pence is its pastor.

Brethren in Christ.—The Brethren in Christ have three distinct branches in the township; on what they differ, the writer could not ascertain, but each branch has its own ministers, church officers and hold worship at different times. The branch known as River Brethren is claimed originated in Upper Switzerland, Europe, and were members of the Mennonite persuasion. In 1835, six families emigrated from Pennsylvania to Montgomery County, Ohio, and organized as a church. John and Daniel Coffman, Samuel Herr, Sr., and John Hocker, Sr., were ministers; Isaac Cassel was Deacon until his death, in 1880. The above-named ministers have all been gathered to their Fathers years ago. They have a neat and commodious church edifice, near the center of the township. They are a plain an unassuming people. Their membership is about thirty-five in the county. They are among the best citizens we have. Samuel Herr, Jr., John Hocker, Jr., and Abraham Engle are the ministers; Adam Hocker and Jacob Cassel are Deacons. Their meeting-house is called "Fairview."

Another branch of the Brethren in Christ has a church organization and an interest in a meeting-house at Harrisburg. The church is locally known as the "Swankites." They have a large congregation at Harrisburg, presided over by the Rev. Jabez Swank. Another resident minister is Samuel Longnecker, who preached at Swanktown, Clay Township. There are congregations of the church in Darke and Miami Counties and other portions of the State; also in Pennsylvania, Indiana and other States. The history "of this body" as it now exists was formed by the uniting of several branches, which took rise near about the same time, of which dates there is no account. A general conference was called and convened in May, 1861, at Crooked Creek Church, Armstrong

County, Penn. The ministerial delegations were: From Ohio, Jacob Swank, John Swank and David Rasor; from Pennsylvania, George Shoemaker, R. Deford, H. G. Marsh and J. Shoemaker, with a number of lay delegates. They adopted a constitution and appointed another general conference to meet in Harrisburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in October, 1865. This body met pursuant to appointment at Harrisburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in October, 1865, and completed its organization. Of the ministers present who were at the former conference were Jacob Swank, John Swank, George Shoemaker and J. Shoemaker and a legal number of lay delegates, Brothers D. Rasor and A. G. Marsh having died in the meantime.

The other branch of the Brethren in Christ is locally known as "Wengerites," whose founder's name was the Rev. John Wenger. They have, also, a large congregation at Harrisburg, and worship in the same meeting-house that the Swankites do, but not at the same hour. They have three churches in Clay Township, and have congregations at other places. The names of the ministers could not be ascertained. Why these three branches of the same name at least do not unite, the writer could not ascertain.

There are other denominations represented, such as the Menists, Albrights, Universalists, Spiritualists, Free-Thinkers, etc., but have no organizations here. So we will close this article by saying nearly every creed can have members in sympathy with it. All are welcome and everything moves along smoothly with religious people.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Randolph Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 31, 1848, at Salem. Its charter members are John W. Turner, Thomas F. Wieser, Joseph M. Turner, Michael Cline, Albert G. Hadden and James F. Hibbard. The lodge has furnished the majority of the members for several other lodges in neighboring villages. The officers at present are: William Landis, N. G.; John W. Roof, V. G.; O. P. Swartzel, Secretary; E. F. Warner, P. Secretary; John F Rowe, Treasurer; J. R. Weddle, W.; W. H. Carl, C.; Willam Lucas, R. S. N. G.; John O'Rourke, L. S. N. G.; L. C. Herr, O. G.; William E. Geist, I. G., and numbers sixty-four members.

Grace Lodge, No. 504, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 23, 1871, at Union. Its charter members are William A. West, George Sinks, Samuel Hawkins, George Lockert, John A. Hawkins, O. P. Waymire, Eli Waymire, Austin Waymire, David Baker, E. W. McMurray, Alex Waymire. The officers who first filled the chairs were: George Lockert, N. G.; George Sinks, V. G.; Samuel Hawkins, Recording Secretary; Edward Eby, P. Secretary; Jacob Stockslager, Treasurer. The present officers are: D. M. Flick, N. G.; John A. Hawkins, V. G.; Thomas Becker, Recording Secretary; W. A. West, P. Secretary; John S. Becker, Treasurer. Its membership is 100. It is in a flourishing condition.

Randolph Encampment, No. 220, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 9, 1880, at Union. The charter members are George Sinks, William A. West, D. Shaw, E. D. Hubley, J. E. Wanner, L. R. Pfoutz, David Skyles, W. E. Geist and William Flick. The officers are: E. D. Hubley, C. P.; William Sherer, H. P.; D. Shaw, S. W.; J. E. Wanner, J. W.; W. A. West, Scribe, and Thomas Newman, Treasurer. The membership numbers thirty-three.

VILLAGES.

Salem was laid out in seventy-five lots, January 15, 1816, by John Leatherman. Who built the first house cannot be ascertained. Its population, in 1880, was about 350. It has two stores, one blacksmith-shop, one wagon maker, one tin-shop, one cabinet-maker and undertaker, one grocery store,

three doctors, three boot and shoe shops, one saddler, one harness-maker, one cooper, three carpenters, four school-teachers, three butchers, one saw-mill, two stone and brick masons, two milliner stores, one flour exchange, one union church, one schoolhouse, one hotel, two painters, three millers and one ditcher. The village at one time had a large trade: from about 1830 to 1865, there were a great many goods sold yearly. H. R. Smith was the first merchant, but when he commenced business is not known. Michael Roouk sold goods in an early day. The merchants then succeeded each other about as follows: Kinsey & Hipple, Redebaugh & Heck, Warren Estabrook came about fifty-five years ago. He cut up pork for several years extensively, and built a large storeroom in 1834; sold to H. M. Turner in 1846, and he also did a very large business until 1860. He sold to Beachler & Heverling. Their successors were S. L. Herr, Rogers & Herr, Schaeffer & Baker, Baker & Young; then S. L. Herr again; then Herr & Smith, the present proprietors. David Swank started a store about 1846, and was succeeded by Joseph Studybaker, William Hurley, S. G. Masslich, Tobias Q. Landis, S. G. Masslick and J. H. Landis, the present proprietor. Warren Estabrook built the first hotel, and sold to Willaim Summerset about 1847. Then David Borden kept it. George Geist, Samuel Lasure, H. Teissel, John Vatter and Mrs. E. A. Stoker, the proprietress at present. The blacksmiths were Messrs. Emerick, Edwards, James Cartwright, John Nolan, Robert Turner, John Compton, Jacob Saylor, Fred Hubley, Hezekiah Hull and Jacob Saylor. The wagon-makers were Leonard Billmyer, Samuel Smith, Jacob Rauch, William Bandon and Joseph Smith. John Lizet is carrying on the business now. The cabinet business and undertaking was carried on first by Augustus Haskins, William McBride, George Shell, Emanuel F. Warner, W. Schaeffer and W. H. Carl, who is now engaged in the business. The saddle and harness making was carried on by James Klepser and Steele Smith, who is yet in the business. A Mr. Harris first manufactured boots and shoes on an extensive scale in early times. He employed many hands and supplied the whole country. Among his employes was Emanuel Schultz, the member elect to represent this Congressional district in the Forty-eighth Congress, who lives at Miamisburg. The other shoemakers were Morgan Stillwell, Gottlieb Wahl, G. M. Williams, John A. Steele. Those who are now engaged in the business are Timothy Buckley, J. L. A. Smith, John Vicroy and Samuel Goodyear. The tinners were Samuel Frantz, succeeded by Henry Beachler; Jonathan H. Kline is largely engaged in the business at this time. Coopering was an extensive business at one time. D. H. Wilson is the only cooper here. The tailors were T. F. Wieser and David Woodrow.

Union—Was laid out February 12, 1816, by Daniel Rasor and David Hoover. The first house built is yet standing. The village at this time has three stores, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-maker and carriage shop, one carriage trimmer, one cooper shop, two shoemaker shops, two grocery stores, one dentist, two doctors, one gunsmith, one tile factory, two butchers, one hotel, one church, one schoolhouse, two school teachers, one preacher, one painter and one saw mill. The Narrow Gauge Railroad runs through it, and its former activity will very likely revive again. There are two large warehouses here, and is a grain market again, and new buildings are being erected every year. There is no other village in the county that has better water power than Union has, but it is not now utilized for any purpose. The railroad will undoubtedly bring capital and energy to the place and set machinery humming again for it had extensive manufacturing interests at one time.

Mr. Skinner was among the first merchants. D. K. Boyer, William and Andrew Sheets, Alfred Hoover and other merchants have done business in the

place. J. Slockstager, John Sheets and John Young have stores now. The tailors were M. Bear, Jacob Dewey, Charles Cartwright and Jerry Sheller. George Sinks and Mr. Hawthorne are carrying on blacksmithing. Theo P. Eby is a dentist and commands an extensive trade. A Mr. Protzman was the first hotel-keeper; the hotel business was good in early days; William Stoltz is the hotel proprietor now, and has been engaged in it for many years. George Lockert is a wagon and carriage maker. W. A. West, carriage trimmer and painter. David Shaw and John Sheets are grain merchants. Pat O'Brien is a cooper. Tennessee Flack is a brick-maker. Henry Sheets is a gunsmith. Henry Beck and Lewis Reedy are shoemakers and have been here for many years. It has one huckster in the person of Jacob McCarter. Solomon Herschelrode was a cabinet-maker; also John Wolf. Leicester Smith, in 1835, carried on chair-making extensively. Samuel Young is a plasterer; Edward McMurray, mason; George Stokes, carpenter.

Harrisburg.—Was laid out by Mathias Gish and others May 6, 1841; he, also, was the first merchant. David Bowers, Tucker & Report, Silas Coble, J. Beard, Harvey Iams, D. L. Tate, C. Donson and Lamen Iams were its merchants in the past. James Vorhis, H. C. Weaver and Josiah Miller are proprietors of stores respectively. Mathias Gish built the first hotel. John Walker, Henry Frantz, F. O'Niel, Frank Lesh and Jeremiah Kopp were landlords in the past. Jacob Becker is proprietor of the hotel now. Mr. Landy was the first blacksmith, succeeded by Reese, Blackburn and Wallace. John Kopp, Christian Stuckhart and his son Lewis are having a shop at this time. Pierce Bryant has a shop too. Murray was its first wagon-maker. Celestian Lieber is carrying on the same business. Rasor & Liebert had a hub and spoke factory at one time, but burnt out some years since and have not rebuilt. Jacob Iams runs a saw-mill and planing-machine. Jacob Witwer was the first saddle and harness manufacturer; Obediah Jackson bought his stock. Joseph Rasor followed the same occupation until recently. Jacob Weybright built a large warehouse on the railroad and handles a large amount of grain. The Narrow Gauge Railroad has a station and telegraph office here, which makes it very convenient for the surrounding country. It has a church and a schoolhouse. At Harrisburg lives the veteran carpenter and builder, Michael Longnecker, who has put up more buildings of a substantial character than any man in the township. It has a huckster in the person of A. G. Roof, who has an extensive trade.

Taylorsburg.—This is a small hamlet in the southern part of the township; was laid out many years ago by Adam Rodebaugh. The first merchant was John Wagner, followed by Philip Grove, Samuel Fetters, H. Weissenbaugh, M. Kinsel, W. H. Conover and Henry Wagner, who has a store now. The first blacksmith was Fred Wolf. Reuben Saylor is now a disciple of Vulcan. John Zichnor was the first wagon-maker. Mr. Wagner has a good trade now in that line. The first shoemaker was John Wagner. Joseph Sanders yet follows St. Crispin's occupation. Moses Spittler has a saw-mill. William Lutz is a huckster.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

AT a session of the Commissioners, held June 10, 1805, the township bearing the above name was formed from German Township, and embraced the following territory: Bounded by the Southwest Branch of the Miami and line continuing west from the north boundary of the eighth range, between the Miami River on the north; by the Miami River on the east; by the line running west between the fifth and sixth tier of sections in the township, beginning on the river between Sections 25 and 36, in the third township, fifth range, and continuing west to the line between the third and fourth ranges (on east line of Harding Township); thence north with said line to the first-mentioned line, comprising an extensive tract of land, from which several other townships were afterward formed. The township assumed its present form August 21, 1841, and is the territory between Madison on the north, Harrison, Miami and the Miami River on the east, Miami and German Townships on the south, and Jackson on the west. The appellation was given it in honor of Thomas Jefferson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States. It is well watered by the following streams: Big Bear Creek, flowing in a southeasterly direction, through the eastern half of the township, from north to south; Little Bear Creek, crossing the southwest corner, and "Possum" Creek, flowing in a southern direction through the eastern part of the township and emptying into the Great Miami River, which makes a horseshoe-like curve in the southeastern corner of the subdivision. The township is traversed by improved pikes intersected by numerous dirt or summer roads, by means of which all points throughout the surrounding country can be reached. Of these, the most important are the Dayton & Germantown, Dayton & Western and the Farmersville & Carrollton. The first-named crosses the township diagonally, extending from the Soldiers' Home, in Section 1, in a southwestern direction, to the corner of Section 33, two miles from the Jackson Township line; the Dayton & Western crossing the township from east to west, forming the dividing line between this and Madison Township; the Farmersville & Carrollton crossing the southern part of the township from west to east. The C., H. & D. R. R. also passes through the southeastern corner of the subdivision, running parallel with the Great Miami River. The surface of the country is varied, being, in general, rather rolling or undulating, and, in some places, quite hilly. The highest land of the township is probably along the center of its northern part, which elevation, though decreasing in height, extends some distance southward, from which the land on either side slopes eastward and westward to the limits of the township. The hills are principally confined to the region about Bear Creeks, while a beautiful valley stretches across the southern part of the subdivision, where is found quite a broad expanse of level country. The soil is very fertile, especially in the rich bottom lands, and is well adapted for agricultural purposes, comparing favorably in point of fertility with any of Montgomery County, the richness of which with its yielding properties is hardly surpassed by any in the State. It has a variety of timber, such as sugar, hickory, walnut, ash, oak, linn, beech, etc., sugar greatly predominating, while but little beech is found, which is confined to the higher elevations, and in the lowlands are much ash and walnut. The staple productions are corn, wheat and tobacco, the latter being raised in great quantities, as is evidenced by the numerous sheds

dotting the township, where it is prepared for the market. The people are industrious and law-abiding, and, if we are to judge from the number of churches, a religious community, and are mainly tillers of the soil, there being but one town and village in the subdivision—Liberty and Gettersburg, the former situated in Section 9, near the center, and the latter on Big Bear Creek, in Section 28, in the southern part of the township. The National Soldiers' Home is located in this township, of which the people have great reasons to be proud, they having been so highly honored by the location of this important and beneficent institution—a Nation's gift to her defenders, within their scope of country, the natural beauty of whose lands furnished the grand site overlooking the city of Dayton and the lovely Miami Valley for miles around. It is not only the largest and most flourishing institution of the kind in this country, but one of the largest in the world. A full description of this will be given elsewhere in this work. Also in this township is located the county infirmary and the school section belonging to German Township.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

"Never," says an early writer, "since the golden age of poets, did 'the Syren song of peace and of farming' reach so many ears, and gladden so many hearts as after Wayne's treaty at Greenville in 1795. 'The Ohio,' as it was called, seemed to be, literally, a land flowing with milk and honey. The farmer wrote home of a soil 'richer to appearance than can possibly be made by art;' of plains and meadows without the labor of hands sufficient to support millions of cattle summer and winter; of wheat lands that would vie with the Island of Sicily; and of bogs from which might be gathered cranberries enough to make tarts for all New England, while the lawyer said that as he rode the circuit, his horse's legs were dyed to the knee with the juice of the wild strawberry. At that time the diseases and hardships of frontier life were not dwelt upon; the administration of Washington had healed the divisions among the States; the victory of Wayne had brought to terms the dreaded savages, and, as the dweller on the barren shore of the Atlantic remembered these things and the wonderful facts, in addition, that the inland garden to which he was invited was crossed in every direction by streams even then counted on as affording means for free commercial intercourse, and that it possessed besides nearly 700 miles of river and lake coast, the inducements for emigration became too strong to be resisted; the wagon was tinkered up at once, the harness patched anew, and a few weeks found the fortune-seeker looking down from the Chestnut ridge or Laurel Hill upon the far-reaching forests of the West." Such glowing accounts were not without results, for so soon as the treaty of Greenville and the cessation of the Indian war had removed the last obstacle to the peopling of this extensive region, the active spirit of emigration, restrained during the years of hostilities, was now set free and the living column began its Westward movement with an impetus that was destined steadily to increase till the whole vast area should be possessed and peopled. During the year 1766, nearly 1,000 flat-boats passed Marietta laden with emigrants on their way to the more attractive regions of the Miami in the Southwest. Thus began the tide of emigration, the effects of which are before us. To attempt giving much of the very early history of Jefferson Township, comprising as it did originally much of the land of the county upon which settlers began squatting, many remaining permanently, as early as the close of the eighteenth century, at this late day more than three-quarters of a century ago, when the first band of pioneers came, and that generation having long since disappeared, would be impossible. However, after diligent research, we trust to be able to present many points connected with the early history of the township. The

early pioneers settling in this township did not deviate from what has proved the general custom to have been, viz., to have sought elevated land along some stream or in the vicinity of a spring; this, as is apparent to the reader, was for a twofold purpose, for we find that the earliest settlement of which any knowledge can be obtained along Big Bear Creek, in the vicinity of Liberty, where, as early as the beginning of the century, amid the songs of birds, could be heard the ax of John Gripe, who, at that early day, actuated by a desire or longing to better his condition, bade adieu to the regions of the Keystone State, turning his face to the direction whither the "Star of Empire" takes its way, determined to hew out for himself and family, from the wilderness of the West, a home. Here his cabin was built, and, for years, with his better half and little ones about him this sturdy man began the task incumbent upon all new-comers to the West. At about the same time, from Virginia, came John Miller and one Gingerick -brothers-in-law—both effecting settlements within the present limits of this subdivision. They, too, through the buoyancy of hope, left the land of their childhood and friends dear, to try their fortune

"Where rolls the tranquil waters
Of the blue Miami."

Their families accompanied them, but of what they consisted we are unable to say. They effected settlements along Bear Creek. Among those coming a little later were George Hoffman and family. Hoffman came from off "Laurel Hill," eager to leave the land of chestnuts for a home in the Western forest, beneath whose boughs and shaded turf lie hidden untold wealth. He entered a half-section of land east of Liberty, and at once, with the assistance of his estimable wife, built in the forest primeval a rude shed, which served as a place of abode for all until time and circumstances permitted of a change. Hoffman had been united in marriage with Fannie Enimert, and the union was blessed with thirteen children—Barbara, Betsey, Susie, Jacob, John, Fannie, Lydia, Katie, Sarah, Ester and Mary; the three first named were born in Pennsylvania.

Jacob Mullendore, a native of Virginia, settled on the present site of Gettersburg in 1802, and there lived for many years. During the war of 1812, he hauled flour to the soldiers at Greenville. In 1803, Michael Myers settled within the present limits of the township in question.

As early as the year 1804, Maryland responded to the call and sent forth Michael Moyer, who settled in Section 27. We give the date from tax duplicate of 1804, not otherwise being able to arrive at such period; that year he was taxed on 614 acres of land, located in the section above mentioned.

Michael Weaver, another of Pennsylvania's sons, emigrated to Ohio with his family in 1804, and located on Little Bear Creek, three miles north of Miamisburg, where he lived and died. His son Peter, who was eleven years old when his father came to this State, became a carpenter by trade and was a natural mechanic, being able to make almost anything from wood. He made quite a leading business of manufacturing wind-mills for many years, and made and put up the first one ever erected in Ohio, at that time being nineteen years old. He was for sixty years or more a member of the Lutheran Church. He was twice married, his second wife being Cassidiana Fisher, daughter of Frederick Fisher, who was also an early settler here, but came a few years later than the Weaver family. Mr. Weaver died July 20, 1879, aged eighty-six years, leaving his wife, who still survives at the age of eighty years, and three children, viz., John, Henry P. and Peter S., the two first named being by his first wife.

This same year came from Pennsylvania another family of Weavers, viz.,

Jacob Weaver, who, on the 24th of October, 1786, was united in marriage with Margaret Gebhart, both being natives of that State. Jacob entered a tract of land on Little Bear Creek; their children were Henry, Michael, Jacob, Peter, Philip, John S., Mary M., Margaret, Eva and William, of whom John and Margaret are the only survivors.

Another, whose name we omitted above as belonging to the number, who, in the early days of the year 1809, reached the Miami and crossed its swollen waters in search of a home, was Jacob Miller, "a very exemplary man, and one that played a conspicuous part in the early history of the township. At the time of his arrival in Ohio, the country was a dense forest, inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians. He was an Elder in the German Baptist Church, and it is said of him that he frequently visited them in their wigwams, and would sing and pray with them, which, together with his kind and friendly treatment toward them, led them to reverence, respect and protect him under all circumstances. They called him 'the good man the Great Spirit sent from the East.' He was born in Franklin County, Penn., in the year 1735; his parents came from Germany; he united with the church in early life and was set apart to the ministry. He married young and moved to Franklin County, Va., in the year 1765; he there labored in his official calling, and built up a large church, which still remains to this day. He located in Sections 35 and 36, possessing 286 acres. He was the first Elder of the German Baptist persuasion to settle west of that river; he labored assiduously in the cause of Christ, and, after a useful and well spent life of fourscore years, he was summoned to meet his God, whose cause he had so long espoused, dying in the year 1815, in sight of the residence of Elder John Holler. He raised a very exemplary family of children, some of whom became eminent ministers in the church."

We are of the opinion that the John Miller herein mentioned is of this family, as the oldest son of the venerable Elder bore that name; if so, he married Phœbe McClure, raised a large family and died in Union City, Ind. The other children by name were Jacob, Tobias, Abraham, Isaac, Daniel, Samuel, Aaron, David, Mary, Eva and Anna.

Among those who came in the year 1805, were the Weavers, Stovers, Rechers, Crulls, Kripes and Kritzers; the latter, whose "head" was Andrew, emigrated from Pennsylvania; Crull (John) and Joseph Kripe settled in the vicinity of Liberty. Jacob Flory was another settler of this year, and in the vicinity just named. His wife was Mary Overhulser; they moved into Clay Township in 1817. The Rechers, consisting of Peter and Elizabeth Recher, emigrated from Frederick County, Md., by means of a four horse wagon, bringing with them six children, viz., Jacob, John, Mary, Peter, Joseph and Daniel. The following three were born in Jefferson Township: Elias, Frederick and Louis. The mother's maiden name was Protzman. Recher bought land second handed, purchasing 240 acres, lying in Main, about one mile west of Liberty, of John Miller. He became, before many years, a large land owner, possessing at one time over 1,100 acres. Joseph, who now resides on the home place, is quite an old yet well preserved man; was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1801. He married Catharine Staver, some fifty odd years ago, and has ever since lived as located. Peter Weaver, with his good wife, Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Heist, and with three children Jacob, Henry and John, came from Pennsylvania and settled on Bear Creek, entering Section 18, where the rude cabin was erected and pioneer life begun. Other children were here born unto them, by name, Peter, Abraham, Ester, Elizabeth and Barbara. The boys all remained in this region and assisted in clearing much of the land in their several localities. Of the grandchildren of these venerable parents, Abraham, familiarly known as "Uncle Abe," though now

quite an old man, having passed man's allotted years, is living on the old homestead, where, in the year 1808, light for the first time dawned upon his vision. He has for years been a close observer of the weather, and more recently been connected with the Dayton *Journal* in preparing for it meteorological weather reports, and is sometimes styled the "Weather Prophet." He tells us that a decided change in the winters of now and then has taken place, saying "that when snow fell it usually remained all winter." Frederick Staver, whose parents, Adam and Fannie, with a number of children, settled in Jackson Township, bought land of Mr. Gingerich, 240 acres, adjoining the Peter Recher tract, entered by Miller. He had quite a large family, as did most of the pioneers. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and the children, viz., Frederick, John, Tobias, Casper, Daniel, William, Elias, Catherine, Elizabeth, Mariah, Sarah and Rebecca. Each succeeding year brought new comers, and additional cabins graced the hillsides of the dense wood, and the sound of the pioneer's ax was heard, and the smoke of his cabin chimney ascended from more than one peaceful settlement, and little by little civilization was making good its advance.

Henry Hepner, Isaac Miller, John Snepp and Jacob Diehl came in 1806. Hepner and wife (Mary Hyser) emigrated from Virginia; both were originally from Pennsylvania, Lancaster County, where Henry was born in 1762. He entered 160 acres of land in the northeastern part of Jackson Township, bordering on Jefferson, and built his first cabin, which was rude indeed, in the township first spoken of. In the building of this a happy thought struck him, which he took advantage of. A huge oak stood on the site located for his place of abode, and, in felling it, great care was exercised to leave the stump a certain height; this was properly dressed and the cabin raised over it; suffice to say it was the table of that home for years, and, while it was not one of the veneered tables of to-day, it, nevertheless, was a substantial one, and must have worn an air of solidity that was charming—thus illustrative of the old aphorism—"Necessity is the mother of invention." Mr. Hepner soon added to his farm by purchasing a tract of land in Jefferson, adjoining that entered by him. In a few years, he built again, and this time in Jefferson Township. His parents accompanied them, they being natives of Germany. His father died in 1813. Henry was a blacksmith and a very ingenious kind of a man; made his own knives and forks and proved a very useful and much needed addition to the settlements for miles around. How fitting here the lines of the poet:

> "The smith, a mighty man is he,
> With large and sinewy hands."

He died, aged seventy-three, his wife living to be ninety-seven; they had six children—George, Polly, John, Sophia, Lydia and Diana, the two first and two last-mentioned being twins. His daughter, "Aunt Lydia" Shanefelt, a true type of the pioneer women, is now residing on the homestead, where the youthful days of her childhood were passed, having seen the frosts of over threescore and ten winters. Isaac Miller and family, composed of his wife Elizabeth and several children, came with the Hepners from Virginia, and entered a quarter section of land on what is known as the Jacob Hoover place. Jacob Diehl and family arrived this year from Pennsylvania and settled in the vicinity of Liberty, entering 160 acres in Section 7. John, Jacob, Jr., Abraham, Nancy and Elizabeth are the children who were born to them in the Keystone State, and came thither with them. The family here resided many years, when they removed into Perry Township, where the father died, in 1874, in his eighty-fifth year. By trade, he was a cabinet maker, and did quite an extensive business in making coffins for the pioneers. His son John

was about seventeen years of age when they arrived in Montgomery County. He, later, married Susanna Miller, daughter of Isaac Miller above mentioned. Mr. Miller served in the Revolutionary war. John Diehl was the father of ten children, seven of whom are now living. He died August 26, 1874.

John and Margaret Snepp, with two children —Leonard and Eve —came from Lancaster County, Penn., and temporarily lived on the Joseph Recher farm, but, in a few years, settled near Liberty, on the farm now owned by Simon Gebhart, on which now resides William Getter. In after years, they were blessed with two more children —Sarah and John, the latter born in 1808, and now resides on a very fine tract of land near Gettersburg. As early as 1798 could be seen one of Jefferson Township's pioneers in the person of David Bowman, whose name will long be remembered in connection with the early religious history of this section of Ohio, drifting, as it were, with his good wife and rudely constructed raft down the Ohio, on his way to the country about the Little Miami River, whither he was going, to build a mill for parties who had preceded him. The mill was erected, and, Bowman, impressed with the country, remained, and, after living in the locality and milling several years, removed to the neighborhood of Miamisburg and there lived several years, thence to Jefferson Township, buying a quarter-section of land of George Kunz, in the northwestern part of the subdivision. He was a minister of the Gospel, belonging to the denomination called German Baptists. He was instrumental in establishing several churches west of the Great Miami and labored faithfully for the cause of Christ. He was born near Hagerstown, Md., March 30, 1775, and, at the age of eighteen, went to Frankstown, Penn., and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. He was united in marriage with Barbara Bonser, and there were born to them six children —Ester, John, Polly, Katie, David and Betsy. He died April 20, 1860, and his wife February 8, 1865, in her ninety-first year.

Andrew Noffsinger lived on land next to David Bowman, Sr., John and Dan Noffsinger living in the vicinity of the Noffsinger Church; all were old pioneers. In the year 1812 came, from Morrison Cove, Penn., Adam Shock and family, and settled where Jonas Shock now lives. The children were Martin, Jacob, Daniel, Jonas, Adam, Catharine, Nancy, Barbara, Michael, Lucy and Elizabeth.

About the year 1815, Daniel Neff, a Kentuckian, was added to the settlement. His wife was a daughter of Peter Weaver. Mrs. Neff died in 1825, and he in 1851. The following year came from Pennsylvania Jacob Harp and wife, Elizabeth Bowman. He served in the war of 1812. In 1818, David Wertz and family settled on land to the south of Abram Weaver. Wertz hailed from Berks County, Penn., in the year 1812, but stopped a few years in Warren County. George and Catharine (Marker) Patten settled in the eastern part of the township in the year 1819, having purchased 154 acres of land of David Bowman. They were from the Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Md. In 1820, came John Getter, from Pennsylvania. Thus is given a brief sketch of some of the hardy sons of toil, who sacrificed the comforts of home and friends, and encountered the hardships and braved the dangers of a frontier life, converting the forests into the fine farms of the present and making possible the high state of civilization and advancement attained.

CHURCHES.

The earliest denominations to effect church organizations in the township were the German Baptists, the Lutherans and German Reformed. These began their labors at the same time the first ray of civilization illumined the great forest. Elder Jacob Miller, a sketch of whose life is given above, was the first

to preach to the pioneers of this vicinity. Services were then held in the groves, which were "God's first temples," and in each other's cabins, until after the building of schoolhouses and meeting-houses. The Rev. David Bowman was also one of the very early German Baptist ministers, a colleague of Miller. The first meeting-house of the township was a union one, built jointly by the Lutheran and German Reformed people in the year 1812. It was constructed of hewed logs, one story high, with an extensive gallery, and was a model structure for the day, each of the male members hewing his share and hauling them to the site selected. This was known as Salem Church and stood in the eastern part of Section 28. The organization of the Lutheran denomination was effected by the Rev. Mr. Dill, who was their first minister. Some of the early families were the Snepps, the Gebharts, the Stavers, the Weavers (Jacob's family), the Apples and the Heeters. Of the Reformed denomination were the Rechers and the Leichtys. Organized by the Rev. Thomas Winters. Both sects worshiped in this church until the erection of the present brick building in 1860. This stands a little south of the old site, and is likewise one story in height, with a gallery; has a spire and bell; the latter was cast at the Buckeye Foundry, Cincinnati, costing $200. The church cost about $3,000. Rev. C. Albrecht and Rev. Peter Prugh are the present pastors of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches respectively.

Returning again to the German Baptists, of whom we can say but little respecting their early church history, as no records are in existence, and those to whom such details were familiar have taken their last sleep. However, we can safely say that as early as the year 1808, several societies were organized in this section. About that time, Elder David Bowman effected the organization now at the Bear Creek Church, and Elder Jacob Miller the one at the Holler Church, formerly known as the Noffsinger Church. It would be well to add that the Bear Creek Church is, perhaps, better known as the Bowman Church. The Bowmans, Diehls, Wolfs, Ullerys, Shiveleys and Metzgers were some of the early families belonging to the Bowman society. Also the Weavers. And to the other society, the Noffsingers, Huffmans and Claglors. The Bowman society built their first church in the year 1838. It was of brick, but small, and was replaced in about 1850 by the present building, which is likewise of brick, one story, having a basement, valued at $2,000. Preachers in the district who serve the charge are Revs. Mr. Fitzgerald, Isaac Bright and John Bowman, Jr.; membership about 100. The Miller society erected their first church in about the year 1847, on ground donated by Eli and Samuel Noffsinger. This was a one-story brick, and was replaced by the present commodious one in 1871. It is a very substantial building, one story in height, and has a basement. It is constructed of brick and cost in the neighborhood of $3,500. Elder George Holler is in charge; membership over 100. The Dunkards, as they are generally called, are frugal and industrious, and are also a plain and good class of people, and, in demeanor, are very much like the Friends or Quakers. The German Reformed Church, called the "Mount Carmel Church," located on Section 12, on the Dayton & Germantown pike, was organized in 1853, by the Rev. David Winters, and the present brick edifice erected in 1873, at a cost of nearly $2,000. In the year 1853, a one-story brick church was built within a mile of this site by the organization in question, which served them during the intervening years. Rev. Adam Hawker is the present pastor, and the membership is eighty. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized and the house built in 1872. It is a one-story brick and cost $3,000. Prior to the year 1872, the members of this church worshiped at Providence Church, in Perry Township, but the distance for the members in this locality being so far, and especially for the aged, for

convenience' sake many withdrew and established the one named, which is located in the northern part of Section 5, on the Eaton pike. The p.esent incumbent is Rev. C. H. Albrecht.

SCHOOLS.

Among the early schoolhouses in the township were the following, standing on the sites designated: One at the intersection of the Farmersville & Germantown pikes, near Gettersburg, which was the first, as far as we have been able to learn, built in the township. School was held here as early as 1809 or 1810, taught by a Mr. Brown. At a little later date, there was a schoolhouse on the Eli Ebberly farm, in which both German and English were taught by one Clinger. Another of the early schoolhouses stood on Section 18, on the Peter Weaver place. One Oblinger, a Jew, was the teacher. Prior to the building of this, he held school in a cabin, having been vacated by Peter Weaver. These schools were all sustained by subscription, there being then no other mode of supply. The first law enacted in Ohio making any provisions for public schools was in 1821, but nothing was accomplished, and, in 1825, a further act was passed mandatory in its character, commanding the districting of each township. In 1838, provision was made for the building of district schoolhouses. However, as numerous as were the laws on this subject, it was a number of years before the cessation of subscription schools and the adoption of the present public school system; and for years intervening between, the schools were partially carried on by subscription, some public money being used. There are now eleven districts in the township, with as many substantial brick buildings, in which school is held from six to eight months each year. The amount appropriated annually for school purposes is about $6,000. The school property in the township is valued at $16,000. The enrollment is now 913 scholars. The house in District No. 11, a one-story building, was erected in the summer of 1880, on ground purchased of Daniel Peffly, for $170, at a cost of $1,490; that in No. 10 was built in 1874, and cost about $3,000. In Districts 2 and 4, the houses are two stories in height.

EARLY ENTERPRISES.

Big Bear Creek furnished excellent water privileges, which were taken advantage of and utilized by the pioneers. A carding and fulling machine was in operation on this stream on the old Abraham Mullendore farm at a very early day, but when and by whom built is lost to the memory of the few men of old who are yet with us. The first saw and grist mills for the township were built, the first about the year 1807 or 1808, and the latter several years later, by Henry Weaver; they were located in Section 18, on Big Bear Creek. The water-wheel of the grist-mill was constructed by Martin Saylor. It had one set of buhrs made of "gray-heads;" the bolt was turned by hand. These mills stood a long time and were afterward rebuilt by "Uncle Abe" Weaver, who was the miller for some time at the Weaver Mill. The saw-mill is still carried on, but the other is idle; Not long after the year 1810, John Stump built a fulling-machine in connection with a mill on Bear Creek, at the present site of the saw-mill at Gettersburg. As early as 1806, a Mr. Myers carried on a still-house in the vicinity of Gettersburg. Jacob Weaver was also engaged in distilling liquors. Jacob Mullendore carried on quite an extensive tannery in the days of the early pioneers, on Bear Creek, on the farm now occupied by John Snepp, Jr. Here, either this man or his father erected a log cabin, which still stands, though it has long since been weather-boarded, and is probably the oldest house in the township. Henry Hepner, as we have before intimated, was the first blacksmith, and gave attention to the needs of the pioneers in his line.

GRAVEYARDS.

It was generally customary with the early settlers to inter their dead on their own land. This custom was observed for years, but in time it was given up to a certain extent, and land was set apart for burial purposes. There are five of these grounds in the township. The largest and probably first was the graveyard at the Lutheran and Reformed Church at Gettersburg. The ground was purchased by these people of a Mr. Brown for the purpose of a burying ground and erecting a church. It was never regularly laid out into lots, and any were at liberty to bury there. Several additions were made to this, the latest in the year 1878, when an acre of ground was purchased of George Miller for $400. This has been laid out into lots, which are sold as those in the cemeteries of the day. In the deed of the original tract, it was stipulated that no lots were to be sold. Interments were made here before the erection of the first church. The entire grounds are thrown together and include about two acres, neatly fenced. It is beautifully situated and will soon be classed as one of the handsomest cemeteries of the county. It is now dotted with fine monuments, beneath whose columns and marble slabs sleep many of the pioneers. While strolling through this peaceful city of the dead, our attention was attracted by the following epitaph, which, to our mind, seemed singular; hence, we give it:

"Remember, friends, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now so you must be;
Prepare for death and follow me."

The person to whose memory these lines were inscribed was one of the old pioneers who departed this life in June, 1817.

What is known as the Forney Graveyard, comprising about one-half acre of ground, lying west of Liberty, is also one of the very early burying-grounds. The Nicholas yard, near that church, is second in size, and interments were likewise made there in early days. The remaining two, one at the United Brethren Church, in Liberty, and the other south of that town, are small. Of the origin of these, we have been unable to derive any knowledge.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The little town of Liberty is situated near the center of the township, and contains a population of about 225. Although several cabins were clustered about the site of the town for years prior to 1815, it was not laid out into town lots and platted until December of that year. The land was owned by Peter Becher, and by him laid out. Why it was so named is buried in the past, but were we permitted to offer a solution it would be that the word expressed to the pioneers a sentiment most dear. They were lovers of freedom. Originally, there were seventy two lots. A bachelor by the name of William Brown built the first of a cluster of cabins referred to and in it dwelt in lonely bliss, and there opened the first store in the township. He was not contented to remain confined to the trade of the neighborhood, and so occasionally went on a tour of peddling. This was about the year 1809. In 1819, there were probably fifteen houses in the town; among them was the brick tavern now kept by John Baker, but then by John A. Mikesell, and later, by one Deardorf. It has been a tavern stand ever since. A log schoolhouse stood in the town, in which school was taught by a Yankee named Cocase. Soon after this date, Solomon Sanford opened a store in the west end of town. Henry Hipple then came to the front, and, in a few years, opened out and carried on a store surpassing any in Dayton at that time. The post office was established there in April, 1821, with Henry Hipple as Postmaster. Hipple was a very enterprising and

useful man, and, in later years, became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The blacksmith of the town then cannot now be named. Sanford, too, was one of the live men of the community. John Turner, a resident of Liberty, represented the county in the State Legislature at an early period. John Houtz, John Burnett and Henry Hipple were early Squires, or Justices of the Peace, of the township. Prior to the establishment of the post office at Liberty, a Mr. Skinner was employed by the pioneers of that vicinity to carry their mail matter to and from Dayton. This was done on horseback. There are now in Liberty two stores, a shoeshop, two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-making-shop, one hotel, post office, a schoolhouse (two-story brick) and two churches—Lutheran and United Brethren. In 1819, there were two religious societies worshiping here—the United Brethren and New Light; the latter was short-lived. Their meetings were held at private residences and in the schoolhouse. Rev. Antrim was the pastor of the former and Rev. "Dady" Worley of the latter denomination. The United Brethren continued their services in this wise until the year 1844, when they built a one-story brick church on the site of the present building, which is also a one-story brick, erected in 1874, at a cost of about $3,000. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Boby. The new building was dedicated by Bishop Weaver. About the year 1845, the Lutheran, New Light and Methodist denominations (and, possibly, others) built the old frame church still standing as a union church. Here they all worshiped and here, also, their "lights" went out. A re-organization of the Lutheran Church as St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was effected at the old frame church May 10, 1879, with forty-six members. Present pastor, Rev. James Swick. In 1880, the present church building was erected, costing $3,500. It is a very imposing structure, one story high, with a spire and bell. The village of Gettersburg is located in the southern part of the township, on Big Bear Creek. It derived its name from Jacob Getter, who formerly owned the land on its present site, and who sold the lots for the purpose of beginning the village. These lots were sold about the year 1855. Several years ago, John Snepp, Sr., made an addition to the village. The post office is Ellerton, established in October, 1879, with George Winder as Postmaster. It has one wagon-making-shop and a tobacco-box manufactory, a steam saw-mill, a church, a two-story schoolhouse (of brick), two blacksmith shops, one store and a saloon

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ON the 7th of March, 1809, this subdivision was formed from the townships of Jefferson and Randolph, and was named in honor of President Madison. Its boundary lines were changed in the year 1820, and have not since been altered, namely: On the north by Randolph, on the east by Harrison, on the south by Jefferson, and on the west by Perry Township. In size, it is a full township, comprising thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres of land, and is known as Township 4, Range 5. The face of the country, generally speaking, is level, sloping to the east, in which direction flows the main body of Wolf Creek, the principal stream within its borders, draining a large scope of country, and, on entering the township, assumes great proportions. The land is broken in some portions, and in others a little hilly, the latter being confined to the northeastern and northwestern tracts. Wolf Creek and Little Bear Creek, with their tributaries, abundantly water this section of the county.

The soil is fertile and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The bottom lands of Wolf Creek, extending for probably a half-mile on either side, are very rich, being composed of that black, mucky soil characteristic of such regions. The soil of the higher country is of a clayey nature. One of the peculiar features of this subdivision is noticed in its topography, there being a ridge of limestone (made up in part of sandstone) extending across its domain from northwest to southeast, averaging in width nearly two miles. Along its course are numerous stone quarries, some of which have been extensively worked. The most important and valuable are the Miller and List quarries—the former, located south of Amity, producing the best stone (a brown limestone) for building purposes, and the latter, situated south of Trotwood, furnishing the best flagging for paving uses. Advantage was taken of the abundance of stone in this region by the early settlers, as will be seen further along. The timber is of that kind and variety usually known to the character of the soil. On the bottom lands are oak, sugar, hickory, blue ash and walnut, the latter two prevailing. On the higher and poorer lands grew sugar and beech. The Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad crosses the northeastern portion of the township, and the Dayton & Western runs diagonally through the center from the southeast to the northwest corner.

The inhabitants are composed almost exclusively of the German extraction, who are industrious, frugal and honest. In politics, the majority of these people are Democrats. The total number of votes polled at the November election, 1880, was 476—Democratic, 318; Republican, 158. The Democratic majority for the Legislature in 1841 was 51, and the majority for Governor in 1842 was 58. The population of the township, as given by the census of 1880, is 2,312.

Throughout the township may be found many evidences of that mysterious nation who dwelt in this fair land long before the Indian made his appearance, and of whose antiquity nothing is known but that little which is gleaned by archæologists from these curious mounds, fortresses and other earthworks scattered over the country, and, as footprints of time, showing the great antiquity of the people whose hands formed them, as well as their warlike nature and mechanical skill. These works are sometimes of monstrous size, and built of sand or gravel, in some cases, in localities where neither sand nor gravel can be obtained within a mile of where they were built. Of these people, or the

various theories advanced as to their customs, etc., we have not now to deal; suffice it to say that the works of their hands still exist, and that the Indians knew nothing of them further than that they had among them legends handed down through countless generations to the effect that a mighty and warlike people lived here, who built houses, worked metals, and were otherwise as the white men are to-day, and were driven away by their forefathers. One of these mounds stands on the south side of the railroad, one and three-fourths miles below Trotwood, on Stephen Ullery's farm. It was five feet in height and thirty feet in diameter. Growing out of its exact center there was a scrubby tree, three feet in diameter, its roots occupying the whole mound, and extending through it to the ground below, as was discovered by Dr. Shanks, who, with the aid of two horses, scoops, shovels and men, made an extensive excavation of it for scientific purposes. His search was rewarded by finding, at various depths, six or eight human skeletons, with their feet concentrating in the center. Under them there were quantities of charcoal in a perfect state of preservation. There is another mound about a mile east of Trotwood, composed entirely of sand so far as has yet been discovered, but no excavation has been made. Another is to be seen in Maj. Count's woods, one and a half miles southeast of Trotwood, and still another on the farm of William Patton. The latter is the largest in the township, being fifteen feet high. They are built mostly of sand, but one of them has some fine gravel mixed in with the sand. The last three of these have not yet been fully explored, but it is to be hoped that they will soon be examined, and the secrets, if any, that are buried in their bosoms may be brought to light for the benefit of science.

PIONEERS.

"They came to the West when the forest stood
Mighty, and solemn and grand,
And built their homes in the shade of the wood,
That covered our Western land,
When the blue, wide waters, crystal clear,
Flowed onward, swift and free,
As the unchained love of the pioneer
Gushed forth for liberty."

From tradition has been handed down the name of John Williams as one of the first settlers in the territory now comprising Madison Township; that in 1800, Mr. Williams lived on land on Wolf Creek, which, later, was entered by him. He became a prominent and influential man. David Ward was another, who, with his family, settled on Wolf Creek, in the same vicinity, in the year 1800, and, on the opening of the land offices, entered that tract of land. In 1801, Leonard Wolf and family left Lancaster County, Penn., for a home west of the Alleghanies, and, after several weeks of slow travel, reached the country now known as Montgomery County, settling in Jefferson Township. Here they remained a few years, then crossed over and entered Section 24, in what is now Madison Township. A saw-mill was erected in this section and carried on by one of his sons in an early day. About the year 1802, John H. Williams, a native of Dover, Del., settled on Wolf Creek, where he entered a tract of land, upon which he lived until 1812, when he removed into what is now Harrison Township, in the history of which more will be said of him. Let not the reader confound this man Williams with the one mentioned above, for they are different men. Among these advance guards is classed the name of Peter Dietrick, who, with his family, composed of his wife, Barbara, and eight children, settled this same year in Section 1, entering the land. In 1803 were added to the thinly settled region the Ullerys, including three large families, hailing from the Keystone State, county of Huntingdon—Samuel,

Isaac and John. Samuel married a Gripe, and to them were born nine children, namely, Elizabeth, Barbara, Sue, Ester, Sarah, Catharine, Hannah, John and Samuel. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 35; Isaac entered the northeast quarter of Section 34, and John the south half of Section 35. Isaac's family included his wife, Barbara, and five children, namely, Elizabeth, Ester, David, John and Stephen. Valuable accessions were made to the little colony in the year 1804, when came the families of George and Jacob Kunz. These, too, were Pennsylvania's sons, and men of means, especially the former who speculated extensively in land, and in an early period possessed several thousand acres in the county. George entered Section 28, and there lived in a palace, comparatively speaking, for in those days few were the places of abode other than the rude cabin with its calpboard roof, held with weight poles, its chimney of sticks and mud, and the puncheon floor, and door on large wooden hinges. Yet these humble but comfortable and substantial cabins were their homes, where bright eyes, rosy cheeks and lusty frames were possessed by the inmates, and hard work and happiness and sweet contentment reigned supreme. The house to which we refer was erected in 1808, of stone quarried on that section. It was two stories high and neatly finished, being then "the house" of all this region. It is still standing, and is now occupied by Esquire I. Gulick, one of the substantial farmers of the present. George Kunz was a native of Berks County, Penn., where he married Elizabeth Gripe, and to them were born the following children: John, Jacob, Daniel, David, Joseph, Polly Elizabeth, Ester, Susan and Hannah. The other brother, Jacob, entered portions of Sections 16 and 17. He was the grandfather of J. T. Kunz, now a worthy and respected citizen of the township, in which he has held several offices of honor and trust, and, in the stormy days of 1861–65, was chosen Major of the Third Regiment of Montgomery County militia. The year 1805 witnessed additions to the settlement in the persons of the Shiveleys, embracing several families—Christian and Susana, with seven children—Christian, Jacob, Daniel, John, David, Elizabeth and Susana—the boys all being married except David and John. They left their Pennsylvania homes with high hopes of finding beyond the Ohio their share of the unquestioned wealth slumbering in the wilds of that land. Going by wagon from Huntingdon County to McKeesport, where they boarded a flat-boat, called a "broad-horn," thence to Cincinnati, and by wagon to the Wolf Creek settlement, where they were hailed with joy, and, with their families, clustered around the little nucleus already formed, adding to its strength and social comfort, as well as facilitating labor. They were industrious, and of that hardy class coming from the Keystone State—large of stature and well developed physically and equal to the occasion of surmounting the many obstacles and braving the dangers incumbent upon those destined to the peopling of a new country. Christian, Jr., married Susan Gripe, and on their arrival, the family was composed of four. He entered the southeast quarter of Section 27, and there built his cabin, and the work of clearing began. Daniel settled on the tract just west, entering 160 acres; David, on the section adjoining on the east, entering the same amount of land; John and his father, in Jefferson Township, entering Sections 3 and 4 respectively. The father was a native of Maryland, and his father of Switzerland. Christian, Jr., was a very useful man among the colonists; his strength and activity were excelled by none, giving him precedence over all at log-rollings and raisings, on which occasions he was generally chosen Captain. He was of an ingenious turn, being a "jack of all trades," and serving as the cabinet-maker and undertaker of the neighborhood; also as the physician, being a natural bone-setter. Up to this period, there was no grist-mill in this section of the country, and the pioneers were obliged to go to Middletown for their grinding. The grain

was conveyed to and from the mill, of course, in a manner in keeping with the times. Two horses were made use of, one for the rider and the other to carry the grain, which was fastened on securely by means of straps or thongs, and the horse led through the unbroken paths of the dense forest by the rider of the other. On these journeys an occasional bear was seen prowling about, and the yelp of the wolf heard, which, doubtless, tended to quicken the steps of the pioneer's horse. Christian, Jr., resided in his first rudely built cabin until 1811, when he contracted with David Baker, of Dayton, to build him a two-story stone house for the sum of $100. It was in war times, and mechanics had but little to do, hence the exceedingly low price. There was a good cellar dug and a fine house erected, covered with lap shingles; the stone were taken from the quarry in Section 28. It is now standing, being occupied by David H. Oliver. In this house was born Owen G. Shiveley, a well-to-do farmer of Jefferson Township, and one of the thinking and reading men of the county, who is highly respected by its citizens. In the year 1805 also came from Huntingdon County, Penn., John Gripe and family; his wife was Catharine Wolf, and their children as follows: Susan, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Stephen and David. He entered 160 acres of land in Section 26. During the same year, John Wogaman, Sr., and family, emigrated from Somerset County of the State thus far supplying so abundantly this locality with her sturdy yeomanry, and entered land in the vicinity of the village of Amity. Of the five children of this household, but one survives to rehearse to his children and children's children the events of the days of yore—by name, "Uncle John Wogaman," as he is known far and near, who, upward of sixty years ago, left the paternal roof and made happy the heart of Mary Burkett. This venerable couple were, until recently separated by the death of Mrs. Wogaman, the pioneer twain of the township, each close on to the goal of fourscore years and ten of well-spent time, having resided where, more than half a century ago, they reared the log cabin on the brow of a hill overlooking a beautiful stream, the gentle murmur of whose rippling waters these many years comforted them in their lonely moments. Here together these aged folks have shared life's cares and joys, and here, too, were they permitted to pass together the evening of their lives. Her death occurred March 2, 1881.

This same year, from Frankstown, Penn., came John Vaniman and family, and entered Section 33 and portions of Sections 28 and 29. His wife's name was Catharine, and their children were John, Jacob, Catharine, Betsy, Anna and Polly. The father died on the home farm in 1823, and his remains were interred on the homestead.

Two more of Pennsylvania's sons resisted no longer the entreaties of friends and former neighbors in the old Keystone State, but now, in the far-off West, and in the year of 1807, found them tinkering up the wagon and preparing generally to join the tide of emigration moving westward. These were the Florys—Joseph and Emanuel. They came from Somerset County, Emanuel entering 160 acres of land in the western part of the township. In 1810, the colony was augmented by the family of David John, coming from Little Cove, Franklin Co., Penn., in which State, in the year 1785, Mr. John and Eleanor Powell were married, and became, prior to emigrating to Ohio, the parents of thirteen children. In the spring of the year above mentioned, they settled in the green woods, entering land near the school section. During the war of 1812, Mr. John died, leaving this pioneer woman in a new country, with the charge of a large family, to encounter all the privations of such a situation as best she could; but, being a woman of hale constitution, industrious and economical habits, with a confiding trust in God, she was enabled to bring up her family respectably, and see them settled in life. She was a religious woman,

and, on coming here, became one of the constituent members of the Wolf Creek Baptist Church, and the only one, at her death (1848). At this time, her own children were thirteen; grandchildren, seventy-one; great-grandchildren, thirty-seven—making her descendants 121. She was familiarly known as "Mother John." She was extensively loved and respected by both rich and poor.

This year also came Benjamin John and wife, Rhoda, the former of Welsh and the latter of English descent, from Fayette County, Penn., coming by way of Cincinnati, where they landed in April, thence traveling by horseback to the vicinity of the village of Trotwood, where he entered land, and there died in the year 1814, from exposure in the war of 1812, in which he served. Mr. John was born May 19, 1786, and his wife April 18 of the same year; she died in 1835. Joseph John, now a resident of Van Buren Township, who was born in this county in 1813, is their son.

The spring of 1811 brought another from Pennsylvania, John Olinger and family, settling near what is now Post Town, on the John Vaniman farm, entering the southwest quarter of Section 22. The land patent, which is now in existence, was granted by President Madison, and bears date of 1812, given over his signature. Olinger was united in marriage, before leaving the East, with Eve Hay, and to them were born eight children—two in Pennsylvania, and the others in the State of their adoption. The stone house, two stories in height, now occupied by John Vaniman, another model piece of architecture of "ye olden times," was built by Father Olinger in the year 1816. Beneath the sod of the Bowman Burying-Ground rest his remains.

Virginia responded to the call from the West, and sent forth a son in the fall of 1811, David Heck and family coming to join former acquaintances. He settled on eighty acres of land formerly entered by his father-in law, Jacob Spitler, situated in the southwest corner of the township. Heck built his cabin and cleared some two or three acres, but, becoming dissatisfied, and likely a little timid at the aspect of things—it being a period when numerous reports were in circulation as to all manner of depredations that would be perpetrated by the Indians during the war—left for his native State during the winter. However, he again returned to his cabin in 1818, and in this vicinity ended his days, living a life of usefulness through the long period of fourscore years. His children were Samuel, John D., David L., Annie, Elizabeth, Susan, Polly and Andrew. Mr. Heck was a very stout and active man, and, with his sons who settled around him, cleared much land. On his way to this locality in the year 1811, he was offered, when passing through Dayton, the corner lot where the Phillips House now stands for a fine gray horse, included in his team. Sebastian Heeter and family came from Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1814, and purchased 160 acres of land in Section 32, of John Wertz. Heeter married Elizabeth Rarich, and to them were born fifteen children. The descendants of this couple were over one hundred, many of whom settled in this township and county, and did much toward converting the former wilderness into the cultivated fields of the present. The father died in 1846, and the mother in 1867, the latter reaching the remarkable age of ninety years. A family of Garbers came with Heeter. The Stutsmans and Martins were early settlers. Prior to the year 1813, from Bedford County, Penn., came the Metzgers; among them were the families of Jacob, Andrew and Henry; also the Whitmores and Brumbaughs and Wagners were here in an early day. It appears of record that among those entering land prior to 1812 in what was then Madison Township were the following named: Robert Wilson, Philip Bowser, James Bowman, John Miller, John Gripe, Henry Hess, Jacob Kunz, John Miller, Daniel Murtin, Adam Replogel, Daniel Miller, Martin Wibricht, David Gripe, William

Bowser, Leonard Wolf, J. Ditmer, George Kunz, William Bruce, Andrew Hood, Peter Krumine, Ephraim Owen, Benjamin Owen, Jacob Shiveley, Stephen Ullery, William Wilson.

We here end a brief sketch of some of the early settlers, who have nearly all been called from their toils and privations to final rest. Peace be to their memories. May the present generation preserve inviolate and carry to perfection the sacred heritage bequeathed by them.

EARLY ENTERPRISE.

In this, as in nearly all newly settled countries, the industries dependent upon trade were slow of development. Pioneer wants were proportionate to their abilities to satisfy them. Milling was principally done on Wolf Creek. One of the early mills—and this appellation is scarcely applicable to it—was erected on a branch of this stream, in Section 18, by a Mr. Fryman, but it was nothing more than what was in those days styled a "corn-cracker." Another of the ancient mills was the Isaac Hyer, later known as the Weybright Mill, which stood in that vicinity; and still another was the old grist, saw mill and still house combined, erected about the year 1824, in Section 15. "To be or not to be" seemed with this enterprise a question for several years. Its construction was commenced by Daniel Weymeyer, but ere the frame-work was up, he was overtaken by misfortune, and the mill sold at Sheriff's sale, and purchased by Jerry John, who added a little toward its completion, roofing it and placing one set of chopping stones—the old gray, or nigger-heads; then it went into the hands of Amos Higgins, who pushed it to completion, giving the neighborhood the benefit of a good mill. This mill, though somewhat remodeled, is still standing and in operation, now known as the Trotwood Mill, carried on by Fred Herter. A carding and fulling mill was operated in Section 14 by Joseph Ullery, and one of the very early saw-mills by Leonard Wolf. Samuel Ullery was probably the first blacksmith in the township. His shop stood on the northwest quarter of Section 35. Blacksmiths of later years were Jacob Kimmel and John Marker.

CHURCHES.

The earliest religious societies in this section were those of the German Baptists and the old Regular Baptists. Of the latter we know but little—merely that such an organization existed in the early settlement of the township. In the pioneer cabins and barns, the people of old met and raised their voices in unison and praise in magnifying the name of their Great Preserver. The names of Jacob Miller and David Bowman, a sketch of whose lives is given in the history of Jefferson Township, were early Elders in the German Baptist Church. The first meeting-house in the township was built by this denomination in about the year 1832. It was a brick building, and stood in Section 12. Joseph Garber was then the Elder in charge. This church, in the course of time, was deemed too small, and a larger one was erected, which, when about ready for occupancy, was destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt, just over the line in Harrison Township. The Christian Church was organized with five members, namely, Solomon Bookwalter, Joseph Smallwood and wife and Isaac Piatt and wife, in August, 1848. The following year, a small brick church was erected in Section 9, which was dedicated by Rev. Isaac N. Walter, the regular pastors being Caleb Worley and Thomas Wells. Here they worshiped until the building of the new church at Trotwood, in 1872, costing $4,000. The lot upon which this building stands was purchased of William Worley. The present minister is Rev. B. F. Vaughm, and membership, eighty-three. The former building of this sect was sold in 1872, to a congregation known as the "Albrecht Church," who occasionally hold services there. Many of the people in this region worship at other churches in the adjoining townships.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneers early began to realize the importance of giving attention to the training and education of their children, and, as soon as they made proper provision for more pressing wants, began the erection of the rude log house as their temple of learning. We are unable to give the first house built in the township, but one among the first stood in Section 35, in which was taught both English and German, by John Singer. The Shiveley Schoolhouse was another early one, built prior to 1818, and the "masters" were Peter Bright, and, later, Jesse Higgins. These crude schools have steadily advanced, until they have reached a high degree of excellence, there being now twelve school districts in the township, and as many fine brick buildings, three of which were built in 1880, two containing two rooms each. The value of school property is $20,000. The annual appropriation for school purposes is $3,500. School is held eight months during the year.

VILLAGES.

Amity, a small village located in the western part of the township, was laid out October 6, 1840, by William Towman. The original plat shows sixteen lots. The land was purchased by Robert Brooks, who was instrumental in having the town laid out. This gentleman was the first merchant of the place, and David Stillwell the first blacksmith. There are now in the village about fifteen houses, among them one general store, it answering the purpose of a grocery, shoe shop, post office, etc. The post office was established here in 1879, the first Postmaster being G. Weidman.

Trotwood, another village, or hamlet, is situated in the center of the township, on the Dayton & Western Railroad. It is indebted for its existence to L. R. Pfoutz, who, in 1854, after the completion of the railroad mentioned, built a business house, opened a store and inaugurated the village. He became the first Postmaster, and is still in office. The American Express Company opened an office here in 1866, and the United States Company a few years later. There is quite an extensive warehouse for storing away grain previous to shipment at this station. J. B. Piatt was the first blacksmith, and his hammer still rebounds against the heavy anvil. A carriage manufactory was opened in 1879. The village can boast of a first-class hotel, kept by E. Sleight, the "jolly Englishman," and of a job printing office, carried on by J. W. Sleight.

Airhill is a small station on the same road, in the northwestern part of the township.

MC AFFEE MURDER.

In the year 1824, the John Keener farm was the scene of the murder of Mrs. McAffee by her husband, John McAffee. This grew out of the intense love of the man for a Miss Hettie Snoup, then a resident of the neighborhood. The deed was committed while the wife lay sick in bed, and was accomplished by choking her. McAffee was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and hanged at Dayton, near the Great Miami River, in the presence of 5,000 people, the execution taking place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th day of March (Monday), 1825.

The prisoner addressed the crowd from the scaffold, confessing his guilt. The sentence was pronounced by Judge Crane, and the execution performed by Sheriff George C. Davis. This was the first murder in the township, and the first public execution occurring in the county.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

BY HENRY CUPPY.

THIS is the northeastern corner of Montgomery County, and joins Miami and Clark Counties on the north, Greene County on the east, Greene County and Mad River Township on the south, with the Miami River as its western boundary. On petition of a number of inhabitants residing in the northern part of Dayton Township, the Commissioners, January 1, 1810, ordered that the four northern tiers of sections in eighth range east of the Great Miami River, within this county, and the third tier of fifth range west of the Miami, excepting two fractional tiers of sections of the same township, compose a new township, to be called Wayne; and the election for township officers within the same be held at the house of Benjamin Van Cleve, on the Staunton road, on the 20th day of January, 1810. Upon the formation of Butler Township, October 7, 1817, all that part of Wayne west of the Miami River was used in the erection of Butler Township. At the election held January 20, 1810, twenty-one votes were cast, and James Miller and William Snodgrass were elected Justices of the Peace. On the second Tuesday in October, 1812, a meeting of the Trustees was held to consider a petition for "a road to be laid out from the Staunton road, between James Black and Samuel McFadden, in the middle of Section 30, Township 2, Range 8, running past the center of Section 18, and thence passing James and Robert Miller's the nearest and best way to Greene County line at the east end of John Ainsworth's lane." The Viewers appointed were James Miller, John Ainsworth and Shaphat McCrea: Samuel Archer appointed as Surveyor.

At a subsequent meeting on the 17th of the same month the record shows that "by the consent of James Miller one of the Justices of the Peace of said township," the Overseers of the Poor of Wayne Township—John Ainsworth and Peter Sunderland—"doth bind John Slider, a Poor child, aged fourteen years against the 1st day of April next ensuing this date (17th October, 1812), to James Forgas, of Miami County, Tanner, to Learn the art and mistery of the Tanning business, for the term of seven years," at the expiration of which, all the covenants of each party being fulfilled, he was to receive "his freedom and one suit of Superfine clothing and one suit of Coarse Clothing, and one horse, saddle and bridle, to be worth $75." A horse, saddle and bridle worth $75 seems also to have been stipulated for in every indenture of apprenticeship of "poor" males, who were to be instructed "in the Trade of Husbandry," and who were to be taught "Reading, writing & arithmetick as far as the five common rules," and to receive, when their time expired, "one good suit of hollowday cloths of the vallue of $30, two other good suits for every day wear, and one new Bible." (Indenture of Hiram Huffman before Justice of the Peace John D. Campbell, June 17, 1815.)

Upon what terms females were bound to serve is shown from the record of an indenture dated October 5, 1817, in which it is recited that the Overseers "Do put & place Sarah Keiser, a poor child of the county and Township aforesaid, with them to Dwell & serve from the Day of the Date of these presents, untill she shall arrive to the full age of Eighteen years. * * * * * During all which Time the said apprentice her said Master shall faithfully serve on Lawful Business according to her Power, wit and ability," for which

the other parties covenanted "to learn her to Spin. sew & to Do common house work. and one year's schooling and one Spinning wheel and one second rate Cow and two suits of Clothing of a good Decent quality and a freedom suit vallued at $18, and one good Bed and Bedding & one new Bible."

It would seem that the township officers were not uniformly elected by its voting inhabitants, but that the Trustees then in office sometimes named them. Thus:

"At a meeting of Trustees of Wayne Township at the house of James Black, April 14, 1814, the following appointments were made:

"Trustees—John Holderman, George Hayney, Levi Jennings.

"Clerk—Samuel Petticrew.

"Overseers of the Poor—John Fryback, Moses Miller.

"Fence Viewers—Richard Sunderland, Jacob Brenner.

"Supervisors of Highways—James Black, Benjamin Keiser, Jacob Arnold, Sr., John D. Campbell.

"Constable—Eli Compton.

"Constable and Lister—John Ainsworth.

"Treasurer—Jonathan Knight."

From that date up to the present time, the following-named have served in the various township offices:

Trustees—John Holderman, Levi Jennings, Moses Miller, Richard Sunderland, James Miller, Sr., John Hacker, John Duncan Campbell, Jacob Mat thews, Jerome Holt, James Malcom, Elias Matthews, Samuel Archer, John F. Aughe, Thomas Crook, Samuel McPadden, Henry Jennings, Samuel Morgan, John Miller, James Petticrew, Edward McDermott, Samuel Favorite, Walter Davis, Peter Kellenberger, Moses Shearer, Samuel Longstreth, Robert McCandless, Joseph Bond, John Ainsworth, John Matthews, John A. Deam, John Wheeler, John Allen, Dennis Dougherty, Beniah Tharp, William Oram, Charles Slagle, William H. Sturr, James Bartlow, Robert Sloan, Levi Booher, John Shafer, Charles Crook, Franklin P. Grimes, Henry H. Bond, David Barkman, Benjamin Fovier, Daniel Kneisly, John Finlay, David P. Oram.

Township Clerks—Samuel Petticrew, James Miller, Jr., James Tamplin, Moses Shearer, John F. Aughe, Henry Deam, Elias Matthews, William H. Sturr, D. S. Zediker, Henry Cuppy, Samuel Sullivan, Joseph Bond, George W. Smith, George W. Shearer, Christian Hower, John B. Patton, Thomas Minnich.

Assessors—John Ainsworth, Jacob Stoker, James Miller, Jr., Jacob Evertz, John Hayney, Samuel Longstreth, Shaphat McCrea, George Kephart, John Johnson, Henry Brandenburg, John Hacker, William Van Cleve, James Black, Samuel B. Dover, Joseph Light, Wesley Noland, Hugh McFadden, Moses Shearer, John Prill, William Sawyer, William H. Sturr, Levi Booher, John McElhenny, Henry Foster, David Sclencker, James Jordan, John B. Patton, Jacob M. Tippy.

Treasurers—Jonathan Knight, Lewis Brenner, Jacob Arnold, Valentine Shearer, Henry Brandenburg, Festus E. Munger, Beniah Tharp, Daniel Sclencker, Bartholomew Wilson, Thomas J. Johnson, Dr. J. R. Moist, Stephen J. Allen, Isaiah Wilson.

Justices of the Peace—James Miller, William Snodgrass, Samuel Archer, Elias Matthews, John D. Campbell, Jerome Holt, Samuel Favorite, John F. Aughe, Henry Brandenburg, Joseph Bond, Thomas Crook, Daniel S. Zediker, William H. Sturr, Jacob Beyl, Samuel Sullivan, Joseph C. McElhenny, Peter Sullivan, John Dille, John Powell, Joshua Oram, George W. Smith, Charles Crook, John B. Patton, Thomas Minnich, Whaley James.

Among those who occupied other places of trust in the township might be

named Henry Enoch, Israel Enoch, John Slagle, Andrew Russell, John Zediker, John Shafer, Jacob Evans, William Courtney, Isaac Read, Peter Slusser, David Martin, John Booker, David Archibald, Samuel Koogler, Adam Deam, John Miller, John Cuppy, Abraham Powers, Philip Shafer, Simon Brenner, Abraham Cossler, George Favorite, Samuel Fulton, Amos Gray, Henry Bates, James Barnitz, Peter Filbrun, Samuel A. Andrews, Cyrus Kellenberger, Absalom Enoch, William McNair, Peter Light, Henry Shoeperd, Daniel Kneisly, William Lewis, Alexander Sloan, James Kay, Enoch McCord, Jacob Light, Andrew Puterbaugh, John Shroyer.

Among the early settlers of the township, the following-named located prior to the year 1810: Rev. Joseph Tatman, John Ainsworth, Robert Miller, James Miller, John Booher, John Duncan Campbell, John Hacker, Henry Jennings, Peter Sunderland, John Slagle, Jacob Arnold, Valentine Shearer, Mrs. John Cuppy, nee Lydia Oilar, Henry Oilar, Levi Jennings, Simon Brenner, Jacob Brenner, Lewis Brenner, Samuel Petticrew, John Petticrew, John Shafer, Joseph H. Johnson, Nathan Maddux, Ignatius Maddux, Henry Deam, James Black, John Booher and John McFadden.

During the next decade, there were, with other accessions to the immigrant population, James Black, Jonathan Knight, George Favorite, Elias Matthews, John Matthews, Robert Archibald, David Archibald, James Kay, Abraham Buckley, John Slagle, William Hoover, John Zediker.

Of these early pioneers, Rev. Joseph Tatman immigrated from Kentucky and located in 1800. He was an earnest and devout minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had charge of the congregation of the first organization in the township, of which further notice will be taken in this historic sketch. He was afterward a Representative in the General Assembly of Ohio, and is remembered as a man of strict probity and large common sense, combined with Christian benevolence. It is related of him that, when driving his team to Cincinnati, in company with his neighbor, John Hacker, in passing the cabin of a poor widow, he was importuned by her to sell her a little flour—that she had not the means to purchase a barrel. In the condition of the roads in those days, a trip to the city and return took some eight or ten days, and it was Sunday when the widow's request was made. He, however, rolled out a barrel and received what mite she could spare in full pay for it. On their return, Hacker, who was a member of his church, reported him for violating the Sabbath in selling flour on the Lord's Day!

Jacob Arnold emigrated to Ohio from near Boonesboro, Ky., in the spring of 1806. Mr. Arnold was a tailor by occupation, but abandoned the "lap-board, goose and scissors," after purchasing a half-section of land on what is now known as the Brandt Turnpike road, where he commenced the work of clearing and putting up such buildings as were deemed sufficient for the comfort of hardy pioneers. By industry and perseverance, he succeeded in opening and cultivating one of the best and most productive farms in the township. As an evidence of the esteem of his neighbors and the confidence they placed in him, he held various township offices from its organization until his advanced age compelled him to retire from active business pursuits. Of its family of nine children, Mrs. Elizabeth Shafer only survives, and who is the oldest person in the township, having completed her eighty-fifth anniversary of her birth, and with seemingly a prospect of "many returns of the same."

John Shafer, also from Kentucky, arrived in 1806, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by Col. John Allen. Mr. Shafer's lands were bounded on the east by those of Jacob Arnold, and their nearest neighbor was the late Leonard Hain, of Clark County, who resided five miles distant. A log schoolhouse was erected on his premises, on the banks of Dry Run, in the au-

tumn of 1809, and the first teacher who occupied it was James Miller, father of the venerable James Miller, of Mad River Township, who has been for nearly or quite half a century engaged in teaching. In a beautiful grove on the banks of Dry Run, near Mr. Shafer's log cabin residence, the venerable pioneer minister, Rev. David Winters, preached his first sermon on a Sabbath afternoon in June, 1822. There were about two hundred persons in attendance, which included very nearly all the inhabitants, old and young, for many miles around. Mr. Winters on that occasion filled an appointment which his reverend father was unable to meet, and, that fact having been bruited, there was a curiosity, natural to a rural community, to know how the young Winters would do. Of the assemblage then present, but two are known to be living- Mrs. Elizabeth Shafer and Thomas Chinn—the latter a septuagenarian of African descent, who rejoices in the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and supports the political party through whose advocacy it was adopted.

Joseph H. Johnson, a native of Hampshire County, Va., figured conspicuously among the early settlers. He left the Old Dominion in March, 1806, accompanied by his wife, on horseback. While he took care of his rifle and a small package of clothing, she, in her side-saddle, carried in her lap their only child. After a toilsome ride through an almost unbroken wilderness, they arrived safely on the banks of the Great Miami, and erected a cabin on the present site of Taylorsville. Mr. Johnson was an active, industrious and enterprising man, endowed by nature with a powerful physique, brave, generous and hospitable. He was widely known and universally esteemed. Game of all kinds in those days was very plenty, and Mr. Johnson had the reputation of being "a crack shot" among the woodsmen of the Miami Valley. A sketch of his life and experience as a hunter, his numerous hair-breadth escapes from wild animals of the forest, would be of great interest to those who knew him in his prime; but few now remain who have a personal recollection of the noble hearted Virginian who cleared and cultivated one of the finest farms on the banks of the Miami.

Elias Matthews, from Maryland, who located in 1814, was one of the useful men of the township, repeatedly serving as one of its officers, magistrate, Trustee, Clerk, etc. He served one term in the General Assembly, and, later in life, was one of the three County Associate Judges as provided under the former constitution of the State. His untimely decease, in 1844, caused by a fall from an apple tree, was sincerely regretted throughout the county. His eldest son, George W., married the mother of Schuyler Colfax, who afterward was Vice President of the United States.

Thomas Crook, who arrived about the same time, and brother-in-law of Mr. Matthews, was the father of Gen. George W. Crook, U. S. A. George Favorite, father of the venerable Capt. Elias Favorite, of Dayton; Henry Deam, John McFadden, James Black, John Booher and John Cuppy, a soldier in the American Revolution, an Indian scout in Capt. Brady's company in Gen. Wayne's army from 1791 to 1794, were among the most highly esteemed citizens. The latter, who was the last survivor of Brady's scouts, died in 1861, at the age of one hundred years and four months.

James Kay, an Englishman by birth, purchased a large portion of the school section (16), on the Bellefontaine road. Industrious and economical, he "made haste slowly" in accumulating wealth. Farming, fattening and butchering cattle, hogs and sheep was his occupation, and for a circumference of miles he furnished fresh meat to the inhabitants. Among his eccentricities was an affectation of skepticism (for his honest, kindly heart forbade the idea that he was unchristian), and he did not attain the social standing he otherwise might have done in consequence.

Had he followed the teachings of Beecher and Talmage, instead of Paine and Voltaire, his social standing and usefulness would have been equal to that of any other citizen of the township. His reputation of being "ungodly" was not a barrier to his honesty and fair dealing among his neighbors. He and his companion through life lived long enough to celebrate their golden wedding.

Mr. Kay was a man of fine physique, great nerve and iron will. His countenance and general contour of features had a remarkable resemblance to the portrait of Shakespeare.

John Duncan Campbell, one of the early magistrates and useful servants of the township in other offices, was the father of the first male white child born within its limits, namely, John Campbell, Jr., born August 28, 1807.

Mr. Campbell was the son of Capt. John Campbell, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, near Sandusky in 1784, and bound at the stake, when the subject of this sketch was but ten months old. He came to Ohio with his widowed mother in 1804, and purchased the north half of Section 4, on Mad River, in the eastern part of the township, and sixty of a fractional section in Greene County, bounded on the east by Mad River and on the west by his lands in the township. The locality is considered the garden spot of the Mad River Valley, and is owned and occupied at this time by his son, James Campbell, Jacob Kissinger and Capt. Jacob Beyl. Mr. Campbell kept a house of entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public for many years. His kind and hospitable nature and fine social qualities combined to make him universally esteemed among the early pioneer settlers of the Mad River Valley. Benevolent and charitable to a fault, his death cast a gloom over the entire township and the surrounding country.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Besides the log schoolhouse erected on Mr. John Shafer's land, of which mention has been made, a schoolhouse was built, and the first one in the eastern part of the township, in the same year (1809), on the farm at present owned and occupied by Abraham Kendig, and the first teacher in charge of it was Daniel Harman, uncle to Hon. Samuel Sullivan, of Miami County. The school was open in the winter of 1809 10, and its average attendance about thirteen. Its only pupil now living is Miss Rebecca Tatman, daughter of Rev. Joseph Tatman, hereinbefore noticed. That pioneer structure was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1813, but a new and more commodious building was erected the ensuing autumn on the premises now owned and occupied by Henry Cuppy. This primitive edifice was used for religious service, and the first church organization in the township (Methodist Episcopal) held their meetings alternately in it and at the residence of John Slagle, near where Palmer's Chapel now stands. The congregation was under the pastoral care of Revs. Samuel Malay and Joseph Tatman. In this schoolhouse, under the superintendence of the latter named, the pioneers' children attended their first Sabbath school.

The edifice first erected for public worship exclusively was on the McFadden farm, now owned by Thomas Smith. The precise time cannot be definitely ascertained, but, from the best information, that rough log structure was put up in 1816, and was used as a place of worship by the Methodist Episcopal and other orthodox denominations until the schoolhouse was built on the old Troy road in District No. 3. In 1846, the Methodists built Wayne Chapel, on a lot adjoining that upon which the school building stood. The lot was donated by a pioneer, James Black. It may be observed that, prior to the building of church edifices, a large number of the inhabitants of Wayne Township attended public worship in churches contiguous to the township line, but in adjoining

counties. These, with the schoolhouses, afforded for the time being ample facilities for "stated preaching."

Montgomery Chapel was erected in 1852, at a cost of $1,250, cash subscription, exclusive of donations of labor and materials to the amount, probably, of $150. The aggregate cash subscriptions of the persons named in the following list, as nearly as can be ascertained, was $850. The lot upon which the church was built was donated by the late venerable Thomas Crook, who subscribed $100 in addition to the building fund. Except for the subscriptions of these liberal minded citizens, the church could not have been built; but then the unpleasant task of writing a few pages of discreditable history might have been avoided. The list of names before referred to is: Thomas Smith, Edward Smith, Wheatly Smith, William Johnson, Abraham Stoker, Thomas Crook, Daniel Carles and David Carles.

Neither of these public-spirited and enterprising citizens were ever connected with any religious sect. Except David Carles, all have seen "the last of earth."

The deed donating a site for the edifice—ten rods by eleven—after reciting the metes and bounds, conveys "one hundred and ten rods for the purposes and uses of a house of public worship and burial-ground, said lot of land to belong to said Trustees and their successors in office, under the name and title of 'The United Brethren in Christ,' for devotional exercises, or other business pertaining to church matters, to be open and free to all other Christian denominations."

The district schoolhouse near the church was destroyed by fire in March, 1871, and the School Trustees, by the permission of those in authority, leased the church until a new building could be erected.

The conditions stipulated in the conveyance of the site that the building should be free to all Christian denominations, and the large congregations assembled when the Methodists and other sects held service, excited, perhaps, a jealousy among the United Brethren officers. Whatever it was that prompted them in their sacrilegious proceedings, in the month of April following, a well-organized mob of self-styled guardians of the Lord's property assembled at the church and ordered the teacher (Miss Alice Brentlinger) to dismiss the school. They then began the work of unroofing and demolishing the building. The material was laden on wagons and divided among the spoilsmen, who drove to their homes and reported the great victory they had achieved over the "ungodly people" (the unsectarian subscribers to the building fund), who had built a church in such a benighted region! The brick were sold to Mr. Troup, who had the contract for rebuilding the schoolhouse, and the residue of the promiscuously scattered material was disposed of at a mock auction, held under the drippings of "Golden" Chapel, near the Brandt Turnpike. It is something of a conundrum as to what use was made of the proceeds of the sale.

The materials of which the altar and pulpit were composed were used in the construction of hog-pens by some members of the secretly organized mob who razed the religious (?) temple, and a portion of the brick, not used in rebuilding the schoolhouse, were taken to Tippecanoe, Miami County, and used in the building of a saloon. That the participators in this disreputable business had secretly arranged their plan of operation is not a matter of doubt, and to ward off suspicion of their contemplated action, one of their party adopted the finesse of sending his children to the school on the very morning he afterward appeared with his team to carry away his portion of the spoil. Yet these church-destroyers claimed to be "United Brethren in Christ," though their conduct on this occasion demonstrates that they were actuated and stimulated by a spirit totally different from and at variance with the spirit of Him who

taught men to love one another, to render good for evil, and, if need be, to suffer even "persecution for righteousness' sake." Possibly these misguided (if not viciously inclined) men imagined they were fulfilling a mission, and were really illustrating in a tangible form the expression of the religious poet --

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

TOPOGRAPHY.

Wayne Township is a fractional portion of what was included in Dayton Township by the original survey of the Government lands, and derived its name from that celebrated hero who was so highly esteemed by the early settlers of the Miami and Mad River Valleys.

The surface of the soil is gently rolling, being higher and more rolling in the central portion of the township, extending from the extreme northern to the southern boundary, than the eastern and western portions.

The early settlers in the Miami and Mad River Valleys experienced great inconvenience, and frequently suffered serious loss, from the destruction of their crops by the overflow of these rivers. The channels of these streams were often so completely obstructed and gorged by large accumulations of drift as to inundate what is now the finest agricultural portion of the county. The early emigration waif, with but few exceptions, would only purchase such lands as, in his opinion, would not be liable to overflow from the Miami or Mad River, and for this reason the central portion of the township was much more attractive to the early pioneer and land speculator.

During the summer months following the great spring freshets, causing the rivers to inundate large tracts of land in the bottoms, the pioneer families suffered severely from malarious fevers and chills, and it was no uncommon thing to find the dispenser of calomel and quinine in the humble cabins of the unfortunate sufferers every week during the period that was known and designated as the "sickly season." The only remedies used and known among the learned disciples of Esculapius at that time, and recommended as a certain panacea for all ills that flesh was heir to, was the lancet, blister, calomel, quinine and antimonial wine.

The topography of the township when undeveloped, and its natural state as described by the early pioneers, was unusually attractive to the backwoodsman and those seeking homes on the borders of civilization; game of all kinds was abundant, and the enterprising hunter and trapper realized some profits from the sale of skins of the wild animals that fell an easy prey to the crack shots of the hardy and daring pioneers.

Among the many privations and hardships that the early settlers of the township had to endure, there was none that they felt more keenly than the lack of mills. The great distance they were compelled to travel in order to have the little grain they raised manufactured into meal or flour, and the roads during the greater portion of the season impassable, and the streams without bridges or any other means of crossing, made it necessary for every family at times to make use of the limited means at their command to manufacture their breadstuffs at home.

A hominy block was made from the trunk of a tree by squaring the end of the log and burning a basin of sufficient size to hold about three gallons. An iron wedge or an ax was then inserted into a pole about two feet in length, and with this simple arrangement the best of hominy could be made. The hominy block could be found at the cabin of every pioneer in the township, and was a household necessity that could not be dispensed with.

The first mill erected in the township was built by Mr. Robert Miller, on

Six Mile Run, near the old Troy road (now known as the Kellenberger Mill), and was known for many miles around as "Miller's Corn-Cracker." Here the farmers came for many miles around and had their corn ground on the old raccoon buhr. This mill was built in 1809. Shortly after this (the exact date of which we are unable to ascertain), a structure similar to that of Mr. Miller's was erected and operated by Mr. Lewis Brenner on Spring Run.

These mills ground no other cereal than corn, and the meal had to be used in the family without sifting. John Campbell, Esq., on Mad River, rejoiced in the ownership of the first corn-meal seive in the eastern part of the township, which was used for some time afterward by the entire populace of the neighborhood.

The introduction of the seive made the johnny-cake board a necessary kitchen utensil, and the kitchen furniture of no cabin was considered complete that was not provided with this useful baking apparatus.

An amusing pioneer anecdote is related of a neighbor of Squire Campbell's who called at his house a few days after his arrival in the neighborhood to procure assistance in raising his cabin. The female members of the family were preparing the dinner, and the long johnny cake board occupied nearly the entire space in front of the cabin fire. The new neighbor, after taking a sorrowful view of the board, inquired if the other members of the family who were not present were all sick, and was answered in the negative, and informed that they were all in the enjoyment of their usual good health. "Well," said he, "dear madam, what are you going to do with all these poultices you are warming by the fire?"

The early pioneer was compelled to use corn bred for many years, and not until about 1811 was flour manufactured from wheat and buckwheat on Mad River. A man by the name of Robinson erected and put into operation a small mill on the premises now owned and occupied by Mr. G. W. Harshman, in Mad River Township, about the same time Mr. John McCormick commenced the manufacture of flour in Greene County, six miles northeast, on the site where the late John Kneisley, in 1855, erected the large merchant mill and distillery now owned by Mr. John Harries.

The ax, grubbing-hoe, maul and wedge, with the wooden mold-board plow, and the old "snake-killing" corn hoe, were about the only implements of husbandry used in preparing the ground for the seed.

The good housewife had her spinning-wheels and roughly constructed loom, upon which she manufactured the wearing apparel of the family. Walnut and oak bark were used for coloring material of the homespun linsey-woolsy, which constituted the wardrobe of both sexes, old and young. The young lady who was the fortunate possessor of a calico dress was the cynosure of all eyes at corn-husking frolics or places of public worship.

The first blacksmith shop in the township was built by Mr. Stoffel Coon, in the fall of 1807, on the premises now owned and occupied by Mr. Daniel Detrick. Mr. Coon did the iron work on the plows that were used in his neighborhood, and Squire Campbell, who was styled the jack-of-all-trades, manufactured the wooden mold-boards and put the finishing touches on the "machine."

About the year 1812, Mr. John Zediker emigrated from Maryland and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Mr. Jacob Zediker, Esq. Mr. Zediker was a blacksmith by profession, and brought his kit of tools with him, with the exception of anvil and bellows. A huge stone with a smooth surface was used for an anvil, and his neighbors furnished him with a few deer-skins with which he managed to construct a bellows. A pit of

charcoal was burned, and Mr. Zediker then commenced the work of making and repairing the few rough agricultural implements used by his neighbors.

The manufacture of lime and the working of the stone quarries are the leading and most profitable branches of industry in the central part of the township. The quantity and quality of the lime produced excels by far that of any other township in the county, and affords employment to a large number of laborers at remunerative wages. No finer article of building stone can be found in this part of the State than are taken from the Booher quarries on the old Troy pike. The stone used in building the cathedral in Cincinnati was taken from this quarry.

PUBLIC ROADS.

There are about sixty-two miles of authorized public roads in the township, including five miles of toll road, eight miles of free turnpike, and four miles on the south boundary line, one-half of which is kept in repair by Mad River Township and Greene County; they are generally kept in good repair. Substantial bridges and stone culverts have been built where they were considered necessary by those in authority. An annual road tax of $1,000 has been levied since 1865, for the purpose of keeping the roads in repair. As no portion of this fund is used in building and keeping in repair the bridges and culverts, it would seem that the roads of general utility should, by the expenditure of this enormous sum, in connection with the two days' labor required by law of all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-six, should all be in as good repair as any toll road in the county.

The township is what might be designated, in the very fullest sense of the term, a rural township, as it is the only township in the county without a village within its limits, unless you choose to apply that appellation to Sulphur Grove, née Kildeer, or Taylorsville. The customs and habits of the people are marked with great simplicity, as the good habits of the early settlers, uncontaminated by modern degenerate practices that are now too prevalent to conduce to a healthy state of morals were not indulged in. The children of the pioneers found amusement and sociability at home; there were no grog-shops or gambling dens to lure them from their forest homes to spend their evenings in debauchery and cultivate habits of vice and dissipation and the census tables show that the township is made up more from the descendants of the pioneer settlers than any other in the county and contains a much less foreign population than any rural township in the Miami Valley. The few foreigners living here are a sober, industrious, frugal class of people, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their manners, customs and religion harmonize with the native-born citizen.

One of the greatest and most annoying inconveniences experienced by the pioneer inhabitants of the township was the lack of mail facilities and the remote distance from any post office. The only office accessible to the early pioneer was at Dayton, where a semi-weekly mail was received. When the office was first established, in 1803, the mail was carried from Cincinnati on horseback, and was very irregular during the winter and spring season, owing to the condition of the roads and the difficulty experienced in crossing the streams.

The first post office established in the township was at Taylorsville, in 1846, and the Hon. Samuel Sullivan, who was then engaged in mercantile pursuits, received the appointment of Postmaster. In 1857, an office was established at Toll Gate No. 2, on the old Troy pike, in the southwestern part of the township, known as Fishburg. In 1879, the department established a post route between Dayton and New Carlisle, in Clark County, over the Dayton & Brandt Turnpike and National road, and a new office was established on this route, near the geographical center of the township, known as Sulphur Grove.

In less than two years after the office at Fishburg had been established, Mr. John Prill, the Postmaster, resigned the position and moved to Miami County, and the office was abolished, for the reason that no person could be found in the immediate vicinity who would accept the appointment. As a rule, the inhabitants are liberal patrons of the post offices. In almost every family will be found the leading newspapers and periodicals of the country, and many have large and well-selected libraries of the standard historical and miscellaneous publications of the times.

The people of the township have good reason to feel proud of their school organization, of their comfortable and well-furnished schoolhouses, and their efficient school officers. It is not going beyond the bounds of truth to say that the schools will compare favorably with those of any rural township in the Miami Valley. We give below the report of the Clerk of the Board of Education for the past year, which will be interesting and instructive to the friends of education in the county:

Number of schoolhouses, 5; number of scholars in attendance, 303; whole number between the ages of six and twenty one years—males, 200; females, 168; total, 368; total amount expended for school purposes, including pay of teachers and incidental expenses, $2,027.51. Township school fund for the year 1880, $1,602.19; in addition to the township school tax, the State tax and interest on Section 16 is $646.10, making a total fund of $2,248.49. A two-story schoolhouse has recently been built in Subdistrict No. 2, and a juvenile school is kept in the basement story during about one-half of the school season. Estimated value of school buildings, $10,000; average wages paid teachers per month for the year 1880, $42.10. In Subdistricts No. 1 and 2, instruction has been given in natural philosophy and the higher branches of mathematics the past winter.

As evidence of the economical manner in which the finances of the township were managed, we quote from the record a settlement that was made by those in authority on the 5th of March, 1820:

To. John Shafer Jr Constable for advertising Election of township officers	$ 1 00
To Shaphat Macrea warning in the township officers to be sworn	1 00
Levi Jennings services overseer of Poor	1 00
Moses Shearer making out two duplicates for poor tax an one day services for Levying the Same for the year 1821	2 00
To Elias Mathews trustee for his services for township purposes	2 50
Do to one day laving poor tax	1 00
To Jerome Holt one day laying poor tax	1 00
Do Services as trustee	2 50
To John D. Campbell services as trustee & one day laying poor tax	3 50
John Slagel Supervisor 1st Dist. returned in full	2 00
Henry Brandenburgh 2d Dist. returned in full	3 00
Peter Slutman 3d Dist. returned in full	1 00
Samuel Koogler 4th Dist. returned in full	1 00
Total	$24 50
Settled with Jacob Arnold Treasurer and there remains in his hands the sum of	$4 69

It was further agreed on representation of David Archibald and John Zediker overseers of the poor that a tax be levyed for the support of John Steward a pauper of said township, and that the clerk be ordered to make out a list of poor tax and deliver the same to Samuel Longstreth for collection, taking his bond with two freeholders as securetys in double the amount of tax to be collected. Said tax to be 40 cents for each Horse beast, and 15 cents for each head of neat cattel. The following bill was presented by John Ainsworth for necessarys furnished John Steward a pauper, and order granted:

3 Yards of lincey for briches	$1 50
7 yards of flannel for shirts	2 80
2 Coon Skins for cap	40

1 Pair of Sauks	25
1 Pair of nit gallowses	25
Haff Soalin Shoes	25
Mending briches and Shirts	25
Flannel for wamus	1 00
	$6 70

MOSES SHEARER, *Clerk.*

ELIAS MATTHEWS
JEROME HOLT
JOHN D CAMPBELL
Trustees.

There being but $4.69 remaining in the treasurer Mr. Ainsworth was compeled to wait the return of the collector before his order could be cashed.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS political subdivision was originally included in what was then known as Jefferson and German Townships, which contained most of the land now in Jefferson, German, Miami, Jackson, Perry, Madison and Harrison Townships. On the 6th of June, 1814, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners praying for the formation of a new township, and, December 7, 1814, it was accordingly ordered by them that the prayer of their petitioners be granted, and that the new township should be known as Jackson Township. It was originally eight miles long and six miles wide, containing forty-eight square miles. The original boundaries were as follows, viz.: Beginning on the Preble County line at the corner of Townships 3 and 4, Range 4; thence east on the township line six miles to the line between the fourth and fifth ranges; thence north eight miles to the northeast corner of Section 25, Town 5, Range 4; thence west on section line six miles to the Preble County line at the northwest corner of Section 30, Town 5, Range 4; and thence south on said county line eight miles to the place of beginning. It contained eight square miles now included in Perry Township, which were detached in 1820, when Perry was formed and the present boundaries of Jackson established. The township now contains thirty-six square miles of rich arable land, well timbered, deep soiled and bountifully watered. It is bounded by Perry Township on the north, Jefferson Township on the east, German Township on the south and Preble County on the west, being known as Township 4, in Range 4. It received its name in honor of Andrew Jackson, or "Old Hickory," as he was familiarly called, the seventh President of the United States and the hero of New Orleans. It is watered by several large creeks and their tributaries, which flow through the country in all directions, forming a perfect network of streams, thoroughly irrigating the rich bottom lands that lie for a mile on either side of them and furnishing some admirable mill-sites, which, as yet, have not been utilized, but which promise ultimately to be occupied by all kinds of water propelled machinery. Among these creeks, mention might be made of a few and of the derivation of their names, which are all historical facts and rest now in the minds of the old residents, who will soon pass from among us, and, unless rescued by the pages of history, are likely to be buried in oblivion. The largest of these is called Big Twin, from the Indian name it formerly bore, which meant "one of two." This flows through the southwestern corner of the township, near the southern line. "Little Twin" received its name as being the other "one" of the "two," indicated by the Indian name; it flows through the entire township from north to south, near the center. Wolf Creek was so named on account of the number of wolves that infested the thick timber on its banks in early days. "Tom's Run" was named after Tom Kilbuck, an Indian chief, who trapped and hunted along its borders before and during early pioneer days. The branches of these creeks bear only local, if any names, with no apparent significance. They are, in the summer months, nothing more than small "runs" or brooks, but, during the spring freshets, they are swollen into torrents of great power, overflowing their banks and carrying before them everything of a floatable nature that is in or near their channels. There were also many beautiful springs bubbling from the hillsides and flowing in picturesque rills to the creeks. A piece of land containing one of these unfailing springs was sure to allure an early settler. It is a notable fact that these pioneer fa

thers always chose a hillside near a spring on which to raise their cabins and commence their farm operations. And their choice was not without reason. The spring furnished them their water supply and the hillside afforded suitable land for the immediate sowing of crops, as soon as it was cleared of the timber, which was not the case with the level land, where water stood the year round to the depth of several inches, and, of course, had to be drained and allowed to dry before it could be cultivated. But it is these lands, with their black, mellow soil, formed from the decayed debris of the forest, that are now so eagerly sought after. The taste of any settler could be satisfied by the land of this township, as it furnishes a great variety of soil. There is the uplands, the low or bottom lands, the hilly lands and the undulating prairie. Could one ask for a larger variety from which to choose? It would seem not, and the facts warrant that inference. Few, indeed, were the settlers, who, having once settled here, left in search of more favorable country. In the southwestern part of the township there is some very hilly land, which is a continuation of the hills along Big Twin Creek in German Township, extending up into Jackson. Near this hilly ground, there is a round earthen mound, fifteen feet in height. It is supposed to be either a fortification or a burial mound of that almost mythical nation that inhabited this country before the Indians. It has never been explored, but it is believed by the people of the neighborhood that under and in it lie the bones of many of those people, who have left us so many manifestations of their warlike propensities. Within the memory of some of the early settlers, this mound and vicinity was a favorite hunting resort for the Indians. The mound itself was a great deer-lick, and these animals would come for miles to their pleasant lick only to meet their death at the hands of the red hunter. Before the entrance of the white man, the country now composing Jackson Township was covered with a forest of oak, beech, walnut, ash, sugar and some poplar trees, with a dense undergrowth of prickly ash and other shrubbery. This timber has now been largely removed and the poplar has become entirely extinct. The prevailing species is sugar, with a reasonable quantity of the other classes.

A noticeable feature in the geology of this township is the immense number of large bowlders of glacial deposit that underlie the soil in some places and lay piled in fantastic shapes in the forest and along the creeks. These bowlders resemble red granite, and some of them are of great size. They have been found on almost every farm in the township, and, in some instances the labor required in removing the timber has been exceeded by that required in clearing the land of these huge rocks that seem to belong to some other world than ours, and look like lonely sentinels awaiting the coming of their kind.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

To write the history of the early settlement of a township is a matter of more difficult accomplishment than would at first be supposed. Although the settlers were few, yet they knew little, if anything, of their fellow-pioneers, who might be living within six or seven miles of them. And when asked who the first settler in the township was, they invariably tell you who was the first in their immediate neighborhood, possibly not knowing that long prior to that some dauntless frontiersman had, with his family, settled in the same township four or five miles through an almost impenetrable forest from him. Such was the case in this township. Settlements were made along the extreme northern and also along the extreme southern borders; which of these was first can only be known by the accounts of the pioneers or of their children. In either case, we are dependent upon the memory of man. So far as can now be learned, three families, named severally, Stoner, Oldfather and Pfoutz, were the first to

break the solitude of the present township of Jackson and war with the savage beasts and not less savage men for a home in their midst. They all came from Pennsylvania, bringing large families with them, and were here a short time before 1801, but whether they came together, or if not, which one came first, cannot now be learned. The most diligent research and inquiry fail to discover anything further of them than that they all settled together in what was afterward known as the "Swartzell Settlement" near the site of the present town of Farmersville.

The next to follow these intrepid Pennsylvanians was Abraham Swartzell, also a son of the Keystone State. He left his home in the East in 1801, and, in compaay with his brother Henry and a man named Boomershine, came to this township and entered 360 acres of land, where Farmersville now stands. He had a family consisting of his wife and four children, viz., Anna, Matthias, Philip and Elizabeth. He built a small cabin of round logs, with three sides, the front being open. The fire was built in front and the only heat received in the cabin was from this fire, which was kept overnight, from day to day, in a large iron kettle. In these days of matches, we cannot realize what a terrible calamity it was to our forefathers to have their fire go out. But yet these hardy settlers were "happy as larks," and their children were born, raised, and many of them died, without knowing of any other than this primitive mode of life. Here, in this rude and to us seeming uncomfortable hut, Abraham Swartzell had born to him nine children, all of them healthy and robust as the trees around them. They were named severally John, Sarah, Abraham, Polly, Henry, Daniel, Joshua, Susan and Enos. The father, immediately after his cabin was built, commenced felling trees, girdling others and clearing away and burning the underbrush preparatory to sowing a crop from which his little family were to derive their sustenance. He thus cleared some four or five acres of land, and, after turning the soil by his personal labor, as was then the custom, he planted the first crop on his new and primitive farm. He was troubled some by wolves, which were then thick, but they did no damage other than an occasional scare to some member of his family. No sooner was his farm in shape than he commenced lending his aid to the improvement and settling of the country around him by assisting other settlers in raising their cabins, clearing their land, rolling logs and in other ways which were customary in that early day. His children all grew up to manhood and womanhood, married and scattered over the United States. He died in 1840, at the age of sixty-six years. His son John, the oldest of the children, born in the open cabin spoken of above, is still living; he was born in 1807. When large enough, he attended a subscription school in a little log schoolhouse near his father's farm, where the neighbors, all being of German extraction, were having a German school taught by a man named Johns. He afterward married, and has continued to reside in this township during the whole of his life, now being a man seventy five years of age. He lives with one of his children in Farmersville. Henry Swartzell and Mr. Boomershine, the men who came with Abraham Swartzell, both brought very large families and settled near Abraham, on land adjoining his. They all entered land from the Government. Apropos to the above, mention might be made of the singular fact that very few of the early settlers had small families. And it reflects greater credit on them, that, with these large families to sustain, they succeeded so well. They seldom had less than ten children, and often as many as sixteen, and yet, such was their open heartedness that if a family of children should be deprived of their parents, the settlers were always ready to divide the little ones among them and each adopt his quota.

In 1803, Mathias Swartzell, a native of Germany, and the father of the two

mentioned heretofore, came to this county, where he died about 1820, leaving a family of four sons and five daughters. He was an old Revolutionary soldier, and was one of those liberty-loving heroes who assisted in crushing English tyranny and driving the minions of despotism from this fair land. About the same year, John Kinsey settled in this vicinity, marrying Elizabeth Mullendore, daughter of Jacob Mullendore, finally locating in Section 32, where his son David now resides. He was the father of eight children, three of whom are yet living, viz., Mary, David and Jonas; he died in March, 1819, and his widow married Jacob Myers, by whom she had five children; she died in 1855.

Two families came in the spring of 1804, viz., the Colemans and Vances, coming from Somerset County, Penn. Coleman brought his wife Katie and nine children, four boys—Daniel, John, Henry and William—and five girls—Betsy, Rebecca, Sarah and two smaller ones; he settled just east of the present site of "Staver Church." Michael Vance had a wife and small family, and settled in the neighborhood of the others; his son Manuel married Elizabeth Sayler, daughter of John Sayler, a native of Virginia, who was also one of the pioneers of Jackson Township, and his grandson, John Vance, is now a resident of Dayton. In 1805, Adam Swihart and Michael Long, two sturdy sons of Pennsylvania, settled in this township with their families, and both have left many descendants Swihart's son Jonathan married Sophia Cloyd, a native of Virginia, and falling heir to a portion of his father-in-law's estate, selected that which lay in Jackson Township, and here he spent his entire life, dying in 1876, aged seventy-four; he was the father of eight children; six now survive; his widow is residing upon the old homestead, aged seventy-seven. Isaac Long, the son of Michael, was born in this county; married Esther Miller, daughter of Daniel Miller, also an early pioneer. They have had ten children; both are living and now enjoying the fruits of their early industry and the affection of their many descendants. All of those pioneer families were honest, frugal and industrious, and all came imbued with the same purpose, viz., to make for themselves a home in the Western wilds, and give to their children a start in life.

Several families arrived during the year 1805, among whom were the Schidelers, the Izors and the Albaughs. They were of the stanch, energetic sons of Pennsylvania—men inured to hardships of all kinds, making them well adapted to enter a new and wild country and endure the discomforts of pioneer life. Fearlessly they traversed unknown forest paths, cut new roads where there were none, forded strange rivers, and, with their wives and little ones, commenced changing the wilderness, filled with the deep, unbroken silence of solitude, into a scene of life, activity and enterprise. The Schideler mentioned above was Henry, the fifth son of a family of thirteen; he was born in Washington County, Penn., on the 24th day of June, 1793. As his name indicates, he was of German descent, his grandparents both having come from Germany; he removed to Ohio with his parents in 1805, in his twelfth year. They located on land in Section 30, chosen, no doubt, on account of its elevated position and close proximity to Tom's Run, both of which considerations, as we have before said, being great inducements. He was married, in 1826, and, as a result of the union with his estimable wife, had thirteen children, nine of them being boys and four girls. He lived on his old farm until his death, which occurred in July, 1879. In early life, he manifested an absorbing interest in politics, and, as he grew in years, his interest in that subject grew with him. He was, politically, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and never during his life voted any other than the Democratic ticket. In 1832, he was chosen by the people of his county to represent them in the General Assembly of the State, and was re-elected in 1834. He also served in the capacity of County Commissioner

and Justice of the Peace, which latter office he held for twelve years. Of the Izors and Albaughs who came this year, nothing can be learned.

These men were continually writing to the East, telling their friends what a perfect country they had found and the magnificent crops the lands produced, until finally they persuaded Adam Staver to emigrate. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1767, and, at the time of his emigration, was possessed of two good mills and 300 acres of land in his native State. These he abandoned for an unimproved home in the West, to which he came in the spring of 1806, bringing with him his wife, Fannie Staver (nee Daups) and seven children —John, Barbara, Frederick, Henry, Jacob, Valentine and Adam. He landed in German Township, Montgomery County, and rented a farm on Twin Creek for the summer, on which he left his wife and children, who fattened the hogs, raised geese, butchered and otherwise prepared for winter, while the father continued his journey up into Jackson Township, where he entered a half section of land and bought a half section of a man who had entered it, but could not pay the entrance fee and sold his bargain to Staver for $20. In the following spring (having built a cabin in the meantime), he moved his family. He filled a very useful place in society during his life and died, in 1854, at the ripe old age of eighty seven years. His son Henry is the only one of the children now living in the State. He is on the old farm, having added to it considerably during his lifetime. He has in all 700 acres of very fine farm land; he is a man well preserved, being eighty seven years old, and still carries on the work of the "place." Though his hair is silvered by the frosts of eighty-eight winters, his eye is bright, his hand steady and his step as firm as men much younger; he has lived a life of moral integrity and is now enjoying the well-merited reward, in the affection of his family, a peaceful old age and a perfect use of all his faculties. In his treatment of friends and strangers, the writer hereof can fully verify that he retains all the hospitality for which his family is so much admired. His brother John was appointed a Captain in the war of 1812, but before his term of service commenced, the war closed. No others of his family were in the war. This family was the means of bringing into the township the first preacher who ever raised his voice in praise of the "White man's God," in the district now so thickly dotted with churches of all denominations; his name was Samuel Mow; he was brought by Mr. Staver from Hamilton, Ohio; he commenced farming on a quarter-section of land which had been entered for him by Mr. Staver; he preached for the Staver Church a great many years.

In 1806, George and Margaret Rumbarger, natives of Pennsylvania, came with a family of two children and located in Section 35, and there died. Their son John was but ten years old when his parents came to this county, having been born in Pennsylvania, July 2, 1796; he was married August 24, 1816, to Elizabeth Miller, who bore him eleven children, nine of whom are now living; she died March 23, 1874, and her husband is still residing on the farm which his father settled seventy-six years ago. In the same year as Rumbarger, came Christian Cook, also of the Keystone State, and settled in Section 23, where he died in 1814, being buried on the farm, his wife surviving him until 1863; they had eleven children—Margaret, Frederick, Christian, Sarah and Michael being the only survivors. At this time, the township began filling up rapidly, and it would be utterly impossible to give the records of all who came in the following ten years, but among those who can be called pioneers, and of whom we have been able to collect anything reliable, may be mentioned Evan Hoops, who, in 1811, settled with his family in Section 7; he was born in Pennsylvania, was married twice—first, to Catharine Kinsey, of Virginia, who bore him seven children, three now living—Jane, John and

Christian; his wife dying December 25, 1814, he was married in 1816 to Susanna Sheets, also of the "Old Dominion," to whom were born seven children, five yet living, viz., Daniel, Sarah, Minerva, Henry and Solomon. Mr. Hoops was a tailor and worked at his trade day and night, being overrun with business from the pioneers of his vicinity; he hired the clearing of his land, which he paid for from his earnings on the bench; he died in June, 1862, aged eighty-two; his wife is still living at the age of ninety. In 1813, Samuel and Barbara (Ruby) Rodeheffer, of Virginia, settled on the farm now owned by David Bowman, in Jackson Township, where he resided until his death, leaving to his family a nice well-improved farm; he was the father of nine children, six of whom survive, viz., Catharine, John, Joseph, Samuel, Abraham and Mary. Another early settler of Jackson was Peter Drayer, of Pennsylvania, who located with his family in Section 7, in the year 1818, where he died. His son Daniel was born in Pennsylvania, August 27, 1809; came with his father to this township, and was married to Elizabeth Gantz, a native of Maryland, born September 19, 1808; they had thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. Mr. Drayer, Jr., died in 1876; his wife still survives him. The township was now thickly settled; land was bought and sold; deer and other game receated to the deeper fastnesses of the forest, where the white man had not yet penetrated, and the township began to wear the appearance of a civilized territory. It was soon taken from Jefferson and became its own ruler in township affairs, the first elections in it being held at the house of Jacob Wench, Jr.

CHURCHES.

Previous to 1810, the Lutherans residing in the Staver neighborhood would assemble in the little schoolhouse near them, where the "Staver Church" now stands, and would there hold their meetings or be addressed by any minister available. In 1809, Adam Staver was the prime mover in the organization of a church, which was the first in the township. There had been previously purchased three and a half acres of ground to be used as a burying-ground, and upon this, in 1810, a church was built, tearing down a log schoolhouse that stood there, in which they had been worshiping in union with the German Reformed people. The church was at first a one-story log, but it was afterward covered with clapboards and raised one story. The seats were also arranged in tiers, one above the other, when the church was remodeled. It is still standing, but no services have been held in it since 1871. The first preacher was Andrew Mow; he was followed by Andrew Simon and Andrew Hinkle. The church was then without a preacher, but, hearing of one down the Ohio River 150 miles, a delegation was sent to secure him; he came, but did not stay long. The burying-ground near the church was started in 1806, when the settlers purchased three and one-fourth acres of land and fenced it off for a cemetery. The first burial in it was in the fall of 1807, and now it is well filled with the graves of the old settlers, whose bones rest in the hard earned land, while their children enjoy the fruits of their labor. The members of the Lutheran and German Reformed faiths were given a quarter of an acre of ground by Philip Slifer, and, in 1825, built a union church out of logs. It was torn down and a brick one built in 1861 for $500. Revs. Winters and Saul Hinkle were the first pastors. The Methodist Episcopal Church in Johnsville was organized and a house built in 1830. The society was small, but succeeded in maintaining the church until 1877, when the services were discontinued and the property, a frame building, valued at $200, put in the hands of the conference. The German Reformed Church was organized about 1850, and, in 1852, the first church was built on ground donated by George Clemmer. It was on Lot No. 14, and was a one-story brick building, with

shingle roof and cupola. It was built by Jacob Coleman, contractor. This building was replaced in 1879 by a very imposing church edifice, built of brick, one story high, with a spire containing the bell taken from the former church. It was erected at a cost of $4,000, and has a seating capacity of about 500. It is quite elegantly finished and furnished within, and certainly reflects great credit upon those through whose efforts it was erected; present membership about 100; pastor, Rev. Joseph G. Shoemaker; his predecessor was Rev. H. M. Herman, who had served this people for twenty years. The dedicatory sermon was preached May 2, 1880, by Rev. J. H. Reiter.

The United Brethren Church is on Lot No. 1, which is valued at $100. It was built in 1854 at a cost of $1,600. The ground was bought by a man named Hendricks, in Darke County, for $65. The church organization took place in 1838. There are other churches in the township which are not stations in the circuit, but merely houses of worship built for the convenience of certain neighborhoods, where services are only occasionally held. As they were not the first built and are not of the first importance, it will not be necessary to mention them here.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to the passage of the first school act, in 1821, the schools were all what are now called subscription schools. In those days they knew no other. The first school taught was in a little log schoolhouse which stood where Slifer's Church now is, in Section 23. It was taught for twelve weeks, five and a half days each week, and eight hours each day. The farmers subscribed twenty-three scholars, at $2 each, payable in money and produce. In 1810, the Lutheran minister, Rev. Mow, taught a school for a year in a log schoolhouse where the Staver Church now stands. In 1813, another log schoolhouse was built near the Swartzell neighborhood. It was a German school and was taught by a traveling German teacher. In 1818, a house was built on Tom's Run, one and one-half miles from where Farmersville now stands, in which school was taught by an Englishman named Graham. Schools now commenced being kept every year and in almost all neighborhoods, and indeed, the transition from subscription to district schools was so gradual that it cannot be said when the one entirely ceased or the other generally commenced. For long after the law of 1825 was passed, which commanded the districting of each township, the subscription schools continued. In 1838, when provision was made for the building of district schoolhouses, and for some time thereafter, there were many subscription schools, but they soon began to be discontinued, as the district schools opened, until now there has not been one in the township for many years. There are now eleven districts with a comfortable brick building in each and school taught for eight months in each year. The total amount appropriated annually for school purposes is from $3,000 to $3,500.

ROADS.

The first roads in the township were the paths which the early settlers cut through the thick and matted underbrush of the forest to allow the passage of their teams and families as they laboriously worked their way to their future homes. These were, however, not entitled to the name "road." The first real road made in the township was the Germantown road through Farmersville to Tom's Run; it was established in 1805. The next was a road from Tom's Run, about a mile from its month, to Nesbitt's mill, on Twin Creek, Preble County, established 1805. The Dayton & Eaton to the State line, thirty three miles long, running through Harrison, and between Madison and Jefferson and Perry and Jackson, was established in 1806. The road from Salem south seventeen miles to Germantown, 1808. The road from the Dayton &

Germantown pike southwest twelve miles, through Liberty and Farmersville to the county line, 1809. From the northwest to the southwest corner of the county, 1823. From this time on, roads were rapidly surveyed and established, until now the township is a complete network of fine hard, macadamized pikes and beautiful summer roads, almost every section line being marked by a road.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

This township does not boast of having as many towns as some of its neighbors, but, in point of size and beauty, they compare favorably with those of any township in the county. There are but three of them, viz., Farmersville, one and a half miles south of the center of the township, in Section 28, and Johnsville and New Lebanon, both on the extreme northern border. Of these, the largest is Farmersville. It was laid out by Oliver Dalrymple, August 30, 1832, and so named on account of his selling the lots to farmers. He had been keeping a store there for some years, before having himself built the first house in 1822, which is still standing and occupied by his widow. The children went to school in a little schoolhouse, where Jacob Aulbach now lives, in 1830. Then to a brick schoolhouse just below the German Reformed Church. There is now a large two-story brick schoolhouse, employing three teachers and furnishing educational advantages for all the children of the town. The first physician was Dr. Livengood, in 1833, while the town was still a mere hamlet. The first liquor sold in the town was in 1822, by Mr. Dalrymple, who, in addition to his store, had a *quasi* tavern. In March, 1849, a bill was introduced in the Legislature and passed, incorporating the town under its original name. The following is the first board of officers: Mayor, Jonathan Burz; Recorder, J. Zehring; Council, Manassel Coolman, James Archer, O. Wysong, S. Harry and J. H. Butt, the first election being held on the 14th of April, 1849. There are several fine stores in town, including groceries, drug, hardware and dry goods stores, two hotels, two carriage manufactories, which make about 400 vehicles per annum, barber-shops, blacksmith-shops, etc. The first church built was the United Brethren. The society was organized in 1831, and held meetings in the houses of Jacob Crider and John Reel until 1841, when they bought a half acre of ground of Dalrymple, for $36, and built a church for $700. The first pastor was Frederick Baunbreak. The present pastor is Rev. Bowey. The church is a station in the circuit and numbers twenty-five members. The German Reformed, the next in order, was organized in March, 1844, with thirty members. The organization was the direct result of a difficulty in the Slifer Church. The new organization employed Rev. George Long, and held services in the United Brethren Church until 1841, when Lots 40 and 41 were purchased of Elizabeth Hollenbach for $70, and an $800 church, 30x45 feet, built in 1848, by W. Wysong, the contractor. It was dedicated May 7, 1848, by Rev. Henry Crow, in German, and Henry Williard, in English. A new church was projected in 1869, on account of the incapacity of the old building. The corner-stone was laid with impressing ceremony, May 12, 1870, and the church formally dedicated, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1871, by Rev. D. Van Horn, of Dayton. It is an imposing one-story brick structure, costing $4,500; it has a gallery across one end, a belfry and bell, and a capacity for seating 400 people. The church now has a membership of 175. The following is a list of the pastors in the order of service: George Long, W. K. Le Fever, J. H. Reiter, H. J. Comfort, Levi Rike and M. F. Frank, the present incumbent of the pastorate. The church also owns a pleasant two-story frame parsonage of seven rooms, adjoining the church, which was built at a cost of $1,300. The St. Andrew's Lutheran Church is a branch of the old Staver Church, formed in 1850, for the purpose of giving the town members a convenient place of worship. They

bought a lot of Mr. Hollenbach, and built a small, one-story brick, where they worshiped until 1872, when a new lot was procured and a large two-story brick was commenced, which was completed and dedicated June 7, 1874, by G. W. Mechling. It is the most imposing building in town; it cost $10,000, has a capacity to seat 500, with an organ, gallery, belfry and 940 pound bell; the membership now numbers 150. Some of the preachers were Andrew Bowman, Andrew Hinkle, Revs. Stairwalt, Hinkle and Amos Poorman, the present pastor. The Methodist Episcopal, generally the pioneer of all churches, was not here organized until 1840, and, until 1861, the little band of worshipers held meetings in their private houses and in other churches. But in that year, Dr. Leslie donated a lot, and the church built a one-story brick for $800. When organized, it consisted of about thirty members, but, for some reason, has decreased to eighteen members. It is a station in the Germantown Circuit and is ministered to by the preachers on that circuit. The New or Masonic Lutheran Church was organized in 1879, with fourteen members, and took the old church which the St. Andrew's Church vacated, and which has since been deeded to them by the owner, Mr. Swartzell. In 1867, a "split" occurred in the higher courts of the Lutheran Church on questions of doctrine, and this church belongs to the new branch formed by that schism. They retain the original number of members.

Johnsville.—This is a small town not incorporated and lies in the north part of the township on the Eaton road. Though as many houses are on the north side of the road as on the south, the south side is the only part that is lawfully entitled to the name, as it is the only part platted. It was platted in 1850 by John W. Becker. There has been a tavern here for over fifty-five years. When the stages ran through this place, it was a station of some importance, but is now only a small wayside town. It has three stores, a hotel, a saloon, blacksmith-shop, a shoeshop, etc. In the neighborhood are two tile factories, which were started a short time ago and are now doing a good business. There are also some churches, which will be duly noticed in the history of the churches of the township.

The next and last town to mention is New Lebanon, which is composed of two additions in Jackson Township and one in Perry. The Jackson Township additions were made June 3, 1843, by John Brouse, and, in 1854, by Mr. J. J. Weaver. This town will be fully spoken of under the head of Perry Township. These towns contain all the business interests of the township, which are not necessarily great, as the city of Dayton is within easy driving distance of all parts of the township.

We will now close this sketch with a word concerning the early settlement and settlers, and their conveniences in life. Among the early civil officers, we find the name of Schideler, a Justice of the Peace for fourteen years; Kennedy and Stuxley, also Justices of the Peace in early days. The first mill was a saw-mill on Tom's Run, built by Adam Staver in 1813; previous to that time such work was done with an ax. This closes a sketch of one of the first settled townships in the county. The cabins of the pioneers have disappeared from among us, and their bones lie moldering in the little graveyards that dot the township. Their children, now grown to old age in many cases, enjoy the comforts of large brick houses and improved farm machinery. Indian villages have given way to white towns; wild beasts are replaced by domestic animals; swamps by meadows; thickets by orchards, and the silence of the wilderness by the hum of civilization.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

HE who attempts to present with unvarying accuracy the annals of a township the history of which extends back through a period of more than three-quarters of a century imposes upon himself a task beset with difficulties on every hand. In the absence of records, these difficulties are often augmented by statements widely at variance furnished by early settlers and their descendants as data from which to compile a true record of the past. To claim for a work of this character perfect freedom from the slightest, or, in some cases, even grave inaccuracies, would be implying to arrogate to one's self that degree of wisdom which alone resides in the councils of the Omniscient. If, therefore, the time and place of recorded events do not in every instance agree with the individual opinion of the reader, please bear in mind we have always inclined to those statements which seem best supported. To give facts and facts only should be the highest aim and ambition of every writer who professes to deal with incidents of the past. This shall be our goal, this our guiding star.

The township in question is in the northeastern part of the county, and comprises the territory between the two rivers, Stillwater and Miami. Its northern boundary is Miami County, and Harrison Township adjoins it on the south. Its shape is somewhat irregular, following, as it does, for its eastern and western boundaries, the windings of the rivers. Its extreme width is about seven miles, and length six miles, and contains about forty-five sections and fractional sections of land, which formerly belonged to the townships of Randolph and Wayne. The Commissioners of the county, at their session held October 7, 1817, ordered that those parts of Wayne and Randolph Townships which lie between the Miami River and Stillwater be erected into a new township by the name of Butler. The latter title was given it in honor of a field officer of the militia. The surface of its territory is level, excepting the parts contiguous to the rivers and that which follows the meanderings of Poplar Creek, yet any part is easily susceptible of drainage. In the early history of the township, the north central part was denominated swamp land, and where once wild geese and ducks in countless numbers swam lazily about, while squirrels and pigeons gamboled or fluttered overhead, we now see, by artificial drainage, finely cultivated fields, teeming with the fast ripening harvest. For many years, however, this portion was entirely neglected, or rather avoided, as the interior could not be drained until sufficient outlets were furnished by those living on the borders. The soil of this section is a rich black loam, with yellow or blue clay subsoil, and is exceedingly fertile and productive. This impervious clay subsoil, however, renders tiling absolutely necessary in most parts. The land adjoining the streams has loam or clay surface, underlain with gravel. Water is easily obtained, even in the highest portions, at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. Originally, the whole country was covered with heavy timber, consisting of walnut, oak, poplar, ash, maple, beech, sugar, elm and hickory chiefly, the greater portion of which, during the past half-century, has succumbed to the ax of the woodman. Within the township are several small streams, the largest of which is Poplar Creek, flowing southeasterly from the vicinity of Vandalia, emptying its water into the Great Miami. This township is crossed in either direction by several well-built pikes, among which is the National road, extending east and west through its center. The D. & M. R. R., running parallel with the Great Miami, passes through its extreme

eastern border. The villages of Vandalia, Little York and Chambersburg are within its domain; also the stations Tadmor and Johnson's, on the railroad mentioned.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

At about the beginning of the century, Martin Davenport and David Hoover, Sr., came from North Carolina to the Stillwater region, prospecting for land, and, on examining that in the vicinity of the present village of Union, in Randolph Township, were suited. Davenport died before reaching his home. In the summer of 1801, several families from the same vicinity of North Carolina, including David Hoover and family and David Mast and family, with others, left their native State for this region, and stopped south of Dayton, and there spent the winter, moving in the early spring to the land selected. While this settlement was made in what has since become Randolph Township, the settlement just over the river was made about the same time, and so closely connected with it that it is necessary to mention it in order to properly introduce the pioneers of Butler Township. Hoover was so delighted with the appearance of the country that, on his return, vivid descriptions of it were given to the entire neighborhood, which excited them to a desire for a home in the West. John Quillan, then a young man, accompanied these first familes to the Stillwater region, driving thither the team of David Mast, and, soon after their arrival, was united in marriage to Obedience, a daughter of Mr. Mast, and settled on the opposite side of the river (in Butler Township) to those families, entering the northeast quarter of Section 11. Quillan spent his life in this vicinity, living to a ripe old age, dying during the late civil war. He became the father of quite a number of children, who assisted in converting the wilderness of that period to the cultivated fields of the present. Mr. Quillan served in the war of 1812. His son William is said to have been the first child born in this township. It is held by some that Thomas Newman came with these first families, to whom he was related, having married a Hoover, and, with his family, settled along the east side of Stillwater. We failed to verify this, but, in a conversation with Aunt Mollie Sheets, who was a Hoover, and came with these advanced families, that Newman came very soon afterward, if not with them. The families of George Sinks and Henry Yount, hailing from the same neighborhood in North Carolina, immigrated to the Stillwater settlement that same year (1802), locating, the former in Section 2, Township 5, Range 5, where he entered 320 acres of land; and the latter in Section 25, same township and range, entering the full section. He also entered one-half of Section 30, Township 3, Range 6, land adjoining the other tract. Mr. Yount had been married in North Carolina, to Mary Waymire, and had grown children on coming. George Yount entered Section 3, Township 5, Range 5, lying partly in Butler and partly in Randolph Townships; also a quarter of Section 1, Township 5, Range 5. The sons and daughters of Henry Yount were John, Andrew, Daniel and Sarah. In November, 1805, the families of Daniel Waymire and Philip Plummer, coming from Guilford County, N. C., moved on the Henry Yount land in Section 25, Yount vacating and going down into Warren County, on Clear Creek, where he remained two years and returned, and during his absence Waymire farmed his land, there being two fields of about eighteen acres cleared. Plummer only remained until spring, and then went further north, entering the northwest quarter of Section 13. After raising two crops on the Yount land, Waymire moved on the section to the north (24), and from there to the Plummer land, which he purchased. These early families were all related, and were neighbors in the State of North Carolina. The parents of Daniel Waymire were from Germany, and while crossing the ocean, about the year 1735, the mother died, and her remains were given to the mighty

deep. The father's sisters were sold for their passage, and never afterward heard of. The father settled in North Carolina, and again married, and from the two unions have since descended over three thousand persons. Father Waymire died in 1800, and his children all came to Ohio. Daniel married Sophia Plummer, and to them were born Davis, Mary, Solomon, Daniel, John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Henry, Sarah, Rebecca, Rosana and Isabelle, several of whom are now residing in the township. Davis, the oldest, was born in the year 1802, is hale and hearty, and has resided in the township longer than any one in it, and for a period of nearly forty years served the people as a Justice of the Peace, and was their Clerk for thirty years. The father, Daniel Waymire, died July 3, 1825, and was buried in the old Lutheran Graveyard on "Independence Day;" the mother, too, was buried there. The Plummer family was large, none of whom are now residing in this locality. The children, as nearly as we could learn, were Sophia, John, Catharine, Sarah, Betsy, Susan, Delilah and Philemon. Turning your attention to the eastern part of the township, where, in Sections 13 and 14, Township 3, Range 6, in the year 1806, Richard Sunderland and William Compton settled, having together entered 707 acres of land. Sunderland, in company with two brothers, had, prior to the year 1804, entered 160 acres each in Section 20, Washington Township, where he had been twice burned out. Thence he went to the land above described. The Sunderlands were from Pennsylvania. The wife of Richard was Nancy Martin, a native of the Keystone State; their children were William and Elizabeth, twins; the latter married Isaac Miller, the father of the Millers now residing in the eastern part of the subdivision; William Sunderland married a daughter of James Miller, and to them were born six children. The parents, Richard and Nancy Sunderland, died, and were buried on the farm, in the years 1863 and 1846 respectively. Their remains have since been removed to the cemetery in Miami County. William Compton was from North Carolina. His family was quite large, wife's name was Martha. They belonged to the society of Friends, or Quakers. Both were interred on the homestead. Mr. Compton's share of the above described entry was 303 acres, lying in the southern part of the sections named. Abijah Jones and family, from North Carolina, settled in the southern part of the township in 1805. He was a minister of the Friends' society, and his name is the first recorded as such on the books of the old "Randolph meeting," an account of which will be given under the topic of churches. Mr. Jones died in 1852, in his eighty-fifth year. Sylvanus Swallow and wife, Elizabeth (Barnard), and family, emigrated from North Carolina in the spring of 1807, and settled in the northeast quarter of Section 29, on land entered by him. Mr. Swallow was a native of Delaware, where he was born February 28, 1776, and his wife of North Carolina, born June 4, 1782. On reaching the above tract of land, Mr. Swallow pitched his tent, in which the family resided for several months. Their children were James O., John A., Sampson B., Cynthia, Belinda, Catharine and Priscilla. This was a family of Friends, and the remains of the parents were interred at the Friends' meeting-house graveyard. Some time prior to this, the father, John Swallow, came to this locality and entered 160 acres in Section 19. The Barnards, consisting of mother and son, accompanied the family of Sylvanus Swallow and settled in Section 28. The son was a single man, Samuel by name, and late in life married Rebecca Compton. Benjamin Hutchins, Sr., of English descent, with a numerous family, settled in Section 29, there entering 160 acres of land, he having come from Rockford County, N. C. Isaac Hutchins, a son of Benjamin, married Rebecca Jones, eldest daughter of the old patriarch, Abijah. Their son, Daniel H. Hutchins, was a minister of the Friends' Society, and served the people of this vicinity many years. Joseph Pearson and wife, Margaret Cammack,

emigrated from South Carolina in 1808, and, after stopping for awhile on land owned by George Yount, on the west side of Stillwater, crossed that stream and entered one-half of Section 1, Township 5, Range 5. They raised a large family of children, two of whom are the wives of Davis and Henry Waymire. Mr. Pearson, as likewise did other of the above-named families, left the South mainly on account of slavery. He did not want to raise his children under its influences. Father Pearson died January 17, 1840, and the mother July 17, 1854. Prior to the year 1809, the following-named had settled between the two rivers, but at what date they came we cannot establish, but it is evident that they were here before the beginning of the second decade of the century: John Curtis, Joseph Beeson, Daniel and Stephen Jones, John Holderman, the Cobles, Henry Crowel, Henry Woodhouse, James Insco, James Reed, William Gallohan, Joseph Evans, John Mooney, Benjamin Kiser, Jacob Stokes, John Fryback, David Fox, William Miller, Jacob Rhodelhamer, John Sloan and Michael Engle. Mr. Curtis was from North Carolina, and entered one-quarter of Section 1, Township 5, Range 5. He died at the close of the late war, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Beeson was from the same neighborhood in North Carolina that the Swallows came from, and settled in the vicinity of where Chambersburg now is. His wife was Mary Barnett. Daniel and Stephen Jones were from North Carolina, and the former entered 160 acres of Section 32, Township 3, Range 6. Holderman was a Pennsylvanian, and entered 477 acres in Section 11, Township 3, Range 6, and, before he was married, lived with Richard Sunderland. His wife was Elizabeth Blickenstaff. The Cobles were from North Carolina. The father was Nicholas Coble, and had the following sons and daughters: Anthony, Nicholas, Emanuel, Margaret and Hannah, some of whom were married prior to their settling here. They were also from North Carolina. Anthony entered 160 acres in Section 18, Township 3, Range 6, and a quarter of Section 1, Township 5, Range 5. Crowel was from Virginia, and had there married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Cress, and to them were born sons and daughters seven, namely: John, Mary, Jacob, David, Polly, Abraham and Henry. He entered a quarter of Section 12, Township 5, Range 5. Woodhouse was from the South. His entry was a tract of 160 acres in Section 33, Township 3, Range 6. Insco was from one of the Carolinas, and entered a quarter of Section 1, Township 5, Range 5. James Reed, whose wife was Mary McMahon, emigrated from North Carolina, settling in Section 3, Township 2, Range 6, where he entered 160 acres of land. Both were buried in the Reed Graveyard. In 1817, the Gallohans, William and his brother Ned, lived on the farm now occupied by the Grays. Evans was from one of the Southern States, and entered several hundred acres of land in the township. Mooney was from Virginia. Kizer and Stokes settled in the vicinity of Section 23. Fryback entered 534 acres in Sections 23 and 24, Township 3, Range 6. Fox was from New Jersey. William Miller settled in Section 35, on the Great Miami. Rhodelhamer entered 160 acres in Section 24, Township 5, Range 5, and 160 acres in Section 34, Township 3, Range 6. John Sloan was a native of Pennsylvania, from where he emigrated and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 3, Range 6, which was entered by him. His wife was Elizabeth Rummage, and their children were Martha, Jane, Mary, John, Elizabeth, William and Sarah. The father and mother died in 1833 and 1832 respectively. Michael Engle settled in Section 13, Township 5, Range 5, where he entered 160 acres of land. In 1810, Mary Johnson, a widow, with four children, John, Jesse, David and Mary, came from North Carolina and located in the northeastern part of the township. Some time prior to this, two daughters had settled in Miami County. William Newman entered the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 3, Range 6,

prior to 1811. This same year, the Thomas Newman above spoken of owned the old John Quillan tract in Section 11. Jacob Staley owned forty-three acres of land in the township as early as the year 1811. William Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania, settled here that year. His wife was a native of Warren County, Ohio, born in 1798. She died January 23, 1881. Mr. Anderson died November 23, 1867. Not later than the war of 1812, Abraham Cox, the Mc-Knights, John and Alexander, John Williams, William Kennedy, Robert Hosier, William Mason and William Snodgrass, had settled here. Kennedy came from Pennsylvania in the year 1812, and entered the northeast quarter of Section 28. He served for a number of years as County Surveyor. Hosier was from Virginia. His father, Abram, entered land at an early day in the vicinity of the present village of Beavertown, where Robert was married to Nancy Compton. Robert's family was quite large, several of whom now reside in the vicinity of the old homestead. Kennedy and Hosier, as will be seen further along, laid out Chambersburg. Isaac Hosier, a brother, entered 160 acres in Section 27, Township 3, Range 6, adjoining the tract entered by Robert. In 1797, Smith Gregg, a native of Pennsylvania, immigrated to the present site of Shakertown, in Van Buren Township, settling on Beaver Creek, where he remained until 1814, when he removed his family to what is now Butler Township, having entered 160 acres of land in Section 32, Township 3, Range 6. Mr. Gregg served in the war of 1812. His wife was Sarah Ramsey, who, too, was a native of the Keystone State, and their children were James, Martha, Margaret, John, William, D. H., Andrew, Smith, Julia, Elizabeth and Sarah. William is residing near the Friends' Meeting-House. John Furnas emigrated from the State of South Carolina in 1818, with his father, who settled in Miami County. He was born April 12, 1796, and died July 13, 1874. His wife was Sarah Evans. In 1835, Mr. Furnas was the Whig candidate for the Legislature, and was defeated by one vote. However, afterward, he was elected to the Legislature, and served one term; also served as County Commissioner. Samuel Wells, a native of Maryland, emigrated from Albemarle County, Va., in 1817, and located in Miami County, and in several years removed into what is now Butler Township, of which he has ever since been a resident. His wife was Mary Johnson, a daughter of the Widow Johnson before mentioned. They were married September 18, 1822, and, should they live until the coming September (1882), will have been sharing together life's joys and cares for a period of sixty years.

The following-named persons were the original proprietors of the land opposite their names, which had been taken up or entered prior to 1818: Prudence McMunn, 160 acres in Section 18, Township 5, Range 6; Thomas Jay, 160 acres in Section 2, Township 5, Range 5; Conklin Miller, 160 acres in Section 34, Township 3, Range 6; John Miller, 162 acres in Section 32, Township 3, Range 6; Adam Coffin, 342 acres in Section 28, Township 3, Range 6; Robert Scott, 160 acres in Section 14, Township 5, Range 5; John Cox, 160 acres in Section 19, Township 3, Range 6; William Lowe, 160 acres in Section 19, Township 3, Range 6; Joseph McKinney, 158 acres in Section 3, Township 3, Range 6; Joseph Cooper, 162 acres in Section 32, Township 3, Range 6; James Lowrey, 160 acres in Section 23, Township 3, Range 6; David Sidwell, 160 acres in Section 24, Township 5, Range 5; Joseph Miller, 160 acres in Section 19, Township 3, Range 6; J. Woods, 160 acres in Section 29, Township 3, Range 6; Samuel Dinwoody, 160 acres in Section 10, Township 3, Range 6; Jesse Johnson, 160 acres in Section 3, Township 3, Range 6; Josiah Lamb, 160 acres in Section 12, Township 5, Range 5; Edward Thomas, 160 acres in Section 12, Township 5, Range 5.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following-named persons were elected Justices of the Peace of the township as set forth below:

William Kennedy, June 12, 1818; James Miller, October 12, 1819; James Ensley, April 2, 1821; re-elected April 5, 1824; James Reed December 3, 1825; James Ensley, April 2, 1827; Samuel Maxwell, October 28, 1828; James Ensley, April 5, 1830; Davis Waymire, October 11, 1831; John Hale, April 1, 1833; Davis Waymire, re-elected October 14, 1834; John Hale, re-elected April 4, 1836; John Pearson, October 11, 1836; Benjamin Furnas, April 20, 1839; Davis Waymire, October 12, 1839; Robert Brown, April 4, 1842; Davis Waymire, re-elected October 11, 1842; Benjamin Furnas, re-elected November 19, 1842; Davis Waymire and Benjamin Furnas, October 14, 1845; Levi Hamaker, October 12, 1847; Davis Waymire, November 7, 1848. James O. Swallow, October 8, 1850; John R. Limbert, October 14, 1851; James O. Swallow, October 11, 1853; Davis Waymire, October 10, 1854; James O. Swallow, October 10, 1856; Davis Waymire, October 13, 1857; James O. Swallow, October 13, 1859; Davis Waymire, October 9, 1860; James O Swallow, October 14, 1862; Davis Waymire, October 13, 1863; James O. Swallow, October 10, 1865 (special election); Davis Waymire, October 9, 1866; James O. Swallow, October 13, 1868 (special election); Davis Waymire, October 13, 1869; John W. Underwood, October 10, 1871; James O. Swallow, October 8, 1872; Jacob Smith, December 16, 1873; J. W. Underwood, October 13, 1874; Davis Furnas, April 5, 1875; J. W. Underwood, October 9, 1877; Davis Furnas, April 1, 1878; J. W. Underwood, October 12, 1880; Jeremiah Sebold, April —, 1881.

SCHOOLS.

The Stillwater and Miami settlements, like all others dating back to the beginning of the century, had many difficulties to overcome before much progress could be attained in the way of education. Lessons in the rudimentary branches were at first given in the cabins of the pioneers, and, in some instances abandoned cabins were used as places of holding school. In the western part of what is now Butler Township -that part next to the Stillwater known as Township 5, Range 5—there stood at an early day a house in the northeastern quarter of Section 12, in which school was kept by Edward Easton. Another of the early schoolhouses of this vicinity was built in the northeastern quarter of Section 24. John Hutchins, William Milikin and Jim Wright were the teachers. Davis Waymire, whose name is frequently mentioned in connection with the sketch of the township, received instruction under their tutorship. This was the first school he remembers of attending, and these schools the first that he had any knowledge of. He was born in the year 1802, and became a resident of that vicinity in the year 1806. We leave the reader to fix the dates of these schools. Along the Miami, in the eastern part of the township, on the Jacob Stokes farm, there was a school in session in the year 1811, taught by a Mr. Brown. His given name cannot now be recalled by the few left who were once his pupils. Mrs. Samuel Wells, one of Butler Township's pioneers, who came in the year 1810 as "Mary Johnson," was an attendant at this school, and well remembers the fact that on one occasion a problem in arithmetic was too much for Master Brown, and was finally solved by Billy Sunderland, who retired himself to an old stump just in the rear of the schoolhouse, where the task was accomplished. Mary Johnson, as it was then, boarded, while attending that school, with Uncle Billy Snodgrass, the distance from her home to the school being too great to walk. In the southern part of the township, school was taught in the Friends' Meeting House, which was erected where now stands their brick church, about the year 1809 or 1810. The first

who pedagogued there of whom we have any account was a Mr. Bratton, who was succeeded by the following named, and in the order given: Christopher Furnas, Benjamin Coffin and John Huff.

We have given above the several schools of what is now the territory under consideration as nearly as the facts could be arrived at for the period embracing the first decade of the century. To undertake to give anything like an accurate account of the numerous schools of this region from that period to the present would be almost impossible, as the records kept, until of late years, were meager indeed. Therefore, we close what further is to be said under this head with the schools of to-day. There are now in the township ten school districts, besides the Vandalia District, which is independent. District No. 1, in which are the schools of the village of Chambersburg, has two schoolhouses --one brick, having two rooms, and the other a frame, the latter being for the colored youth of the township. In each of the other districts there is a one-story brick building. The average cost of the houses is about $1,200 each. The average number of months in which school is held during the year is eight; the number of scholars enrolled (January, 1882), about 500; daily average attendance, 78 per cent. The appropriation for school purposes for the year 1881 was $4,200—i. e., for the ten districts, the independent district being supplied by the corporation of Vandalia and immediate neighborhood.

CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS.

The pioneers gave early attention to religious matters. The Friends or Quakers of the settlement not too remote from the Stillwater region worshiped, prior to the year 1809, on the west side of the river, where had been organized, two years before, a meeting known as "Rocky Springs." The Friends attending services there requested a meeting among themselves, which was granted by West Branch Quarterly Meeting of Miami County, and a meeting was set here in 1809, and a rude log meeting-house erected the same year or the year following (1810), and stood a little west of the present brick church, on ground deeded to them by Sylvanus Swallow for church and graveyard purposes—in all, about four acres. The small one-story brick now standing near the center of Section 29 was built in 1824 or 1825, and is quite antique in appearance, having an entrance on either end and on one side, and its windows being "square." Some of the names of those composing the second meeting were: Abijah Jones, Benjamin Hutchins and his sons Isaac and Benjamin, Jr., John Curtis, James Hutchins, Sylvanus Swallow, Joseph Beeson, Christopher Furnas, Stephen Macy, Stephen Jones, Isaac Cooper, Henry Yount and Samuel Barnard. The reader will notice that many of these were a part of the early fathers, who were the first residents. Subsequently, others moved in, and the meeting was increased and became large, but of late years it has been weak, and is now languishing. Many of the members coming as they did, from North Carolina, it received the name of Randolph Meeting, from one of that name there. The first recorded minister was Abijah Jones; next came Prudence (Cooper) Teague, who is still living, and now resides in Grant County, Ind.; Isaac Jay, son of W. D. Jay, follows; other names are Daniel H. Hutchins and Smith Gregg. In connection with this church, we will say a word or two relative to the grave yard, inasmuch as they are almost one. The ground, as has been seen, was deeded for both, and it is reasonable to infer that burying began there as soon as deaths occurred. Assuming this to be the case, it is certainly the oldest burying ground in the township. We know interments were made in it prior to 1814, when William Gregg came to that vicinity. It is said that the first wife of Benjamin Hutchins, Sr., was the first person buried there. The remains of many of the pioneers rest by that little brick church on the hill, be-

neath whose roof they had so often raised their voices in praises to Him, the Giver of every good gift, and who ever doeth all things well, and the appearance of whose crumbling walls reminds us that they, too, are mutable, and to the coming generations will be lost. Probably the next earliest church organization effected in the township was that of the Lutheran denomination. Of this there are no records that we, after diligent search, could learn of, and of the few yet surviving who were in that vicinity in the early years of the society, none can remember much about it. From Davis Waymire we learn that, as early as 1816, there stood at the old burying-ground in the southeastern corner of Section 13, Township 5, Range 5, a hewed log church known as the Lutheran Church, but how long prior to this the society worshiping there was organized, or by whom, he cannot state. The ground upon which this meeting-house was constructed, and the graveyard thereabout, was deeded by Emanuel Coble. Among the early ministers who preached for these people were Revs. Mow, Henecker and Spence, and of the early members were Nicholas Coble and wife, Jacob Staley and family, Jacob Frybarger, John Cotner and mother and the Crowel family. Services were held in the log meeting-house until not far from 1830, when it was replaced by a frame church building, and this, in 1842, by a one-story brick, under the pastorate of Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller. In the summer of 1873, this was torn down, and the material taken to what is known as Spankertown, about one mile and a quarter southeast, and there rebuilt that same summer. The church at the graveyard was called Stillwater Lutheran Evangelical Church. The new building at Spankertown, a one-story brick, having a spire and bell, the latter weighing 600 pounds, and was cast at the Johnson Foundry, in Dayton, erected at a cost of $3,000, is known as St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and was dedicated November 30, 1873, by Elder D. Summers, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ort, of Wittenberg College, since which the charge has been served by the following pastors: D. Summers, E. D. Smith, W. M. Smith and A. M. Barrett, the present incumbent. The membership now is about sixty.

July 30, 1816, was organized a religious society, by Elders George Shideler and John Plummer, known as the Lower Stillwater Church of Christ. Jonathan Newman and William Pearson were chosen first Deacons, and Frederick Hoover, Clerk. The original members were: George Sinks and wife, Sarah; Samuel Martindale and wife, Elizabeth; John Quillan, Richard Cox, Emanuel Coble and wife, Rachel, Fanny Cox, Mahala Newman, William Skinner, Anna Gallohan, Mary Millin, Anthony Coble, Nancy Pearson, Catharine Cress, Margaret Reed, Elizabeth Millin, and Mary and Sophia Waymire. Services were held at the residences of the different members and in the old schoolhouse formerly standing on the site of the one now at Polk Church. The cabin home of old Daniel Waymire, now the Henry Waymire homestead, was the great preaching-place for this society, and, in later years, at Emanuel Coble's. The church was re-organized by Elder Caleb Worley July 6, 1839, and in the summer of 1844, a one-story brick building was erected on the west half of Section 13, Township 5, Range 5, and, while in state of building, was called Polk Church, which name it still bears. This was owing to the fact that the majority of the men engaged in its construction were for James K. Polk, whose name was then before the national convention held at Baltimore, as a candidate for President of the United States. On receipt of the news of his nomination, poke-berry bushes or branches were waved from the scaffolding and walls, and suspended therefrom in great profusion; hence the name. In this connection, permit us to state a fact that will bear repetition in this and in all coming histories, namely: The convention by which Mr. Polk was nominated was held at Baltimore, Md. On the 29th of May, 1844, the news of the nomination was

sent to Washington by the magnetic telegraph. It was the first dispatch ever so transmitted, and the event marks an era in the history of civilization. One acre of ground, upon which the church was built, was deeded in 1843 to the Trustees for church and public burying-ground, by Anthony Coble. In 1877, the building was enlarged and remodeled, and it is now a model church. It was dedicated on the second Sabbath of November of that year; sermon by Elder William Gross, who is yet serving the charge. The membership is now in the neighborhood of sixty. The following is a list of pastors since 1844: Elders Elisha Ashley, Peter Banta, Elijah Williamson, Alexander McClain, Richard Brandon, Asbury Watkins, William Pearson, Albert Long, Hiram Simonton, Thomas Wells and William Gross.

Sugar Grove Christian Church, located in the center of Section 1, Township 5, Range 5, was organized August 24, 1850, by Elder William Furnas, in the one-story frame church building now standing there, built in 1849. The original members were William Pearson and wife, Nancy, Henrietta Hall, Elizabeth Campbell, Dortha Wolverton, Joshua Hall, Mary Stucksberger, Cynthia Macy, Jane Hall, Nancy Stoner, Amy Pearson and John Davis. The pastors of this congregation have been William Furnas, J. G. Reeder and William Jay. In 1878, the year of the building of the church at Frederick, in Miami County, this society went thither, where they now worship. The ground upon which the frame church stood, including that of the graveyard (one-half acre in all), was deeded to the church by John Furnas. The remaining religious history of the township will be given in the respective villages.

In addition to the burying-grounds about the several churches spoken of above, and those following given under the head of villages, are those in Sections 3 and 11 of Township 3, Range 6. The former, known as the Reed Graveyard from its situation on the Reed land, is quite ancient, and in it sleep a number of the first settlers. The wife of James Reed, having selected the spot where she was desirous of interment, was the first buried there, and from this fact it became a place for burials. The latter is for the same reason styled the Holderman Graveyard, John Holderman having given about a quarter of an acre, to which was added by purchase another quarter, and the yard regularly laid out into lots. On the 18th of April, 1879, a cemetery association was formed, and a purchase of seven acres of ground, lying in Section 13, adjoining the graveyard at Polk Church, made of Solomon Coble for $700. The following officers were elected: President, O. P. Waymire; Directors, Isaac, John and O. P. Waymire, John Ludy, Robert Martindale and Charles Jackson; Secretary, Henry Waymire; and Treasurer, Isaac Waymire. The ground is rolling, and has natural beauty, and is also beautifully located. It is regularly laid out into lots, and has wide avenues leading through its various parts. Already steps have been taken in the direction of adding to and increasing its natural beauty by the planting of trees and shrubbery, and in it have been placed several fine and substantial monuments. It is styled Maple Grove Cemetery.

MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

Butler Township seems to have had its full quota of mills, distilleries and woolen factories, for along Stillwater and the branch forming the dividing line between Township 5, Range 5, and Township 3, Range 6, and emptying into the river below Little York, are numerous evidences of such enterprises. As early as the year 1807 or 1808, Abijah O'Neal and Joseph Cooper built a saw mill on the river in the vicinity of the grist mill at Little York. Several years thereafter, Andrew Waymire, having purchased O'Neal's interest in the saw mill, and, later, that of Cooper, built a grist mill on the site of the present

Oliver Heck mill. Waymire operated it for some years, and it passed into the hands of Daniel and Andrew Yount and Benjamin Iddings, who erected and operated, in connection therewith, a distillery, and at about the same time, Robert Russell built a still-house near by, which, years later, was converted by George Huffman into a tannery. The Younts and Iddings replaced the old grist-mill by a new one, the work being done by Felty Waymire. The saw mill was then abandoned. The mill passed through various hands, and finally fell into the possession of Oliver Heck, who is now the miller at the old Waymire mill at Little York. John Heikes also built and carried on a distillery there. Daniel Yount built an early saw mill on the branch named, which was by him operated for a number of years, then carried on by Richard Sandham, who built there a large woolen factory. On this branch, south of the above named mill, Andrew Yount erected a grist mill, which was converted into a woolen factory by John Wenger. Sandham also built, above the Sandham factory, a grist mill, which is still in operation. Prior to this, a saw mill had been built on the same site by Andrew Waymire. Still further north, on the same branch, John Mast erected a saw mill, now the Coover mill. Above the latter was built a saw mill by Joseph Staley, which became the property of Henry Waymire. William Long was carrying on a saw mill and corn cracker in the western part of the township, on Stillwater. On the other side of the township were also numerous mills. David Fox operated a saw mill near the mouth of Poplar Creek. Eli Compton built a saw-mill in the southeast quarter of Section 22. Such mills were also built by John Mills, James O. Swallow, and the Sunderlands, Richard and James. Copper stills were operated by John Holderman, James Miller & Son, David Fox, Samuel Maxwell, and many others, as such stills were numerous and in almost constant use.

VILLAGES.

The village of Little York, situated in the southwestern part of the township, was laid out by Andrew Waymire October 13, 1817, and is by far the oldest village of the subdivision. The plat shows that the original number of lots was forty-eight. Davis and John Waymire were present at the sale of the lots. The village sprang into existence from the fact of the presence of the mills at that point. A house or two had been erected by Andrew Waymire for the miller previous to the laying out of the lots. The first merchants of the place were Christopher Coon and a Mr. Sloan. Among the early inn-keepers were Meredith Hutchins and Abraham Fry. Henry Huntsinger was then the village blacksmith. As to when the post office was established, and who was the first Postmaster, we have been unable to learn. We failed to find a record of it, and all knowledge of the fact seems to have been lost to the yet remaining pioneers of that vicinity. It was not, however, until several years after the laying out of the village. The present Postmaster is Perry Rankin, who keeps, in connection with the office, a general store. A grist mill is there in operation, owned by Oliver Heck. Gartner & Brussman are dealers in agricultural implements; George Fair is the grocer, Charles Dresdo the shoemaker, and Jacob Brussman the blacksmith.

Chambersburg.—Is situated in the southern part of the township, and was laid out by Robert Hosier and William Kennedy, January 26, 1830. The Dayton & Troy pike passes through it from north to south. The object of these men was to secure a post office and other conveniences, such as stores, a blacksmith, etc., as a village would afford. It was so named after a town of the same name in Pennsylvania. Early inn-keepers of the "burg" were Peter Fox and John McDargh, the latter holding forth where the post office now is, and Fox on the present site of the hotel kept by William Harlow, who has also

a grocery. The first merchants of the village were Peter Fox and Benjamin Wilhelm, and the blacksmith was William Martin. Other interests are now carried on by William Compton, a grocer; Washington Barnhart and Isaiah Broomscotch, both "smiths," giving attention to repairing in their line. The Christian Church located here is a one-story brick, and was erected in the summer of 1849. The organization was effected in November of the same year, by Elder Peter Banta. The following-named ministers have since served the charge: Elders C. Morse, Peter McCullough, David Johnson, Hiram Simonton, Warren Weeks and William Gross. This church, though at present without a pastor, and with a membership of only about thirty, was once in a very flourishing condition, having upward of one hundred and fifty enrolled. The church was built by subscription, and was to be a neighborhood place of worship, its doors to be open to the various denominations. The post office was established at this village in 1834, with John McDargh as Postmaster. Since then, so numerous have been the Postmasters that it would be almost impossible to give them by name in proper order, since there has been no record of them kept in the county. The present incumbent is Henry Westerman, who has been in office the greater part of the time since 1862. His predecessor was William Jackson, who served many years.

Vandalia.—This, the largest village of the three, is located in the eastern part of the township. It is regularly laid out, and its streets are at right angles. There is considerable of the spirit of enterprise manifested by the inhabitants, as is evidenced in the several manufactories, imposing church buildings, new dwellings, etc. The village dates back to August 1, 1838, when thirty-three lots were laid out by Benjamin Wilhelm, who was the first merchant of the village, and subsequently became its first Postmaster and Mayor. In the fall of 1838, Jonathan Skinner, a blacksmith, erected one of the first houses, which stood on the present site of the residence of William Murphy. Here Skinner carried on his trade, and was the first in that line, Abram Earhart, of the same pursuit, coming next in order. William Baggot and one Kent were early tavern-keepers. Vandalia was visited by the cholera during the year of 1849, and probably suffered as much by that scourge in proportion to the number of inhabitants as did any place in the United States, as the following figures will doubtless show. The village then had a population of about two hundred inhabitants, some fifty of whom took flight for safety, and of the remaining one hundred and fifty, fifty fell victims to the disease, leaving 50 per cent that withstood the calamity. The act incorporating the village was passed February 7, 1848, and the first election for corporation officers was held March 22, 1848, when Benjamin Wilhelm, the chief "figure-head" of the village, became its Mayor. His re-election occurred on the same day and month in the following year, and again at such date in 1850. Other Mayors, as far as could be obtained from records, elected as the dates following their names show, have been: Ezra T. Leggett, March 22, 1851; re-elected March 22, 1852. In August, 1852, Mr. Leggett resigned, and on the 11th of that month, William Huffman was appointed to fill the vacancy. Otho E. Lucas was elected April 4, 1853, and on the 2d of April, 1855, William Huffman was again chosen. Mr. Huffman was again elected in the spring of 1856, and was re-elected the following April; I. C. Felter, April 5, 1858, and April 4, 1859; I. R. Bittinger, April 1, 1861; J. T. Roll, April 7, 1862; J. N. North, April 15, 1863; William Jennings, April 12, 1869; John Kunkle, in April, 1871 and 1872; James O. Swallow, April, 1873, who died in office, and was succeeded by William H. Murphy; Mr. Murphy was re-elected in 1874 and 1875; Richard Krewson, in 1877; Daniel Foreman, in 1878; and William H. Murphy, the present incumbent, in 1879.

It was not for several years after the laying out of the village that the people thereof had the benefit of a post office. We are unable to give the exact year, but can, from reliable source, state that Benjamin Wilhelm, the first Postmaster, was serving in such capacity in the year 1845. Mr. Wilhelm's successor was William Baggott, and in regular order came the following-named: William Satcamp, J. W. Murphy, Dr. A. Curtis, J. W. Murphy, and the present incumbent, Mrs. Rebecca Weidman, who took possession October 1, 1865. There are three churches here, which are given below in their chronological order. Of two of these, no record can be found, hence a brief sketch only can be given, and that alone from the memory of some of the old members. About the year 1839 or 1840, the United Brethren society erected a one-story brick church, on ground deeded to them by Benjamin Wilhelm. This church, at completion, was dedicated by the Rev. William Collins. The society was organized some years prior to the building of the church, and meetings held at the house and barn of Christopher Shupp, also at other private residences, but at that one given more frequently. Some of the early families of this society were the Shupps, Wilhelms, Covers and Beards, and among early ministers that served them were Joseph Hoffman and William Collins. During the years 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837, extensive camp meetings of the United Brethren denomination were held in this vicinity. The church building was rebuilt in 1868. It is a very neat one-story brick structure, with spire and bell; cost about $4,000. The charge is in a very flourishing condition; membership, about two hundred; pastor, Rev. Swaim.

The German Evangelical Church society was organized in 1844 or 1845, and among the first members were the families of Henry Klauer, Henry Erber, Frederick Shaeffer and M. Kronemiller, and the first pastors were Revs. Peter Goetz, G. Wolpert and John Honecker. Preaching was done at the residences of the members until the building of the present one story brick church, in 1853. It was dedicated in the spring of 1854; sermon by Rev. A. Shaeffer. Rev. Jacob Miller is the present pastor; membership, about twelve.

Lutheran Church, erected in 1864, is a one-story brick, with cupola and bell. The society formerly was a part of the membership of the old Lutheran Church before mentioned, and, in 1858, withdrew for convenience, and effected an organization under the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Shower, and, up to the erection of the building at Vandalia worshiped occasionally in the United Brethren Church there. The following families were among those constituting the organization: Ryders, Kunkles, Stoffers, Tobias, Ratcliffs, Randals and Alspachs. Revs. A. S. Sink, Solomon Wiles, D. W. Smith, J. J. Welch, Sanders, D. Somers, Ritz, E. D. Smith, W. M. Smith and A. M. Barrett, the present incumbent, have served the charge. Present membership, about fifty. The church was dedicated in October, 1864, by Rev. T. T. Titus, of Springfield.

The graveyard is as old as the village, the proprietor of which, having deeded to the Trustees of the United Brethren Church two-thirds of an acre of ground for burial purposes, but not to be used exclusively by that denomination. It was never thought to be a very choice place of burial. However, it has been pretty well filled, but it is now abandoned, and the new cemetery used. This is styled Poplar Hill Cemetery, and is comprised of eight acres of ground, lying about three-quarters of a mile south of the village, on the Miami and Montgomery road, purchased of John Farrell at a cost of $652. The association was formed and organized in March, 1874, and the following Trustees elected: Henry Kunkle, C. W. Eby, D. J. Brandenburg, W. C. Randal and J. D. Kenney, with R. L. Coffman as Clerk. The grounds are regularly laid out into lots, leading to which are walks and avenues. Trees and shrubbery are being planted, and the day is not far distant when it will become a beautiful spot.

As was stated under the head of schools, Vandalia is an independent school district, in which is located a two-story brick building, erected in 1869, costing $3,300. The teachers now employed are J. P. Nine and Lizzie Wells, and have enrolled (in January, 1882) thirty-six and forty-six scholars respectively. The common, along with some of the higher branches, are taught. There are located here two lodges of the I. O. O. F.—Vandalia Lodge, No. 657, instituted August 25, 1876, with twelve charter members, under the following officers: John B. Fagor, N. G.; John Kunkle, V. G.; Michael Bennerd, R. S.; George C. Waymire, F. S.; and Isaac Brandenburg, Treasurer. The lodge now numbers eighty-one. The present officers are: George Kinchner, N. G.; Joseph H. Taylor, V. G.; John V. North, R. S.; Charles Maxton, F. S. Eden Lodge, No. 123, was instituted July 20, 1880, with twenty-one charter members, and the following officers elected: George C. Waymire, N. G.; Anna Jackson, V. G.; Kate Dabler, R. S.; Mollie Sinks, F. S.; present membership, sixty; and officers elect are: Hettie Wells, N. G.; Mollie Sinks, V. G.; Mary Anderson, R. S.; Sarah Altermer, F. S.; and Cynthia North, Treasurer.

The physicians of to-day are Drs. Corbin and Patton. There are two hotels, namely, Eagle House, kept by La Fayette Westerman, and the Emery, by J. M. Agenbrond. Two carriage shops are carried on, one by J. & T. North, and the other by D. J. Brandenburg, and a wagon shop carried on by Richard Krewson. Other business interests are as follows: A grocery and dry goods, by North & Briggs; a steam saw-mill, by J. I. Anderson; a boot and shoe store, by Alexander Jordan; a grocery and store, by Davis Brothers; blacksmithing, by J. W. Wells; drug store, by H. W. Emrick; grocery, by La Fayette Westerman; meat store, by Henry Reuss; another, by John Kees; custom work in boot and shoe line, by E. Surrell; merchant tailoring, by J. Eschbach; and barbering by the tonsorial artist, Henry Garrison.

STATIONS.

On the Dayton & Michigan Railroad are two stations, namely, Tadmor and Johnson's. At the former is kept one store, which serves as depot and post office. There is also at this station a grain elevator. At Johnson's is one store.

There is another post office at a place known as Spankertown. In the neighborhood of twenty-five years ago, Branston Hutchins established a carriage shop a little east of Little York. Here were manufactured what were known some years ago as the "Spanker" wagons, hence the name which the cluster of houses afterward built at this point received. The office was established here April 14, 1880, with Isaac Brandenburg, Postmaster, who, shortly after Mr. Hutchins was established, became his successor, and has since carried on the business. The merchant of this place is Peter Fetters.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

TO write the history of a single township may to some appear like a matter of small moment, while to others it is considered very desirable that some one should do so in each township of the whole United States. How else are the names, memories and deeds of our early settlers and friends to be preserved? And who is there that would not be pleased to look back, or to have his children look, upon some record of his early days, and of departed friends? And how else should strangers settling in a township so readily obtain knowledge of its affairs as by some such local publication? Many historical facts, of vital importance to our people, are now living only in the memories of a few of our early settlers, who are drawing near the evening of life; their race will soon be run, and after they have passed from among us, these facts will be buried in the oblivion of the past, unless rescued now by the pages of history. The object of the following pages is to preserve for the people of Perry Township an imperishable record of these facts, and although they may not now realize the full importance of this step, their children and their children's children will fully appreciate the value of this work, which alone preserves to them an account of the customs and early days of their ancestors and the country they wrested from the savage grasp of the red man, when the "star of empire" reached this State in its westward flight. This township in form is perfectly square, being six miles on either side, containing thirty-six square miles, and is the full Congressional Township 5, Range 4. It was formed from the townships of Jackson and Madison in 1820, the order being issued by the County Commissioners March 7, and was named in honor of Com. Perry of Lake Erie fame. It is bounded on the north by Clay Township, on the east by Madison, on the south by Jackson, and on the west by Preble County. In appearance its land was not the most inviting to the pioneer who sought land suitable for immediate cultivation, as they seldom, if ever, brought more than barely enough provisions to sustain them until a crop could be raised. There was very little ground here that would suit them, consequently, the major part of the township was not settled until all the side-hill land in the neighboring territory had been entered. The most of the country was level, and accordingly very wet, water standing in some places all the year, but in the southeastern part and along the eastern line there was rolling and side-hill land, which was early and eagerly taken by prospecting settlers. The soil consists of a sandy clay on the higher ground, while in the flats it is a rich black alluvial, composed of the decayed matter of the forest. Underlying the most of the soil there is a thick strata of good brown limestone, very useful for building purposes. This has been quarried to some extent by citizens with variable success. About fifty years ago, Shank's Quarry at Amity was opened, and some good stone obtained, but it was not worked deeper than fifteen feet, as the water at that depth became a barrier to further proceedings. This stopped them just as they had reached the best of the stone. Another quarry was opened by Frederick Muhl shortly after this. His experience was about as Shank's, and his enterprise was blocked by the same unwelcome element. A ready market was found in the surrounding country for all the stone obtained, and large quantities of it might have been disposed of in the same neighborhood for a reasonable price, as the demand was good. The timber of this part of the county is that usually found throughout Southern Ohio, viz.:

On the high ground sugar, beech, hickory, walnut, ash and others, and in the lower land swamp maple, scrub oak, prickly ash, etc. The whole of the township was originally a dense forest, only broken by the channels of the creeks. These are quite numerous, and from their beds large quantities of gravel are obtained for macadamizing the highways. They also furnish a few very good mill-sites, some of which were early occupied by saw-mills. Along the banks of these creeks in early days a dense undergrowth of willow, prickly ash and spicewood flourished, making it almost impossible to cross only in the paths kept open by the wild animals as they came to drink. The name-bearing creeks are Wolf Creek, running across the northeast corner of the township; Bear Creek, running from the center to the southeastern corner; Little Twin, running from north to south, west of the center; Tom's Run, in the southwest corner, and Leslie's Run, which was so named because a man bearing the name of Leslie was drowned in it. These each have numerous branches, but of course they bear no names and play a very unimportant part in the township's history. The D., U. & W. Railway runs across the northeastern corner, and is the only railroad in the township. But with turnpike roads it is well supplied. Of these, the first one was the Eaton Pike, built in 1840. It is a part of one continuous pike extending from Cumberland, Md., to Indianapolis, Ind., and forms the southern boundary of the township. The next was the Wolf Creek Pike, built in 1848–49, and running from Brookville, in Clay Township, to Dayton. The first road in Pyrmont was the "old Sled road," built in the spring of 1812. The above dates are those of piking these roads; some of them were established before the township was formed. We see by the old records that the Dayton and Eaton road was established in 1805; a road from Salem south seventeen miles to Germantown in 1808, and others in 1811, 1812 1815 and 1819, until, now, the country is almost a network of roads.

Perry Township in politics is slightly Democratic, the vote being 235 Republican and 315 Democratic, thus giving to the Democrats a majority of eighty votes. There is but one voting precinct, "Election Schoolhouse," as it is called. This township began to be settled ten or twelve years before it was made a separate body politic, mostly by people of German descent, from Pennsylvania, and a better class of people cannot be found. They are plain, frank, honest and religious, and the embodiment of health, strength and energy. Indeed, just such people as are best capable of coping with the many obstacles encountered in subduing a wilderness. If they had to fight, they fought. If they met obstacles they overcame them, and the more and greater the barriers, the more determined they seemed to press on until they reached the land they sought, and now many of them who came here penniless, have, by industry and frugality, left their children large, cultivated farms, furnished with all modern improvements. Little do we, the children of civilized prosperity, realize the manifold hardships overcome by our fathers when they planted their standard in the forest of the Miami Valley, and reared their primitive cabin in the haunts of savage men and beasts. The first death and burial was that of Mary House. The first grist-mill in Perry Township was built by Andrew Clemmer, on Tom's Creek, in Section 32, which was erected about 1816. The first blacksmith was Samuel Rodeheffer. He had a small shop, and did work for himself principally, but worked for others when they wanted it. The first schoolhouse was a small, unchinked log cabin, in the northern part of Section 29. It was taught by a German named Miller. It was at that time in Jackson Township, none other being in that section of the country, and thither the youth of the surrounding settlements would come for twelve or thirteen weeks in the year. It was kept up by subscription, $2 being paid by parents for each scholar. This was paid in money, produce or board, as Mr. Miller had to "board round"

among the neighboring settlers. Speaking of "neighboring," reminds us that that word had a different meaning seventy years ago from the meaning of to-day. When John was told to go to neighbor ——'s to borrow his iron oven, or to get some salt, it meant generally for him to go from six to ten miles through forests and over creeks, guided only by his idea of the direction. And one old father tells us that the boys did not grumble then when sent miles on an errand half as much as they do now when they only have to cross one field to get to the neighbors. The next schoolhouse was built in 1814, about three-quarters of a mile west of the present residence of Jacob Shank. This was to have been built on land adjoining Mr. Shank's farm, the logs were hauled and the house partly built when some dissatisfied neighbors objected, and had it moved up the creek. A schoolhouse was built in Section 36, about a quarter of a mile east of New Lebanon. Jacob Diehl went to school there as early as about 1823. Teachers, Robert Scatton, John H. Holsmiller (a German). These subscription schools continued regardless of the various school laws enacted in the State from time to time, nor did they disappear until the new law became a fixed fact, the township districted and houses put up by the State. At present there are eight school districts, with a schoolhouse in each, and two in District No. 6. The house in Pyrmont has four rooms, and cost $4,000. The other eight cost in the aggregate $14,000. They are all brick, with one exception, which is a frame in District No. 6. There is from eight to nine months of school held in each per annum. When we see an old man with no education we pity him, for we think of the very few advantages available in his day; but when our children see any of us uneducated, what will they think of us when they see by the pages of history that every hillside in our fair land is dotted with schoolhouses, and learning is free as the air we breathe?

The first church of which we can find any record was organized about 1824. It was called the Presbyterian and Lutheran Congregation. In 1825, William McCormick gave nearly two acres of ground in Section 11, to be used by them as a burying ground and churchyard, and shortly afterward a church was built thereon by the congregation, numbering in all about thirty-five members. The first Trustees were: John Cox, John Venus and Obediah Reinhart. They were also among the first members. In October, 1838, another church was commenced in Section 2. It was of the German Baptist denomination, and still exists. The ground was donated by Peter Berst, who gave a little over an acre and a half. Some of the first members were Peter Berst, Elizabeth Berst, Samuel Muncy, David Kreider and John Munich. The two latter, with Mr. Berst, were the first Trustees. In the same year Samuel Muncy donated another piece of land in the same Section to them. In 1841, D. A. Riggle, D. Spellman and Hezekiah Tobey, acting as the first Board of Trustees of the Bethel Congregation, received a lot from Michael Tobey on which to build a church, which was done in the year following. In 1850, the Lutherans, United Brethren and Methodists built a little frame church on Bixler and Shank's farms. There were about fifty of them in all. This church was in Section 13. In 1860, the Lutherans bought a lot of Bixler's heirs and built a brick church at a cost of $2,000, in which they still worship. There are now seventy-five members. In 1880, they bought six and twelve one hundredths acres of ground for $612 (across from the church), of Adam Harmon, which they converted into a graveyard. But few bodies have as yet been interred there, the first burial being that of a daughter of Rev. Graws, a Lutheran minister at Brookville. In 1872, a German Baptist Church was built on the Eversole farm in Section 35, for the accommodation of a few of the older members of the neighborhood who could not travel so far to church, the ground being donated by Mr. Ever-

sole. There are other churches in the township, built recently, with no regular preaching, of which we give no history. Of those in Pyrmont we will treat under that head.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Who the very first settler in this township was it would be difficult, if not utterly impossible, to say, as men would sometimes settle within what is now the limits of the township, and not being perfectly satisfied, would move a little in the direction of some settlement without those who had afterward moved into the township knowing anything of their having resided there.

There were others here of whom we can say no more than that they were here and about the time they came. With this understanding that we give, generally speaking, the first settlers, without committing ourselves as to the very first, we proceed. Among the first to enter here were four families named severally Widenbicht, Cumright, Spitler and Swank. They came from Pennsylvania, and each of them entered a quarter section of land in the eastern part of the township, near the center. They were men of family and brought their families with them. They reared their little three-sided log huts within neighboring distances of each other, and while clearing the land for the future crop, lived principally on venison and wild turkey, with which the forest abounded. Especially was it so with the deer, which were so tame that they would come up to the cabins and gaze in innocent wonder at its occupants, but the gun of the woodman soon taught them a lesson that seemed to effectually satisfy their curiosity, as they began to seek the deeper solitude of the forest, shortly after he made his appearance. In 1805, John and Christian Wogoman, natives of Pennsylvania, settled in the southeast part of Perry Township. John's wife died in 1835, after which he went to reside with his son John, in Madison Township, where he died about 1844. The latter was but eight years old when his parents came to this county, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1797; he grew up and married Mary Burkett August 13, 1818, who bore him seven children, six of whom are now living. She died March 2, 1881, aged eighty-seven. He died on his farm in Madison Township March 13, 1882, in his eighty-fifth year. Christian Wogoman died on his farm in Perry Township, he also leaving a son John, who was a small boy when his father came to Ohio. Here he grew to manhood and married Sarah Weidner, of Virginia, and daughter of David and Mary Weidner, also early settlers of Montgomery County, where both died. Of this union nine children were born, the mother dying about 1842. He was again married to Mrs. Susanna Bilheimer, who also died, when he took for his third wife Mrs. Catherine Barks. He moved in an early day to Madison Township, but about 1850 returned to Perry, again removing about 1871 to Jefferson Township, where he and wife now reside.

Henry Shank, Sr., was the next on the ground. He came in 1807 from Virginia, and entered a half section of land just west of the present farm of his grandson, Jacob, upon which he built a cabin sufficiently large to accommodate his family of six boys and six girls. Three of the boys died, and the rest of the children married and settled around the neighborhood. Jacob Shank, grandson of Henry, Sr., was born in Virginia, February, 1784, and in 1808 came with his father to Perry Township, who purchased part of the half section originally entered by Henry, Sr. They came over the mountains from Carroll County, Va., in big wagons, in the fall of the year, and occupied the cabin built by the elder Henry the year previous. In 1810, Jacob married Elizabeth Noffsinger, a native of Pennsylvania, whose parents were pioneers of Madison Township, and by her had twelve children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Daniel, Samuel, Susanna, Henry, Eliza, Catherine and Elizabeth. His wife died January 10, 1862. He was drafted into the war of 1812, but by

some means escaped from going. He is still living and is the oldest man in the township, and probably in the county, but he has almost reached the goal of human existence. His form is bent, his breath short and his vitality nearly gone. It was with the greatest difficulty he could give the writer hereof the above facts, and ere these pages reach the reader's eye, he may have entered that last long sleep, which knows no waking in this life. About the time he came here, another man and family, named Heeter, arrived. They also came from Pennsylvania, and entered land three miles southwest of Shank's. Peter Swigg had come a year previous, and settled one mile due west of Shank's farm. These men all brought families of no small size, as they ranged from six to fifteen in number. They built rude, half comfortable cabins, and commenced at once their battle with the monarchs of the forest, which every pioneer had to fell and clear from off the soil before planting his small crop, after which the birds and squirrels would have to be continually watched to prevent the destruction of the winter's bread. George Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, came to Montgomery County about 1807, bought a farm in Section 36, Perry Township, which had about six acres cleared. He was married in 1815, to Elizabeth Vaniman, daughter of John Vaniman, of Madison Township, who bore him two children—Samuel and Catherine, the former of whom lives on the old homestead. George Brumbaugh was in the war of 1812, and died in 1848, his wife surviving him and dying in 1871, aged eighty-two. John Granger, who was born in New Jersey in 1766, removed to Maryland, where he married Miss Barbara Redman, by whom he had eleven children, five now living. Mr. Granger and family settled in Perry Township in 1809, where his wife died in 1847. She was born in Maryland in 1769. After his wife's death, he moved into Clay Township, where he died in 1853. His son, George, was born in Perry Township, September 5, 1810, and is now a resident of Clay Township, whither he removed after his marrage with Elizabeth Reichard, of Preble County, Ohio. Jacob Wysong, of Virginia, came to this township prior to the war of 1812, and here he died; his son, Valentine, was born in Perry during that struggle against English oppression, and spent most of his life close to his birthplace, dying in Miami County in 1876. He married Lydia Barnhart, daughter of David Barnhart, of Maryland, who was also a pioneer of this county. Of this union seven children were born, five now living. John Diehl, another early comer, was born in Pennsylvania in November, 1789, and came to this county in 1806 with his father, Jacob, who settled in Jefferson Township. In 1813, John married Susanna Miller, daughter of Isaac Miller, and moved to a quarter section of land in Section 35, Perry Township, which his father had entered, which he cleared up and lived upon until his death, August 26, 1874, aged eighty-five. He was the father of ten children, viz.: Aaron, Jacob, Samuel, Abraham, John, Eli, Noah, Adam, Elizabeth and Hannah. During the war of 1812, when he was but twenty-two years old, he left home and engaged in transporting provisions and munitions of war from Cincinnati to the different military stations in the North and West. Andrew Clemmer, a native of Pennsylvania, who was married in Virginia to Salome Black, of that State, settled in Section 32 in the fall of 1814, and there his son, George L., was born in June, 1815, who is now residing in Miami City. Andrew erected the first mill in Perry Township, and lived and died in this subdivision, leaving many descendants, who are worthy citizens. John King, with his wife Mary, natives of the "Old Dominion," settled in Section 20, in the year 1815. Virginia again responded in the persons of John and Susanna Venus, who came about this time. They had nine children, six of whom are now living—Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Susan, Harvey and Lavina. Mrs. Venus died in May, 1861, aged seventy-nine, and her husband, September 6, 1862, in his eighty-first year.

Another of Perry's adopted children was Daniel Mundhenk, who was born in Germany in 1777, emigrating to this country in 1807, and landing in Philadelphia, after a stormy voyage of three months' duration. He came to this State and township in 1817, and entered 160 acres of land in Section 5, upon which he built his cabin. He was one of those sturdy, energetic Germans who have done so much in building up and developing the great West. Mr. Mundhenk was married three times, the first time in Germany, again in Philadelphia, and again in the Western country. By these marriages he became the father of the following children: Augustus and Lavisca by the first wife; Daniel, Henry, Frederick, John, Mary Ann, Michael, Joseph and Charles by the second, and Caroline by the third. These children are married and settled in the neighborhood. In 1834, Mr. Mundhenk built the first steam saw-mill in the township. It was run by Frederick, as engineer, and stood on what is now Lucy Johnston's place. In 1846–47, they put up a steam grist-mill on the present site of James King's farm. This mill is being run now in Clay Township, to which place it was moved in 1863, having been sold to a man named Wortz. Mr. Mundhenk died in March, 1859, leaving a large family of children behind to mourn his loss. His son, John, was the only one of his boys who served in the war of the rebellion. He enlisted as a volunteer private, and it is said valorously fought for the cause of his country and the people's government. Henry Snyder, a son of the Empire State, came in 1815, and entered a small piece of land where Johnsville now stands, or near the present site of that town. In the year following, to-wit, 1816, Abraham King, a native of Ohio, moved to Section 21, where he commenced cutting down and burning the timber, then so plenty, now so scarce. The people then did not trouble themselves with the query of to-day, "what shall we do for fuel when the woods disappear?" We have now arrived at a period in the history of this township when settlements were comparatively easy, with roads cut and cultivated farms adorning almost every section; yet it was several years afterward that all the wet land had been drained and put under cultivation. We might go on and give other names of men of a later day, but our pen must stop somewhere, and we will make that place just after the following list of later settlers: Araham Neff settled on Section 38 in 1818; Joshua Mills, of New Jersey, in Section 8, in 1819; George Bowser in Section 34, in 1819; Mathias Earnst, of Maryland, in 1823; a man named Replogel in 1815, and Andrew Simmons three miles north of Johnsville.

PYRMONT.

This is a town of about 300 in habitants, and is located in Sections 7 and 8, in the northwest corner of the township. It was laid out by Daniel Mundhenk May 25, 1835, and named in honor of his native village in Germany. The first house was erected by Christopher Syler, a blacksmith, who had a shop where Henry Taylor's residence now stands, and his house directly across the street from it. The first death in town was Job Hamilton, who was severely injured while shoeing a horse, and died from the effects. The first store opened was in 1835, by Joseph Mixwell. The post office was established about 1840, Jesse Harper, or Joshua Rankin, being first Postmaster. The first religious sect organized in the town was a society of Methodists, numbering thirteen members, who formed themselves into a congregation, and in 1836 built themselves a church, which was rebuilt during the year 1872. The congregation once was large and prosperous, and did a good work. The next, and only other society in the town, was the United Brethren. In 1847, they, twelve in number, formed themselves into a church society, and, two years thereafter, built a small and unimposing house of worship, in which they conducted their

meetings until 1866, when the old church was razed, and a larger and more commodious building erected, in which the people of this denomination now worship. They hold their meetings regularly, and continue to increase in numbers steadily. Many of the members of both of these churches are from among the farmers of the surrounding country, and from them they derive a large part of their support.

NEW LEBANON.

This is a town of about 200 inhabitants, lying on the southern line of the township, along the Dayton and Eaton Pike. It was platted June 3, 1843, by Jacob Grice, and an addition in Jackson Township the same day by John Brouse. An addition was also made by John Weaver in 1854. In the days of stage coaches, this pike was one of the great thoroughfares of the country, and New Lebanon, being a station on it, was a place of no little importance. Here the horses were changed, while the driver from his high seat looked patronizingly down on the bystanders and loungers, who looked up to him as a man of more than usual importance, as he saw all the outside world of which they knew nothing, only as he condescended to tell them. He was the "lion" of the day; nothing was too much trouble when he wanted it done. There were also relays of horses kept here, which were used in what was called "the express," a line of messengers on horses, kept going at a breakneck rate of speed all day and all night. These messengers carried important mail matter and small packages that were of importance.

That was in the days of no railroads. Things are changed now; the stage coach no longer comes lumbering up to the New Lebanon House, but in its stead, a wagon is run daily from Dayton to Eaton, not deigning to stop at this quiet wayside town, unless there is a passenger to get off. The first house built here was by Samuel Ludy, in 1838. It was a log house, in which he kept a store. The logs were hewed and work done by Aaron and Jacob Diehl. The post office was established in 1842. Lorenzo Vence was the first blacksmith. He came in 1844. The town was incorporated in 1878, and N. S. Price was elected Mayor. The present incumbent of the Mayoralty, and the only other than Price, is O. F. Edwards. There has been a hotel here since 1840, when there were but two or three houses here. The first landlord was a man named Goode. John Andrew Gebhart is the present proprietor. He is a man whose name should appear in the history of the township, as he is assuredly one of its characters. He is a relic of coaching days, having been for a long time a driver of one of those lumbering "land ships," and is in all a singular character. With this town we close the history of a township now peopled by an industrious and intelligent class of people, who owe all that they have to the energy and enterprise of those who first started the wedge of civilization in the Western country.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

BY CHRISTOPHER GISH, M. D.

IT having by petition been made to appear to the Commissioners of Montgomery County that it was necessary to erect a new township by setting off that part of Randolph which was in the original surveyed Township 6, Range 4 east, June 8, 1825, it was ordered by them set off and declared to be a new township, and to be known by the name of Clay. And at the same session notice was given to the electors of said township to meet at the house of John Rohrer July 4, and elect township officers. In position it is in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, and bounded as follows: On the north by Darke and Miami Counties, on the east by Randolph Township, on the south by Perry, and on the west by Preble County. The general level of the subdivision is about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and about 500 feet above low water in the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The surface of the country is slightly undulating, but no elevations that can properly be termed a hill appears. Much of it was once lower than at present; the low places have been filled up with humas and the debris from rains and frosts washed in from the higher points, until they have reached almost the level of the surrounding country. The land thus made is called "black land," and is best adapted for corn and tobacco. While this process of leveling has been going on, the creeks and "babbling brooks" have by their erosive and transporting effects produced undulations, by which agencies the surface is being gradually removed, so that in time it will reach the level of the sea. The surface geology of this section indicates that the surface rocks are sedimentary, and mostly calcareous, and that they are new Silurian, and belong to that division called Niagara. These rocks, as sand and mud, were deposited as sediment in the bottom of a deep Silurian Sea. The upheavals and depressions since that period have been many. Numerous and interesting fossils are found in this formation, such as characterize it elsewhere. The fauna consist principally of radiates and mollusks. Very fine specimens of trilobites, ammonites and crinoids of osthoceras and pentamerous, together with many other crustacean mollusks, are found. During this deposit, however, no vertebrates yet existed. The fauna consisted of a few seaweeds, which were of a very inferior organization. Land plants were then only beginning to be unfolded. No coniferous or arboraceous trees existed. The new Silurian rocks are superimposed upon the old Silurian, or Cincinnati limestone, but are not exposed anywhere in the township. The thickness of the Niagara limestone in this township varies, owing to the inequalities of the horizon of the surface rock. Neither wells nor quarries nor creeks have penetrated through it, yet from outcroppings elsewhere it is thought to be from one hundred to two hundred feet. The limestone of this township is mostly carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia and silica, and some other chemical ingredients which make it, when disintegrated by "weathering" and other causes, an excellent mineral manure, which is an inexhaustible source of wealth to the owners of the soil for all time to come, as a part of the drift is limestone pebbles and sand. This, when exposed to the air by plowing, becomes disintegrated so as to be made in a condition to be used as plant food. At various times since the settling of this region, lime has been burned of these stones, but the business has never been carried on persistently;

not, however, because of its quality, for that is good, but simply because the demand was not great, and the owners of the quarries having large farms, and consequently much work to do. These lime kilns are located in the east side of the township. The stone quarried as yet is not the best for building purposes. The good building stone lie beneath the level of the quarries, and will in time be reached. Along the eastern side of the township, the rocks lie near the surface, and in Section 14, on the Solomon Worman farm, crop out. In this section are quite a number of fine springs, and on the farm above named is one that in former years was of sufficient size to furnish power for a saw-mill.

Wells dug in Sections 24 and 26, and in adjoining ones, show that the rocks lie within a few feet of the surface. In digging wells in these sections for culinary purposes, the rocks have to be penetrated to get a sufficient quantity. The water of wells and springs is all "hard." In the center and western part of the township, wells dug do not reach the rock. Upon the rocks lies the drift which is the result of glacial ice erosion centuries ago. The drift is composed of clay, sand, gravel and bowlders, both foreign and native, the former predominating in numbers and size. The clay between the red clay and rocks is blue, from the prussiate of iron, and is sometimes known as "bowlder clay," from its having more bowlders, but not so large as those in the clays next above it. The writer has never seen a native bowlder in them, yet this does not disprove their existence. This blue clay is the water-bearing clay, pockets existing in it which are filled with sand, gravel, granite bowlders and water, and sometimes with the other contents of these reservoirs of water are found pieces of wood and arboraceous leaves. For the supply to be permanent and cool, it must be got out of these pockets, except that coming from the rocks. The water obtained for house use in the south, west and north parts of the township comes from this formation This clay is very compact and tough, and mostly impervious to water. When the pockets are penetrated, the waters often rise above them, and sometimes come to the surface. In Section 34, where the west fork of Wolf Creek runs on the blue clay, are numerous springs, which, including several wells on the farm of the writer, a little above Brookville, flow out at the top. Between the blue and red clays next above it, is an inter-glacial space which contains rolled and smooth limestone pebbles, sand and granite bowlders, parts of trunks of arboraceous and coniferous trees, together with leaves and bark. The bowlders are round and smooth, and possess other evidences of movement. It is not known that the fossils of the large tropical vertebrated animals are found in this space in this region; but it is said that they have been elsewhere. In digging wells, more or less of the above fossils are encountered. These accumulations are, therefore, morainal. There must have been two glacial epochs as indicated by the geology of this township. The red clay next above is made so by the admixture with it of carbonate of iron. Bowlders, large and small, native and foreign, are imbedded in this. The natives are of Niagara limestone of all sizes, with sharp corners, which indicate that they have been shoved along, and not rolled as the granite bowlders. These granite bowlders, together with much else that is of a mineral and earthy character that are imbedded in the clay, have been transported from Canada in glacial ice. The large surface bowlders scattered over the surface doubtless have been transported in icebergs from Greenland in the existence of a deep post-glacial sea. There are a great many of these in the township, and of great size, which are being utilized in the construction of foundations, cellar walls, etc. In all parts of the township are found very fine specimens of the lithological work of the aborigines, both neolithic and lithic, the workmanship of which surpasses our comprehension. Many of these were evidently

utilitarian, while others were ornamental. These pre-historic relics have not excited that attention that their importance demands as ethnological curiosities.

The surface soil is superimposed upon the red clay, but, however, in places it has an ash color. To obtain good water and in abundance one must, in digging wells, always dig through the red clay. On account of the carbonate of lime in this clay, the agriculturist should always plow a little deeper than formerly, which fact the farmers are beginning to understand. For ages to come, this clay will be a source of wealth to the farmers. It makes good pottery ware, tiling and splendid brick, there being in it sufficient iron to give them a rich, red color. In this township are several morainal gravel pits. On the farm of Peter Razor, in Section 21, is an extensive deposit of this kind, which has afforded considerable material for road making, but as it is derived from the soft surface rock it is not very durable. The sand and pebbles in this pit are limestone plainly stratified, showing that water as well as ice had something to do with its formation. Other inter-glacial deposits of this kind are found, but there is too little of it, and it is too easily changed by use and frosts into yellow clay to amount to much. The alluvial gravel is much better, but very little of it is found in this township, but exists in great quantities along Twin and Wolf Creeks. This region is drained by the three western forks of Wolf Creek, which flow from about the center of the township in a southeasterly direction, watering that locality; by the head waters of Bear Creek in the south; by Twin Creek in the west, and in the north by the head waters of Ludlow Creek. This township, as is seen from the above, forms a kind of water-shed. The soil is as good as the average of the Miami Valley, and is composed of three kinds, namely, red, black and ash-colored. At the first settlement of the township, all kinds of timber peculiar to the Miami Valley were found there—white, red and burr oak, white and yellow poplar, white and red beech, white and red elm, white and blue ash, white and sugar maple, rough and smooth bark hickory, black walnut, sycamore, wild cherry and mulberry. Some years ago, the timber became diseased and died to an alarming extent, this being mainly due to the vicissitudes of the climate, caused, in part, by the removal of a large portion of the timber, thereby exposing that still standing to the extreme changes of climate. The process of draining has had its influence, too, by withdrawing from the roots of the trees the accustomed amount of water. Then, the depredations of the caterpillar were keenly felt. As will be remembered, these insects, in the year 1873, made their appearance in our forests in almost countless numbers, and infested the trees for three consecutive years. These worms denuded the trees of leaves, which ultimately destroyed many of the finest trees, mostly of oak, hickory and elm. As the leaves are to trees what the lungs are to animals, they can no more live without them than can animals without lungs. From this larval condition, these disgusting worms rolled themselves up in a web of their own spinning on leaves whose edges they drew together with the same thread. After remaining in this chrysalis condition for a few days, they were then metamorphosed into a white moth which lived for a brief period only. These worms or insects came into this region from the North, and slowly disappeared, moving southward, being three years in passing a certain point. This is the only period in the history of the township that our forests have been visited by them. As but few healthy trees are now to be found, the woodman should not forget the injunction, "Woodman, spare that tree." Forest culture will soon have to be resorted to if the supply is to be kept up. Permit us to proceed further in this line and state that within a few years have made their appearance in this vicinity, the currant and gooseberry worm, which is likewise the larval condi-

tion of a white moth, and very destructive to the leaves of those bushes, thereby injuring the fruit.

This portion of Montgomery County was not settled as early as other localities, for it was not until the year 1804 that we have any evidence of arriving emigrants. This year from Virginia came Joseph Rohrer, with family, and settled a little to the northeast of the center of the township, entering land in Section 14, which is considered the best in the township. The records show that prior to 1810, Mr. Rohrer had entered 480 acres of land in Sections 13 and 14, namely: the southwest quarter of Section 13, and the southeast and northeast quarters of Section 14, and also the northwest quarter of Section 24, and that the land was in his possession that year. In 1805, from the same State emigrated John Spitler, who in a few years married a daughter of Mr. Rohrer, and settled on Section 14, where both passed the remaining years of their lives. A daughter of Mr. Rohrer rode from her native State on horseback, when the family came out. About the year 1805, one of Pennsylvania's sons, in the person of Michael Baker, effected a settlement in Section 26, which section he entered. In 1810, Nicholas Beesecker owned 100 acres of this land located in the northwestern quarter of that section, and George Emert owned the sixty acres of that tract referred to. On this section there was an Indian camp when Mr. Baker arrived. Here, on these lands, the parents shared life's joys and cares together until silvered had become their hair, and were claimed by death. From the same State came Jacob Michael, who, in 1810, possessed 400 acres of land in the southern part of Section 25. This land had been entered as early as the year 1805, by John Bowman, who had entered, in addition to Section 25, forty acres in the southeast corner of Section 24. The latter, in 1810, was owned by Frederick Smith, and 250 acres in the northern part of Section 25 by Daniel Razor. The Michael tract is now in possession of Jacob, Jr., who was born on it. A little later than 1805, the northwest and southeast quarters of Section 34 was entered by Daniel Gripe, a Pennsylvanian. In 1810, the former quarter section was owned by Daniel Eyler. Mr. Gripe lived to a green old age, and before death settled a son and son-in-law, the latter Joseph Mikesell, on parts of the original tract.

About the year 1805, Andrew Lasure entered and moved on the northeastern quarter of Section 33. During the same year, John Pippenger settled in Section 35, entering the northeast quarter of the same, but soon thereafter sold it to John Minich. Daniel Krider entered a portion of Section 24. He immigrated to this locality in 1808, and in a short time sold the land to John Niswonger and entered a tract in Section 36. This land he improved and lived thereon until death. Daniel Krider, a son, is now occupying the old premises. All the above entries were located on the three western branches of Wolf Creek, in consequence of which the land was well drained and the springs, which were numerous, every farm having one, were never failing; and, again, these tracts were nearly all in the southeastern portion of the township. The cabins of these sturdy old pioneers were generally erected close by the numerous springs above mentioned. John Niswonger, prior to the year 1810, entered 320 acres in Section 23, as follows: The northwest and southeast quarters. The latter quarter section was owned in 1810 by Samuel Niswonger. Niswonger (John) also entered the northeast quarter of that same section, making in all 480 acres entered by him. David Miller, 80 acres situated in the northern part of Section 30, which in 1810 was owned by Elijah Wood. Miller also entered 80 acres in the southern part of the same section, which in 1810 was owned by Robert Wood. A Mr. Replogel entered quite a body of land in Sections 27 and 34, which in 1816 was the property of Daniel Gripe. Lewis Circle was the original proprietor of the southwest quarter of Section

23, and Daniel Razor of the northwest quarter of Section 13. Among other pioneers were Abram Wambaugh, Christian Somers, Charles Fiet, Camdon Riley and Jacob Horner, all settling in the southwestern part of the township. In the northern part a number of families by the name of Thomas, who were connected with the Society of Friends or Quakers, settled early. Emigrants kept coming in from various quarters, and settlements were made throughout the subdivision. The Government land was all disposed of and taken up prior to 1830.

Our pioneer fathers had much to contend with, and necessarily underwent great privations. They lived far away from the sources of supply. The market for what little they had to sell was distant and the roads thereto mere bridle paths and indicated by blazed trees only. The necessaries of life were only obtained by hard labor, and such things as luxuries were unknown to them. Their wants were few and hard to supply. Their mutual dependencies made their social ties strong. They were neighborly and very social. Frequent were their visits to each other's cabins. They met often to assist one another in the erection of cabins and stables, in log raisings and log rollings. They were hospitable to new-comers—the "latch string" of the cabin doors was ever out. In illness they were dependent upon their medical resources, which seem to have been efficacious, as their lives were characterized by great longevity. Instead of being then cursed with too much professional medicine, as are the people of to-day, they by their arts assisted nature, which is now by too much medication often thwarted. Then each man was his own physician and priest, and every one was a law to himself. There were no vagrants or vagabonds among them. They had no use for court houses or jails. Religious sectarian dogmas and political dissensions did not disturb them. Far and near the people would go to visit the sick and dying. Everybody went to funerals in that day, and the sorrow manifested thereat was real and heartfelt. No particular etiquette was then observed. It was not so expensive to die then as now. Now it is too expensive to live, and costs too much to die. They were unostentatiously honest and charitable to a fault. They wore what they earned, ate what they got, knew no such word as hate and envied no man's goods. The first settlers of this region have all paid that debt from which none are exempt. Of them it might be truthfully said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Many, too, of the first born of the township have grown old in it and have been gathered to their fathers. These pioneers have made themselves worthy of the township in which they resided. They have made their mark. Their work is as "bread cast upon the waters, to be seen many days hence." From a personal acquaintance and intercourse with many of these the writer can testify to their merits.

The first schoolhouse of which we have been able to get any knowledge was one that stood in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 13, on the present site of the cemetery there. It was built about the year 1815, and was constructed of unhewn logs. Within, in the way of heating apparatus, was an improvised brick furnace or stove located in the center. Slabs were used as desks and for seats or benches. The first schoolmaster of the house and the first teacher of the township was a German, by name John Holsmiller. Not long after the erection of this house, was built another in Section 26 on the Michael Baker land, about one mile northeast of the present village of Brookville. A few years later, another house was built near the center of Section 34. This was probably about the year 1820. All of these houses were built on the same plan, which did not differ from the usually rude log schoolhouse of pioneer times, full descriptions of which will be found elsewhere in this work. In these schools were taught no German, nor geography,

nor geometry, but certainly good manners and morality were, and the youth instructed beneath the old "clapboard roof" became splendid men and women, whose lives were characterized by honesty, industry and economy. Two sections of land were reserved for the support of schools. These have been sold and the proceeds, with the local and State tax, are amply sufficient for the provision of good schools, with which the township is well supplied, there being now nine substantial brick schoolhouses, three of which are two stories high, and in them are taught graded schools. Two of these, at Brookville and Phillipsburg, are independent as special districts. The furniture of these houses is of the best. There are now in the township 1,000 youth of school age, which is an average of 111 to each schoolhouse. For the year 1880, $6,458 were expended for school purposes, or $6.50 to each pupil; that, together with the interest of the money expended in the construction of the houses, makes it not less than $8.50 to each scholar per annum; the maximum wages of teachers is $3.25, and the minimum $1.25 per day. The first "meeting house" built in the township was erected in the vicinity of the present village of Phillipsburg by the Society of Friends; however, this was not until, comparatively speaking, a late day, in 1828. Prior to this, all denominations worshiped either in the meeting-houses of the neighboring townships or in schoolhouses, each other's cabins or barns, and in the summer in the woods. Among the early families settling in the southern part of the township were quite a number of the German Baptist persuasion. There are located here now some thirteen churches, the greater number of which are situated in the villages. Thus is afforded a house of worship for every 235 inhabitants of the subdivision.

VILLAGES.

There are here quite a number of villages, which follow in their chronological order: Phillipsburg, situated in the northeastern part of the township, has a population of 232. Ten lots were laid out by James Hanks, a surveyor, January 30, 1836, for the proprietors, Philip Studybaker, John John, John Thomas and Nemiah Thomas, and it derived the name of Phillipsburg from Studybaker. In the year 1828, the Friends' meeting-house, before spoken of, was built here, Wm. Thomas was the first preacher. The denomination of Friends who here worshiped are now of the events that "have been," the society having long since disappeared. Peter Rhodebauch was a merchant in this vicinity in 1835. The post office was established in 1846, with Peter Smith as Postmaster. In 1836, a schoolhouse was built, and in the same year the Rev. Elijah Williamson, as an expounder of the doctrines taught by the Christian denomination, preached to the people in a cabinet-maker's shop. Four churches now grace the village—Christian, United Brethren, Lutheran and Evangelical. The merchants of to-day are A. H. Baker and J. M. Beason. There is one saw-mill in the village. One of the two voting precincts of the township is at this point. South Arlington, situated near the center of the township on the National road, was laid out November 19, 1838, by Slingsby L. Barnes, into sixteen lots, which were platted July 8, 1839. Edward Green opened the first store soon after the village was laid out. The United Brethren Church located here was built in 1852, with Rev. Cosharine as the first regular preacher. The village is now the center of a large area of tobacco culture, and in it are two blacksmith and one wagon-maker's shop, and a saw-mill, built in 1841, now operated by D. A. Baker. It was formerly one of the voting precincts of the township. The population is 149. Bachman, situated about one and one-half miles west of Arlington on the Dayton & Union Railroad, and on the National road, was laid out by C. Bachman, the proprietor of the land, April 1, 1842, the surveying being done on that date by W. G. George. It has a population of sixty-six. It has a store and warehouse, where is located the post office;

proprietors are the Hammel Brothers. One Dougherty is the "village smith." The village of Dodson was laid out by B. H. Dodson, April 15, 1851, hence the name. It is fifteen miles northwest of Dayton, and at it is formed the junction of the D. & U. with the D. &. W. R. R. Its inhabitants number seventy-seven. At this point, in 1874, the Catholics erected a church. The people have the benefit of a post office, telegraph office, a warehouse and general store kept by Messrs. Williamson & Albert.

Brookville, the principal village, located in the southern part of the township, on the Dayton and Western road, was surveyed and platted by Jacob Frees April 13, 1850, for Jacob Flory, the proprietor of fifteen lots. In 1831, a dry goods store was kept on the site of the village, by Warren Estabrook, for whom it was afterward named. Joseph Mikesell was an earlier merchant on the same site. Additions were made by one Root, and by Noah and Benjamin Baker. The village is pleasantly situated on the west branch of Wolf Creek, and is about 250 feet higher than the city of Dayton. From this village diverge in almost every direction good and free turnpikes, which the township in general is well supplied with. The first funeral sermon preached where now is the village was under a forest tree, standing on the present site of the house of G. Stonebarger. In 1852, the Methodist Church was erected, and the house dedicated by Rev. A. B. Wambaugh. A little later, the Lutheran Church was erected by the Presbyterian congregation, which is now lost sight of. Of the three warehouses now located here, one was built in the year 1852, by Benjamin Baker. C. Burlin was the physician of 1853. The post office was established in 1855, with Moses Wagaman as Postmaster. The present incumbent is L. S. Smith. This same year, the first regular hotel of the village was built, by G. B. Adams. This became an independent school district in 1873, and the following year the village was incorporated (September 9, 1874). James Smith was the first Mayor. James Stewart is now the Village Mayor. The schoolhouse is a large two-story brick, with four apartments. The teachers are Samuel Minich, Laura Duckwall, Silas Fox and Minnie Smith. In 1879, the largest and most commodious church edifice was built by the United Brethren. Rev. Mr. Miller was the first, and is still their Pastor. Revs. Mr. Grow and Michael Kaufman officiated respectively in the Lutheran and Methodist Churches. The physicians are Drs. J. C. Conner, A. Dove, C. Gish, William Mundhenk and Moses Pretzinger. The Village Justice is L. S. Smith, and J. Smith is the telegraph operator and ticket and freight agent. The Brookville hotel is kept by Charles Riley; the "Eureka" by Noah Baker; and the "Eagle" by J. C. Hidinger. Other business enterprises are as follows: A steam flouring-mill, two saw-mills, a large carriage manufactory, owned and operated by H. N. Gagle; a wagon-maker shop, carried on by John Siebert; dry goods and grocery establishments, carried on by Richard Riley, H. Albert and Samuel Barnes; two tin shops, by David Kinsie and Stephen Ellen; one saddler shop and one barber shop, two drug stores, kept by William Sanford and Moses Pretzinger, and two houses where are kept agricultural implements. Jacob Overhalser and R. Roller are the blacksmiihs. The population now numbers 565. It is one of the voting precincts.

West Baltimore, lying partly in Preble and partly in Montgomery County, being in the northwestern part of the township, was, surveyed by Jacob Frees, June 22, 1852. The proprietors of that part situated in Montgomery County were Peter Snyder, Isaac Schauff, Rinehard Bens., William S. Reed and Boyer, Fritchey & Co. In 1835, on the present site of the village, John Fritz sold dry goods, and in 1839, a United Brethren Church was erected. The village is on the line of a turnpike, running through it east and west, and at the north end of one running south.

Wenger Lawn is a flag station on the Dayton & Union Railroad, one mile from Bachman. In 1876, a store and warehouse was opened by Solomon Good. The same year, a United Brethren Church was erected. Mr. Good is the Pastor. In 1853, the saw-mill now owned and operated by William Long was built by Daniel Lasure.

Clay is prominently a grass township. Figuratively speaking, grass is "king" here. The soil is well adapted to both foreign and native. The latter is present everywhere and, at times, takes the place of all others. It comes early in spring and lasts late in autumn, and is more nutritious than any other. It is best for flesh and milk. 'Tis said, "all flesh is grass." Clover and timothy make the best hay, and the former is especially good for the recuperation of the soil. About 85 per cent of the whole are plow lands, leaving only 15 per cent as wood and pasture land. This, in the opinion of the writer, is not right. At least 30 per cent of the whole should be left in pasture and woodland. The farmers are now understanding the importance of the rotation of crops, and of clover being one of them for manure purposes, in consequence of which there is being brought about a marked improvement in the agriculture of this region. Live stock is to a greater extent being inclosed in winter than in former years, which not only adds to their comfort but is economy to farmers. It is being understood that for every load of grain, hay, straw or tobacco taken off of a farm, a load of manure should be returned. Manure put upon this land is like "bread cast upon the waters to be seen many days hence," as there is no washing and an impervious sub-soil which prevents leaching.

As land is the basis of all human operations, either in the shape of lots, lands or farms, and as population increases, so will the value of lands and lots increase; consequently there is an increased desire on the part of the people of the township to own land. Every foot of it is available for agricultural and horticultural purposes. There is no waste land in it. The soil was originally good, but now the fertility of it is being improved by ditching and tiling. 'Twas once said, "Young man, go West." Lands here are as cheap, considering the locality and quality, and improvements, as they are anywhere else. But few people now move away to buy cheap lands. With two exceptions, the roads are on section lines, and the farms square. The expense of fencing is therefore at a minimum, costing about $92,160 to fence the township in forty-acre lots, this being $4 to the acre, the interest on the gross amoun being $5,529, or $3 to the individual of the rural part of the township. When the stock law is fully enforced, as it will be in a few years (now 'tis only partially), then the cost of fencing will be less. For farm boundary fences, hedging is now being planted extensively.

Formerly, when the country was new, and the surface partially covered with timber, weeds and water, and agriculture in its infancy, malarious diseases were then quite prevalent. Forty years ago, when the writer of this, as a physician, first became acquainted with the township, malarial disease was more or less common every year, and some years more or less of it in every family. But now, since it is mostly cleared and cleaned of brush and weeds, and ditched and fairly cultivated, it compares favorably with any other part of the Miami Valley in this respect. Good housekeeping, as well as good husbandry, has done much to bring about this state of affairs. The social and moral condition of the people of this will compare well with those of any other township in the county. No murder has ever been committed here, and there is but little litigation. Indeed, the morals would be exceedingly good if it was not for the intoxicating liquors sold.

According to the enumeration recently taken, the population of the town-

ship is 3,060, being 85 to the square mile, an increase of about 20 per cent during the last decade.

The village population is 1,130. This is a gain of 237 during the last decade, being a gain of 20 per cent also. In fifty years, at this rate of gain, the population of the township will be double what it is now, or 6,120. That of the villages will be 2,260.

The population of the rural district is 1,930, being a gain of 282, or 14 per cent since 1870. Thus we see that it takes the rural population fourteen decades or one hundred and forty years to double itself, while the village population will be double in fifty years. This is unfortunate, as village life is more demoralizing than rural life. The idle and profligate drift into villages. If these were industrious and economical, they would have no trouble to find homes in the country.

There are thirty-six sections in the township and 23,040 acres of land, being seven and a half acres to each inhabitant; 18,626 arces of this is plow land. The balance, 4,414 acres, is woodland. Much of this is used for pasture, as it is all inclosed.

There is a little less than twelve acres of land to each inhabitant outside of the villages.

The population of Brookville, the principal village of the township, is 565, being a gain of 165 in the last decade. Of Phillipsburg it is 232, being a gain of 45 in the last ten years; of South Arlington it is 149, being a gain of 25 since 1870; of Dodson it is 77, being a gain of 30 in the last decade; of Bachman it is 66, being a loss of one in the last ten years. At this rate of decline, this village will be "wiped out" of existence in 660 years; of Wenger Lawn, it is 41, a clear gain in the last ten years.

The lands of the township have just been appraised (for taxable purposes) at $55 per acre with the buildings, and at $50 per acre without them, making in the aggregate $1,267,200 with buildings; without buildings; $1,152,000. The buildings are valued at $115,200. This makes $415 to each inhabitant for land with buildings.

The total value of the real estate in the villages of the township is $131,330, being $116 to each inhabitant of villages.

Of personal property, there are in the township 667 horses, valued at $37,610, averaging $56 to the head.

Of cattle, there are 1,134 head, valued at $15,434, being a little over $13 per head.

There are 19 mules, valued at $910; 313 sheep, valued at $971; 2,417 hogs, valued at $5,684, and 467 carriages, valued at $17,908. There are also 86 watches, valued at $792; 37 pianos and organs, valued at $1,165; the average merchandise is valued at $1,650; values of money subject to draft, $8,414; credits after deducting *bona fide* debts, $90,052; dogs, 290, valued at $175.

Total value of all taxable personal property, including cereals and tobacco, $418,750.

The total value of all the property in the township, real and personal, is $1,717,110, being $561 to each inhabitant.

Total amount of all taxes paid in the township for all purposes is, for 1880, $20,974, being nearly $7 to each man, woman and child, and being nearly 82 per cent of 1 per cent of the whole amount.

There are eleven distinct turnpike roads in the township, making in the aggregate thirty-five miles, and a little over three miles to the road. These roads are all "free pikes," no toll roads are in existence in the township. At the rate at which "pikes" have been made, it will not be many years till all the principal roads will be "piked." The average cost of these free pikes is

about $1,500 per mile. Bridging is not expensive, as there are no streams of any size in the township. The ditches on either side furnish excellent drainage to the adjacent lands. These turnpikes are paid for by bonds hypothecated on a tax placed upon adjacent lands, to be paid in installments. These roads add greatly to the comfort of living and to the value of the lands. 'Tis therefore, for the farmers, a judicious investment. Two of these pikes are on township lines.

In the township are nine variety stores where are kept dry goods, clothing, groceries and all kinds of ware; seven warehouses or grain depots located on the two railroads that cross the southwestern corner of the township, namely: the Dayton & Union and Dayton & Western, by which is afforded excellent facilities for shipping the various products and for travel. A great amount of wheat, corn, oats, barley, tobacco and hogs are handled annually at these warehouses. Five saw-mills, a large carriage manufactory, wagon-maker's shop, eight blacksmiths, a large flouring mill, tile factory, a store where agricultural implements and machinery are kept, eight physicians and surgeons—one for every 382 inhabitants. Unfortunately for the morals of the people, there are eight saloons, and four hotels, and two drug stores, making fourteen places where ardent spirits are dispensed—one for every 218 persons. The laws for the protection of the people from the evils of drunkenness are not enforced, neither will they be until it is made the duty of officers in authority to see that they are enforced.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

BY JACOB ZIMMER.

IN the latter part of the year 1795, a surveying corps under the charge of Daniel C. Cooper, located a road through the dense forest up the east bank of the Miami, from Fort Hamilton to the mouth of Mad River, and early in 1797, the territory now embraced in this township began to be settled, as in that year William Hole located on 150 acres of land in Section 25, east of the present town of Miamisburg. In the following winter his parents, Zachariah and Phœbe (Clark) Hole, came from Virginia, accompanied by their family, and located on the same section as his son William. The children were as follows: William, who married Ruth Crane; Daniel, who married Polly Beedle; Dr. John, a sketch of whom will be found in Washington Township; Zachariah, who married Hannah Delay; Polly, who became the wife of David Yeazell; Sarah, who married a Mr. Eaton; Betsy, who became the wife of John Craig and Phœbe, who also married a man named Eaton. All were born in Virginia. In the summer of 1799, a block-house was erected on a part of Zachariah Hole's land, around which was thrown a stockade for protection against the Indians, and this became known as "Hole's Station." It was soon recognized as a point of considerable importance, a kind of headquarters for all who came to this region while prospecting for or locating land. The elder Hole and wife died and were buried in the vicinity of the station, while the younger members of the family subsequently removed to other portions of the county and State.

During the latter part of 1797, or early in 1798, Maj. George Adams, Anthony Chevalier, William Van Arsdale and James Drew settled in this township. Of the two latter little is known, only that Drew lived at Hole's Station, and Van Ausdall with his family lived southwest of the mouth of Hole's Creek. Maj. Adams entered a large tract of land in the present vicinity of Carrollton along the bank of the Miami River. He played a prominent part in the war of 1812 in defense of the frontier settlements, and bore the scars of many battles. Previous to his settlement in this county, he had lived in Butler County, from where he removed to Montgomery. Chevalier was a native of France, one, of those intrepid bands of patriots who left their native land under the leadership of the gallant Lafayette, to fight for American independence. He served throughout that struggle against English oppression, and at its triumphant close settled in Virginia, where he married Rachel Scott, a cousin of Gen. Winfield Scott; lived subsequently in Kentucky, and from there came to this county. He settled at Hole's Station, from whence, after a few years' residence, he removed to Section 15, and is yet well-remembered by many old citizens.

In the early part of the year 1800, Col. William Dodds and family settled in Section 21, near where the town of Carrollton is now located. He was a native of Pennsylvania, who there married Isabella McGrew, and toward the close of the eighteenth century came to Cincinnati, where he lived a few years, thence to this township; with him came his wife and seven children, viz.: Joseph, who was killed in the war of 1812; William, John, James, Margaret, Polly and Catherine; two were born subsequently, Thomas and Martha. At the same time, his brother Joseph and family also located in this township.

Col. Dodds and wife lived and died on the farm which they settled, leaving many descendants who honor their memory. He was a man of vigorous mind, who did much toward the speedy settlement of this portion of the Miami Valley. Another of the pioneers was Alexander Nutz, of Pennsylvania, who with his family located on Section 36, one mile south of "Hole's Station," in 1800, and who is well remembered by old men now living in the township, who were small boys during the war of 1812, and who vividly recollect that Mr. Nutz had a good orchard as early as that struggle. In the fall of 1802, William Lamme with his wife and five children came from Kentucky, and settled on Section 9, in the northeast corner of the township. He erected the first grist mill in this locality, in a narrow gorge between the hills on Hole's Creek, which site was long ago abandoned, and a more suitable place selected, where his eldest son, David, built and operated a mill. He was also a native of Kentucky, and was about eighteen years old when his parents came to Montgomery County, and here on the 7th of August, 1804, he was married to Margaret Dodds, a daughter of Col. William Dodds, who is spoken of previously. She was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county with her parents. Of this union were born two sons and eight daughters, only two of whom are living, viz., William J. and Katy E. David Lamme was a Justice of the Peace for many years, and in 1840 was elected to the Legislature; he was one of the Commissioners under whom the court house at Dayton was built, and died August 22, 1855, his wife dying December 28, 1868. In 1802, John Craig and family came to this township, and erected a log cabin on the site of the present residence of H. C. Hunt, on the Springboro road. The same year Samuel Boltin, a Dunkard preacher, settled in Section 35, on the west bank of the Miami River. He was born in Philadelphia in 1767, and there married Elizabeth Brown of that city, and about 1795 removed to Kentucky, and two years later to Clermont County, Ohio, thence in 1802 to this county. He brought with him his wife and five children, viz., William, Mary, Jane, Sarah and Henry; after coming to this county, four others were born as follows: Stewart, Annie, Samuel and Phœbe. Mr. Boltin, besides preaching the Gospel, was one of the pioneer school teachers of this region of country, and died in 1839, his wife surviving him a few years. Phœbe Makain, the widow of James Makain, is the only one of his children now living, and Henry's three sons, Samuel, Cornelius and Henry, are the only members of the family name residing in Montgomery County.

During this year, or the year following, Alexander Scott and family, of Kentucky, settled northwest of the station, but subsequently sold out and moved to Indiana. In 1804, George V. Stettler, wife and five sons—William, Henry, Daniel, George and Jacob—natives of Berks County, Penn., located one mile southwest of "Hole's Station," where George V. died April 23, 1815. His son, Daniel, was born in Berks County, Penn., in June, 1773, and about 1810 was married to Catherine Gehres, also a native of the Keystone State, but who came to Butler County, Ohio, with her family in 1805. She was born in 1783, and had four children by her union with Mr. Stettler, only two, Philip and Hannah, now living. Daniel was in the war of 1812, and died in Miami Township in June, 1853, his wife surviving him until November 27, 1863. It was at the cabin of the Stettler's where one of the early churches was organized in 1806, which organization is yet in existence; during 1804 came Jacob and John Ungerer, who settled in Section 30; Andrew Small, who located a little east of the Ungerer's, and who was an old Revolutionary soldier, and one of the pioneer school teachers of the Miami Valley; and James Pettigrew and William Long with their families, who settled southeast of the station; also Tobias Whetsel, his wife, Catherine, with five sons and two daughters, came

from North Carolina and settled in the vicinity of the Gebhart Church, where they had born to them after coming, one son and two daughters; Mary and Catherine are now the only survivors of this large family.

It was in the spring or summer of 1804, that John Shupert, wife and six children, Christopher, Frederick, Jacob, Eva, Peggy and Tena, came from Berks County, Penn., locating about one mile southwest of "Hole's Station," where he and wife lived until death. Christopher was married and had one son, John, when the family located here, the latter of whom is now residing in the township. In the same colony from Berks County, Penn., came Peter Gebhart, wife and two children, John and Elizabeth, settling a short distance southwest of the station, where Peter died the same year. His son, John, now a very old man, is still a resident of Miami Township. Most of this colony from Berks County settled in German Township, and the record of their settlement will be found under that heading. Henry and Mary Strader, natives of North Carolina, also came in 1804. Their son, Samson P., was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1796; married Mary Benner in 1817, a native of Maryland, born in 1796, and daughter of Jacob and Mary Benner, also early settlers of this township. They had five children.

In the fall of 1804 came one of those men who have done so much toward building up the moral interests of this valley, and who have molded and crystallized its religious sentiment. His name was John Jacob La Rose, a minister of the Reformed Church, and a native of Lehigh County, Penn., born in February, 1755. His parents were John L. and Anna K. La Rose, natives of Germany, of French extraction, who came to America about 1740. Early in life, young La Rose manifested a deep interest in religious matters, which developed with the passing years, and in the meantime he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for a livelihood. In September, 1776, he enlisted in the army of Washington, underwent the sufferings at Valley Forge, and participated in the memorable battle of Trenton, N. J., December 26 of that year.

In 1777, his term of enlistment having expired, he went to North Carolina, finally settling in Guilford County, where about 1780 he married Mary B. Gift, to whom were born five sons and three daughters, viz., Philip J., Louis V., Jacob, Daniel, John, Barbara, Elizabeth and Catherine. Here William La Rose followed tailoring, farming and teaching school, and in 1795 was licensed to preach the gospel by an Ecclesiastical Body of the Presbyterian Church, there being no such body of the Reformed denomination nearer than Pennsylvania. He had, however, acted in the capacity of a preacher of the Word long previous to receiving his licentiate, and for seven or eight years subsequently preached for the Reformed Church in Guilford County. In September, 1804, he started with his family, in a four-horse wagon, for Ohio, arriving at "Hole's Station" November 4, of that year, and immediately entered 160 acres of land about one mile south east of that point, upon which he erected a log cabin, and began his life in the valley of the Miami. In the early part of 1805, he resumed his ministerial duties by preaching to the scattered pioneers, wherever and whenever he could gather a few to listen to the Word, and thus he passed several years preaching and teaching throughout this region of country. In 1812, he removed to Highland County, Ohio, where his wife died in 1813, and the following year he returned to this township, and made his home with his son-in-law, Emanuel Gebhart, who then resided on the "old homestead," which Mr. La Rose had entered; he afterward lived with his children in Preble County, Ohio. On the 22d of May, 1820, he was examined and ordained by a committee of ministers, appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Church for that purpose, and until 1826 was engaged on missionary work in Ohio, Indi-

ana and Kentucky. In that year, he retired from the practical duties of the ministry, although preaching occasionally until 1830, after which he preached no more. He died (in the same house which he had erected forty years previously) November 17, 1844, in his ninetieth year, the last fourteen of which he had spent in happy retirement, such as writing articles upon religious subjects, reading, meditation and prayer. He inherited a healthy, vigorous body, with a strong vital force, possessing great tenacity of constitution and power of endurance, and was well adapted for pioneer work. Among his neighbors he bore the name of "Peace Maker," and was recognized as a conscientious, thorough Christian, a man whom all loved and respected. It was he who organized the Gebhart and Stettler Churches, in 1805 and 1806 respectively, and St. John's at Germantown in 1809. For this sketch of William La Rose, we are indebted to the Rev. Isaac H. Reiter, D. D., who kindly furnished us with all the data and facts as to Mr. La Rose's life and labors.

Henry and Elizabeth Moyer, natives of Pennsylvania, settled in Section 35, on the west bank of the Miami in 1804, where Henry died the following year. Their son, Peter, was but fifteen years old upon coming to this county, having been born in Berks County, Penn., September 7, 1789. Married Elizabeth Heck, of Jefferson Township, October 8, 1812, who bore him ten children. Both spent their lives in this township.

In 1805, Valentine Gebhart and family came to this township from Berks County, Penn., and with his sons, Andrew, Philip and Daniel settled at Hole's Station and whose descendants are among the most respected citizens of Montgomery County. In the same year came John Gebhart, wife Christine, and four children—Catherine, George, Jonathan and Elizabeth—from Berks County, Penn., settling in Section 24, and after coming, had born to them Mary, Daniel, Christine, Elias, Salome and Lydia. Mr. Gebhart died in 1842, in his sixty-fourth year, his wife surviving until 1870, dying in her ninetieth year. Jonathan and Elias are the only survivors of eleven children. With John Gebhart came his wife's parents, George and Margaret Gebhart, also two brothers-in-law, George Gebhart with his wife, Elizabeth, and seven children, and Jacob Gebhart and wife Salome. In 1806, Jacob and Catherine Baum, natives of Maryland, who had been residing in Kentucky previous to this date, came to what is now Miami Township, and located north of Hole's Station on the east bank of the Miami River. They brought with them nine children, viz.: Martin K., Mary, Elizabeth, John, George, Susan, Barbara, Jacob and Joseph; the mother died about 1808, and the father about 1830. Jacob, Jr., the only survivor of the family was born February 4, 1801, and is now eighty-one years old, but the ravages of time have made sad havoc with his once sturdy frame, and his days on earth must indeed be few. He was married to Elizabeth Cramer, who bore him three daughters—Margaret, Eliza and Mary, the eldest of whom is the only one living, she being the wife of John H. Schaffer, of German Township, with whom Mr. Baum makes his home.

In 1809, Emanuel Gebhart, with his wife Elizabeth (who was a daughter of the Rev. John Jacob La Rose) and family, from Pennsylvania, settled on the La Rose farm, and here spent their entire lives in the vicinity of Miamisburg, she dying December 26, 1867, aged eighty three, and, January 22, 1868, her husband followed her, and they now sleep side by side in their last earthly home. With Mr. Gebhart, came his son-in-law, Jacob Kercher, and wife Margaret, who bore him after coming to Ohio, two sons and eight daughters; the two former and one of the daughters are yet living. Jacob died in 1855, and his wife a few years later; he owned land east of "the Station," and Miamisburg was partly laid out by him on this land. At the same time that Jacob came to Ohio, his brother John, who was single, also came and made this

township his future home. The "Old Dominion" now responded to the call for early settlers, sending in 1809 Peter Eagle, his wife Annie, and nine children, who settled in Section 19, east of Miamisburg. The sons were Henry, Jacob, George, Peter and David; the daughters were Polly, Eve, Betsy and Sarah. Two were born subsequently, viz., John and Annie. Peter, Sr., died in 1820, his widow marrying again and surviving him many years. Peter, Jr., and David are yet living, the former of whom married Mary Whetsel fifty-nine years ago, and they are now residing in Section 19, hale, hearty and happy in the enjoyment of each other's society. John and Elizabeth Neibel, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia, came, with three children, to this township in October, 1810. Upon starting from Virginia they had four children, but when a couple of days on the road, the wagon was upset and one of the sons was killed. Mrs. Neibel died in May, 1847, and her husband in December, 1855. Their son William, who was but five years old when they came to Ohio, is residing on Section 8, and is one of the representative farmers of the township. In 1811, William and Catherine (Sutphin) Conover, natives of Monmouth County, N. J., with three children—Ida, Abraham and Ann, located in Section 29, on the east bank of the Miami. They had born to them in Ohio, Deborah, William, C. S. and Maria. William Conover and wife resided in this township all their lives, excepting a short period at an early day which they spent in Warren County. They were a successful and very worthy pioneer couple, and their children stand among the most respected people of this county, intelligent, progressive and honest.

In this year came Drs. Peter and John Treon, from Berks County, Penn., and located at "Hole's Station," and who afterward helped to lay out Miamisburg in 1818. Dr. Peter died many years ago, but Dr. John is yet living and one of the oldest men in the county, being now close to his ninety-first year. There are few men of Montgomery County living or dead, who had a greater success in life financially, than Dr. John Treon, and there never has been a physician in this region of country, who did a more extensive business or traveled over such a vast extent of country in the practice of his profession. He was born in Berks County, Penn., March 25, 1791, studied medicine under his father and in Philadelphia, and as stated came to this township in 1811 penniless. He was married November 13, 1818, to Eve Weimer, who died May 20, 1873, and was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Black, who now watches over him in his helpless old age

Peter Hetzel, wife Catherine, and family settled in Section 10, in the northeast corner of the township in 1812, and David, his son, is now a resident of Miamisburg, and one of its best and most progressive old citizens. In the same year came Philip Huiet and family, who built a grist-mill on the Miami north of "Hole's Station," and also Henry Yeazell and family, who settled in the bend of the Miami, in Section 30, across the river from the present town of Alexanderville. Another settler of this period was George Parsons, who with his family located in the Dodds' neighborhood, but no doubt many came whose names cannot now be remembered, and those we have given have been obtained by the greatest difficulty, yet some may be left out who helped to civilize and develop this valley, but whose names or time of settlement is lost to the historian of to-day.

ERECTION OF MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

On the 9th of December, 1829, it was ordered by the County Commissioners that Washington Township be divided, and a new township erected, to be known by the name of Miami Township, the division line to commence on said county line, at the section line between Sections 3 and 9, and running

thence north on said section line to the northern boundary line of said township, between Sections 4 and 10, the western boundary of said new township to be the Miami River. On petition of sundry inhabiants of Dayton Township presented March 7, 1831, the Commissioners of Montgomery County attached fractional Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, in Township 1, Range 6, in the southwest corner of Dayton Township, west of the Miami River to Miami Township, and at the same time a portion of German Township was attached to the new township of Miami as follows: Beginning at the Miami River on the line between Montgomery and Butler Counties, at the southeast corner of German Township, and running in a westerly direction on said line to the southwest corner of Section 28, Township 2, Range 5; thence north on the section line to the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 2, Range 5; thence east on the line between Jefferson and German Townships, to the northeast corner of fractional Section 2, Township 2, Range 5; thence with the Miami River, to the place of beginning. August 21, 1841, Section 34 and fractional Sections 35 and 36, were attached from Jefferson and added to Miami Township. The present boundaries of Miami Township are as follows: On the north by Van Buren, Harrison and Jefferson Townships; on the south by Warren County; on the east by Washington Township, and on the west by German and Jefferson Townships. The first election was held April 5, 1830, at the house of Charles Connelly, a large frame tavern which stood on the northeast corner of Main and Ferry streets, in Miamisburg. This building was removed many years ago, and its site is occupied by the residence of Hon. Emanuel Shultz.

The judges of the election were John Neibel, Adam Shuey and Phillip Keller. Clerks, John Conley and M. S. Blossom. The latter is the only survivor.

The following officers were elected: Trustees, John Neibel, Fletcher Emly and Benjamin Sayre; Clerks, Thomas Morton; Treasurer, Charles Connolly; Constable, Andrew Treon.

April 21, 1830, William Sawyer was elected Justice of the Peace, receiving 155 votes; John Burk, 64. Total 219.

October 12, following, there were 231 votes cast for Governor, viz.: 143 for Robert Lucas, and 88 for Duncan McArthur.

December 6, 1830, there was an election held for State Representative, in place of William Smith, deceased.

School districts were established the same year, from No. 1 to No. 9, inclusive. Additions and changes have frequently been made since.

The following is a list of the number of house-holders in each school district in that year, viz.: No. 1, 32; No. 2, 20; No. 3, 4; No. 4, 5; No. 5, 29; No. 6, 40; No. 7, 45; No. 8, (Miamisburg) 104; No. 9, 30.

January 17, 1832, District No. 8 was divided into two districts. Market street and the Centerville road being the dividing line.

The early educational facilities here, were as elsewhere in frontier life, on account of meager population to form satisfactory school districts, having a sufficient number of pupils to justify the employment of competent teachers, will be apparent. The teachers also, in many instances, were of a type that antiquity might have been proud of. Hence, the people of those days should have credit for what was accomplished, and not charged with what was not done. The first school was taught at the Gebhart Church, at an early day. It was not untill the enactment of the law of 1852, that this interest received a fresh impetus. The Township Board of Education, consisting of the clerks of the school districts, in a few years after the passage of the law, commenced to build new houses in nearly every district. The log-cabin schoolhouse was abandoned,

new and comfortable quarters, with the modern improved seats and desks, took the place of slab seats and log fires.

The cost of the buildings and furniture ranged from $10 to $1,500.

The law of 1852 also provided for a higher grade of teachers, and a consequent advance of compensation. The County Board of Examiners had the effect to drop all the incompetents. The result was manifest in a few years. Better teachers took the place of those who were formerly employed, and advance steps among the youth were the results, in a few years. Some opposition was manifested at first, on the part of parents, upon the proposed progressive steps, but in a short time it subsided, until now, all join in urging the work.

The laws of the State required the election in each township, every year, of two Overseers of the Poor, also "Fence Viewers."

To show the operation of the Poor laws at that date, the following is given, which explains itself:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, } ss.
Miami Township, }

To WILLIAM GOUDY, Constable of said Township, Greeting:

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, owners of the poor of Miami Township, have received information that there has lately come into the township, a certain poor and destitute woman named ——— ———————, who is not a legal resident thereof, and will be likely to become a township charge.

You are thereupon commanded forthwith to warn said ——— ———————— to depart out out of said township, and of this warrant make service as the law directs.

Given under our hands this 22d day of January, A. D. 1836.

.....
.....

Overseers of the Poor.

On the back appears this indorsement:

This writ returned, served reading 23d January. Cost, 18¾ cents.

CONSTABLE."

The following is a copy of the "poll book" at an election held for township officers at the spring election in 1833, viz.:

Record of poll book of an election held in the township of Miami, Montgomery Co., on the 1st day of April, 1833, for township officers.

The following persons were elected: John Neibel, Henry Gebhart and James Morton, Trustees; Isaac Hoover, Constable; John Conley, Clerk; Peter Richard, Treasurer; J. W. Kothe and Lewis Hasselman, Overseers of the Poor; Gooding Hollaway, George Kiser and Samuel D. Loree, Fence Viewers; Perry Pease, John Reeser, John Garrett, John Betson, Jacob Benner, Thomas Dodds, William L. Smith, John Penrod, Henry Gebhart, Jacob Root and John Dodds, Supervisors.

I do hereby certify that the above persons were duly elected.

(Signed.) JOHN CONLEY, *Clerk.*

STREAMS.

The Miami River passes through this township from north to south, taking a southwesterly course. It is fed by many small branches, the most important of which are Hole's and Bear Creek, the former running across the northeastern corner of the township, and emptying into the Miami on Section 16. It took its name from the Hole family, who removed from the "Station" in an early day, to land located on its banks. Big Bear Creek enters the township on Section 34, takes a southeast course, and empties into the Miami at the north limits of Miamisburg.

MILLS.

The first flouring-mill in this township was erected by William Lamme, on Hole's Creek, in a narrow gorge between the hills. This site has long since been abandoned, and a mill built by his son, David, west of the old location, and which is now in Washington Township. The next mill was that built by Philip Huiet in 1812, at "Hole's Station," an account of which is given in

the history of Miamisburg. Many mills have been erected in this township since that time, an account of which would be of little interest or worth to the general reader.

AGRICULTURE.

The products of the soil are wheat, corn, rye, flax seed, broom corn, etc.

Orchards were planted of the apple soon after clearings had been opened, mostly seedlings. Peaches yielded well. Wild plums and grapes were plenty.

The cultivation of tobacco was introduced by Ralph Pomey, south of Carrolton, about the year 1841. This article has become one of the chief products, and has extended into neighboring counties. The product amounts to several thousand cases annually in the township.

The soil rests on blue limestone on the hills. Drift, or gravel and sand, cover the valleys, the surface soil being a clay loam, and has been very productive.

THE GREAT MOUND.

This is located on the upland about one mile southeast of Miamisburg. It is one of the largest in the Northern States. The one at Grave Creek, on the Ohio below Wheeling, being about equal in dimensions.

In 1869 a number of resident citizens formed a syndicate to explore it. In July of that year they commenced operations, and sunk a shaft of five or six feet in diameter from the top to two feet below the base.

At eight feet from the top, a human skeleton in a sitting posture, facing due east, and directly west of the line of excavation, was discovered. A cover of clay several feet in thickness, and then a layer of ashes and charcoal, seemed to have been the burial. A deposit of vegetable matter, bones of small animals, wood and stone, were also found surrounding it.

At the depth of twenty-four feet, a triangular stone, planted perpendicularly, about eight inches in the earth with the point upward, was discovered. Around it at an angle of about forty-five degrees and overlapping each other like the shingles upon a roof, were placed stones averaging about a foot in diameter, all rough, but of nearly uniform size, and similar to those quarried in the neighboring hills.

The work of sinking the shaft continued from day to day until a depth of sixty-six feet was reached. This was down to two feet below the natural surface as surveyed, over twenty feet having been cut from the cone in former explorations, thus making the height eighty-four feet. It measures about eight hundred feet around the base. The elevation of the land at this point is over 150 feet above the Miami.

It had been determined to remove the skeleton before closing up the shaft, but upon close examination it was found in condition to render it impossible, and it was therefore abandoned.

The Miamisburg *Bulletin* published a series of articles at the time, in relation to the subject, to which the curious reader is referred for a more lengthy account of it.

MIAMISBURG.

This town contains a population of about 2,500, and is beautifully located on the east bank of the Miami River, from which it took its name. It was known to early settlers, as "Hole's Station." Rude paths led through the dense forest to this point. The Red Man roamed at will in these days, and wild animals and game of all sorts was in abundance. On the farm of E. Shultz, west of the Miami River, at the north end of town, an Indian camp was located in an early day, and on a cleared circular piece of ground, oppo-

site Market street, on the west side of the river, the Indians held frequent assemblies to perform the war dance. Miamisburg is well laid out, has broad, well graded streets, good sidewalks, excellent drainage, and is surrounded by a beautiful, well-improved country. Few towns of its size are so fortunate in shipping facilities, for besides the canal, which has proven an inestimable blessing to business men, it has two railroads, viz., C., C., C. & I., and the C. H. & D. R. R., both first-class roads, supplying every comfort and convenience to to their patrons. Miamisburg possesses good residences, business houses and manufacturing establishments; it has a good town hall, an excellent public school, and several handsome churches, all of which are due to the energy and enterprisê of its citizens It is claimed to be as healthy a town as any in the Miami Valley, and its officials look well after its sanitary condition, thus preventing and checking disease. The people of Miamisburg have good reason to be proud of the prosperity of their town, for its growth, although not rapid, is marked by stability. The largest portion of the town is located upon the site of an ancient earthwork. We assume the beginning near the north end of Main street, about sixty to eighty feet west, thence south, parallel with said street, to a point about 150 yards south of the corporation line, thence northeast across the canal about one-fourth mile, thence northwest to the premises now owned by C. Weber, thence west to place of beginning. The embankment was of yellow clay, similar to that at other places, about six feet above the surface, and fifty feet at the base. At this time, scarcely any traces of this work remains.

In February, 1818, the first town lots were platted and sold by Emanuel Gebhart, Jacob Kercher and Drs. John and Peter Treon. A number of plats were added subsequently.

The first brick house was built in 1826, by Rev. Dechant, on northeast corner of Bridge and Water streets, now owned by M. S. Blossom. In 1827, the bridge across the river on Bridge and Water streets, was built by M. Johns for a joint stock company, who collected tolls for many years.

Prior to the construction of this bridge, a ferry boat was in service, owned by John Yeazel; the location was at and opposite Ferry street. During low water, the river was forded opposite Lock street.

A second river bridge was constructed adjoining the north end of town in 1859, partly by subscription and partly by the county, no tolls being charged, and about this time the lower one was transferred to the county, and also made free of tolls.

The town was incorporated February 11, 1832. The first election for town officers was held at the house of Jacob Winger (now the Washington House), May 7, of the same year. The following persons were duly elected, viz.: Gooding Hollaway, Mayor; Phillip Keller, Recorder; James Fisk, James Morton, C. Beck, John Burk and William Sawyer for Council. There were eighty-eight votes cast, the Mayor elected receiving all but two. J. A. Hartman acted as Clerk.

On May 21, the Mayor and Council met and proceeded to establish the boundary lines of the corporation, which was done by taking territory one-half mile east from the river, and one mile north and south. On the same day, the Council appointed John D. Mullison Marshal, and John Conley Treasurer.

At a meeting on July 2, C. & E. W. Madison presented a petition to the Council, asking the privilege to burn their chips and shavings in the street opposite their shop. This was granted with the proviso to burn them in the morning, and should any fire remain in the evening, it should be carefully extinguished.

August 6, Council passed an ordinance to establish sidewalks on Main

street. Ordinances were also passed during the year in relation to town plats, the firing of canon and small arms in the streets, fires, obstructions of streets, sidewalks and alleys, show licenses, etc.

In 1833, ordinances were passed regulating the markets. Two additional market ordinances were passed in 1835. The year following ordinances were passed to grade the streets.

In 1837, a gambling ordinance was passed. No more appear on record until 1840, when a lengthy ordinance was passed in relation to burying grounds.

In 1843, ordinances were passed prohibiting the selling of liquors without a license, also an additional gambling ordinance. A fire engine, hook and ladder having been purchased, companies were formed to take charge of the apparatus, and ordinances were passed in relation thereto.

A new market house and town hall was built in 1851.

SHIPPING AND TRAVELING FACILITIES.

Some years after the settlement of the country, about 1818, flat-boats were run from this place on the Miami River to the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi and New Orleans. The cargoes of these vessels consisted of flour, whisky, bacon, etc. The owner and crew, prior to the running of the steamboats, made the return trip on foot, occupying many weeks.

Common road wagons were also employed in carrying merchandise to and from Cincinnati prior to the construction of the Miami & Erie Canal; this was finished in 1829 from Cincinnati to Dayton. Canal packet boats carrying passengers to the number of fifty or more, and freight boats, relieved the burden of teaming on mud roads.

The Great Miami Turnpike from Dayton to Cincinnati is located on Main street, and was constructed in 1840. The completion of this road added a number of daily stage and omnibus lines from Dayton to Cincinnati, and shortened the time very much between those points. The time of the canal packet boat requiring twenty to twenty-two hours, that of the stages five to six hours.

In 1851, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad was completed from Dayton to Cincinnati. Upon the opening of this road for travel, it was found that the time was again cut down; competition therefor was useless; all the canal packet boats, stage and omnibus lines were at once withdrawn. This line of railroad is on the west side of the river, but a few hundred feet from the lower river bridge, where the depot is located.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad which is located on the east side of the town, was completed in 1872. This line is on the east side of the Miami, crossing the river twice between this place and Dayton. This road added still more facilities to the traveling public.

Two turnpikes, one to Centerville, the other to Springboro, in Warren County, were constructed many years ago, by joint-stock companies, collecting toll, but have been made free some years since. The ordinary roads leading from the town are generally in good condition.

MANUFACTURING.

The first flouring-mill at this point was built by Philip Huiet on the Miami, in the north part of the town in 1812. This mill was run by various owners until 1872, when it was removed to its present site, by L. Magenheimer. Within a year, it was bought by Shultz & Manning, and the water-power used to manufacture paper, and now remains unoccupied. Mr. Huiet had a contract for 500 barrels of flour for the army in the year 1812. A large flouring-mill

was built near the canal lock, soon after the completion of the canal, by Madison Bros., in 1829. This mill has, under various administrations, done good service ever since. It is now owned and operated by M. Engleman.

A cotton mill was built on the east side of the canal, a short distance above the flouring-mill, by Cassady & Strong, in 1830, and was in successful operation until 1852, when it was totally destroyed by fire. It was a frame building.

An oil mill, of brick, was then built upon the site the same year, by Cassady & Stewart. This was in successful operation until 1871, when Michael Cassady died. The mill was continued in the interest of the heirs and Mr. Stewart until 1874, when it was operated as a flouring-mill until 1880, when it was sold to Weiser & Schupert, who occupy it as a grain warehouse.

A distillery was erected in 1836, on the lot adjoining the Sycamore Creek culvert, on the west side of the canal, by Simon Huiet, who carried on the business until 1842, when it was sold to M. D. Whitridge, who continued it until 1849, when it was changed to a tannery and continued until about 1867, then abandoned and the buildings taken down.

In 1835, Allen, Watson & Allen commenced the manufacture of grain separators on the northwest corner of Bridge and Canal streets. The power employed was a one-horse tread wheel. This firm was changed in 1841, when D. H. Hoover took the place of the Messrs. Allen, the firm being thereupon, Watson & Hoover. This continued until 1855, when Mr. Watson retired, Hoover continuing alone until 1859, when the firm was changed to D. H. Hoover & Son. In 1848, the establishment was removed to the east side of the canal, having purchased the shop of N. T. Beals. In 1866, the firm was again changed to Hoover & Co., C. R. Allen assuming an interest. In 1870, the senior partner, David H. Hoover, died, and thereupon William Gamble became a partner. In 1878, C. R. Allen died, his interest, however, remaining in the firm. This establishment has grown to large proportions, from one to two thousand mowers and reapers being turned out annually, giving employment to 125 men. Within a year or two, the manufacture of a patent twine binding reaper has been added, of which many hundreds will no doubt be built annually, the demand at this time being greater than the supply. In 1880, a large three-story brick building, besides many smaller additions in buildings, were added and supplied with the most improved modern machinery, to facilitate the demand of this thriving business.

In 1869, J. C. Smith commenced the manufacture of grain drills. His product is several hundred per year.

About 1834, a brass foundry was commenced near the canal lock, by D. Altic. This was carried on a number of years, when he removed to Dayton, Ohio.

G. F. Ellis established a woolen factory at the lock about the same time. He continued to do business for a number of years and then removed to Terre Haute, Ind.

The cutting and curing of pork was extensively carried on from about 1830 to 1845, by Harris, Platte, Dukert & Hoff.

In 1849, D. Bookwalter commenced the manufacture of buggies and carriages on a limited scale, at the north end of Main and Water streets. In 1866, the property was partially destroyed by fire; his business, however, increased rapidly every year. In 1864, the business of manufacturing wheels, spokes, hubs, and other carriage material was commenced, and the establishment removed to Canal Street. In 1871, a company was incorporated under the firm name of Bookwalter, Brother & Co., consisting of D. Bookwalter, B.

F. Bookwalter, H. C. Hunt, A. A. Hunt and Samuel Mitchell. A. A. Hunt died in 1880. A large amount of material is turned out annually and shipped to all points of the compass. There are fifty men employed.

The paper mill of Schultz & Manning was built in 1871, Mr. Lewis, of Dayton, Ohio, having an interest: he remained in the firm, however, but one year, when he sold his interest to them. This mill employs fifty persons. It is furnished with all the modern improvements for manufacturing first-class book and news paper. In 1879, a fire destroyed the west end of the mill and machinery, but was immediately rebuilt; being fully covered by insurance, the loss was nominal. The power is obtained from the Miamisburg Hydraulic Company, who have a fall of over twenty feet from the canal to the river at this point. This firm lately merged this mill into an incorporated company, consisting of Messrs. Shultz, Manning, Abel Hoover, William Gamble, and John T. Bell, of Franklin.

The Ohio Paper Company is incorporated and consists of Weiser, Lewis, Lyons, May, Lyons and Albrecht. The mill was built in 1879, derives its power from the Miamisburg Hydraulic Company, is equipped with the most improved machinery for making the best book and news paper, and employs seventy operatives.

David Groby built a sash, blind and door factory on the east side of the canal, north of the Sycamore Creek canal culvert. The power is leased from the Miamisburg Hydraulic Company. This mill has been in successful operation and employs fifteen men.

The Hunter Cutlery Works were built a year prior, and were in operation until 1878. They have quit business and sold out their mill to the Ohio Paper Company, who have converted it into a pulp mill. In 1873, a mill for the preparation of flax was removed from the west to the east side of the Miami River, on the Hydraulic basin, and power leased from the company. This has been in operation since ; it was owned by X. Glosser, since deceased.

In 1876, Theo. Siminton commenced the manufacture of buggies and carriages on East Market street. He turns out a number of new vehicles every year, besides repair of vehicles ; he makes good work, and employs five men.

In 1855, H. Groby & Co., consisting of H. Groby, E. Shultz and George A. Grove, commenced a lumber yard, and carried on the business very largely until 1866, when they sold out to Grove & Catrow.

The latter firm have continued the business since then, and have, within a year or two, added coal to the lumber business.

The firm of J. Kauffman & Sons originated in that of D. and B. F. Bookwalter and J. Kauffman, who commenced the manufacture of carriages and buggies on North Main and Water streets in the year 1869. In 1879, D. & B. F. Bookwalter sold their interest to J. Kauffman & Sons, who have continued the business since. About fifteen men are employed. Reliable work is turned out, and success has attended their efforts to please their customers.

MERCHANTS.

The house of G. S. Hoff is a continuation of the firm of Hoff & Deckert, who, in 1839, commenced the business of selling dry goods and groceries on the corner of Main and Bridge streets. In 1847, this firm was dissolved, each of the partners doing business on opposite corners of the above streets. In 1858, William Hoff having built the block of business rooms on the corner of Main and Market streets, removed his store to the corner room, the present location. In 1858, the present proprietor became a partner, the firm thereupon being Hoff & Son. In 1876, William Hoff died, but the business was con-

tinued without interruption. This house has been highly prosperous, having run a career of high commercial integrity for nearly a half century.

Samuel Deckert continued to do business for a number of years, acting as Postmaster in connection with his business, and removed to Springfield, Ohio, some years ago.

James Schock commenced business as a tinner on South Main street in 1834. The next year he removed to Bridge street, where he continued until 1855, when he removed to the present location, corner Bridge and Water streets. Mr. Schock worked up from small beginnings.

M. S. Blossom came to Miamisburg in 1827. He commenced business on North Main street in saddlery and harness making line, and continued without interruption until 1873, when he visited California and was absent until 1875. This gentleman may be classed among the pioneers, as the town and the country had made but little progress in improvements on his arrival. He has been successful in business and is one of the few remaining of the past generation.

In 1845, G. W. Weaver commenced business on North Main street, and removed to Main and Market streets in 1854. The removal to the present location (southeast corner of Main and Market streets) took place in 1860. His business consists as dealer in fancy and staple groceries, queensware, hardware, sewing machines, buggies, wagons, farming implements, robes and livery supplies. Two large rooms and outbuildings are stacked with every article in his line of business. A rare degree of prosperity has attended this house.

David Wolf commenced business as a dealer in boots and shoes in 1852; is located on South Main street, and does a large business. Prior to that time, he had been associated with H. Heckerman in the same business from 1844 to the above date.

POSTMASTERS.

The following is a complete list of the Postmasters of the town and is believed to be correct as to time of service of each incumbent.

Adam Shuey, twelve years; Phillip Kellar, eight years; William Brooks, four years; George Perry, four years; Mrs. P. Keller, two years; D. Winebrenner, two years; John Kiser, four years; S. Deckert, five years; J. Vogle, three years; Henry Boltin, twelve years.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

The first public house or "tavern" was located on South Main and Lock streets—the old Daniel Gebhart House—as early as 1811. This location was near the landing of flat-boats.

Charles Connelley succeeded Gebhart; was there a number of years and then removed to the corner of Main and Ferry streets, and kept public house there until 1831, when he removed to the house now known as the Miami House; in 1833, he again removed to his old stand on the corner of Main and Ferry streets, and there died. The Daniel Gebhart House has been used as a boarding house since then, but of late years very little business has been done there.

Jacob Winger was the proprietor of the Washington House for many years after 1830; then sold to S. Zehring, and then to F. Gwinne, the present owner.

In 1833, John Zimmer purchased the Miami House of Charles Connelley, and it was occupied by him as a public house until 1840, when he sold out to Jacob Zimmer. It was rented to Goode & Campbell for three years. In 1843, Jacob Zimmer took possession, and remained until 1853, when it was again leased to H. McCanby. A few years after this, it was sold to H. D. Black, who continued until he died in 1868, and was then continued by the widow, and enlarged in 1872 and 1873, and then rented to Charles Baum, who remained

a few years, and was then leased to N. Bickford, then to Mr. Pushaw and recently to I. H. Hager.

The Valley House was built by N. Clark in 1856; was sold to F. Jacobus in 1860, and in 1868 he retired from business and then leased it to D. Young, who remained a few years, and it is now leased to F. Schwartztrauber.

The Baum House was built by Charles Baum in 1877 and 1878, and on its completion was occupied by him, and is doing a good business.

BANKS.

In October, 1839, "The Washington Social Library" was organized as a banking concern. President, John Treon; Vice President, Ed. L. Jones; Directors, John Treon, Ed. L. Jones, William Hoff, William L. Smith and C. P. Huber, of Miamisburg, Christian Taylor, of Germantown and John Mooney, of Franklin. It ceased to do business in January, 1841. In 1866, Henry Groby, E. Shultz and George A. Grove organized a private banking house on Main street, under the name of H. Groby & Co., which continued without change until 1880, when Mr. Grove retired and N. G. Catrow assumed a place in the firm.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The early settlers, except a few from Virginia and North Carolina, were principally from eastern Pennsylvania, and in a religious point of view, mostly of the Reformed and the Lutheran Churches. Educational and religious advantages and privileges were then few, but these gradually improved as the population increased.

The history of the Reformed Church in this community dates back to almost the beginning of the present century, and the earliest congregations were generally organized in connection with the Lutherans. Among the earliest Reformed congregations organized in this region were the St. John's in 1805, the Stettlers' in 1806, and that at Germantown in 1809, by the Rev. John Jacob La Rose. The Reformed Church at Miamisburg was organized of members belonging to the St. John's and Settlers' congregations, in the spring of 1820, and had no regular pastor for the first four years, but was served as a kind of missionary point. When organized it numbered only about ten or twelve members, all of whom are now dead. Zion Church, in Section 10, was organized in 1820 and has remained a "Union Church" from its organization up to the present, both Reformed and Lutherans worshiping there.

The Reformed Church at Miamisburg was incorporated conjointly with the Lutheran in 1822, and the first trustees elected in that year were Jacob Baum, Emanuel Gebhart and Frederick Gruendner.

In 1823, some efforts were made to build a house of worship, but without success.

In 1818, the year of the first town plat of lots, a frame schoolhouse was built and was used both for school purposes, and also as the first place of worship in town. The Reformed congregation worshiped in this house from 1820 to 1833.

In 1830, a brick church edifice, thirty-eight by forty-six feet, with gallery and belfry, was erected, but for want of means it was not fully completed until in the spring of 1833, and was then dedicated with appropriate religious services, May 12. The total cost of this structure was $3,200. The congregation worshiped in this church until November, 1862.

During this time, the congregation was served by different pastors and made more or less progress, being joint owners with the Lutherans of the property, and occupied the church on alternate Sundays.

The following is a list of the pastors who served the Reformed Church at Miamisburg, together with the period of their service:

Supplied occasionally from 1820 to 1824; Rev. David Winters, from 1824 to 1833; Rev. Jacob Descombes, from 1835 to 1837; Rev. Elijah Kuhns, from 1836 to 1838; Rev. George Long, from 1840 to 1851; Rev. William K. Zieber, from 1852 to 1854; Rev. Isaac H. Reiter, from 1854 to 1874; Rev. William McCaughey, from 1875 to 1882.

A constitution of the Union Church, consisting of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Churches,* was adopted August 7, 1830. The corner-stone was laid on the same day. The purport of the articles of the constitution was for the joint occupancy by these congregations of the house about to be erected.

The first formal action in regard to the new house of worship of this congregation was had May 14, 1860, a subscription was commenced and about $5,000 subscribed in a short time.

The congregation dissolved the joint occupancy with the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, July 28, 1860, by an act of incorporation, according to the laws of the State. They sold their interest to the Evangelical Lutheran congregation January 12, 1861, for about $600. Rev. I. H. Reiter preached the last sermon in the old house to the congregation November 18, 1862.

A lot for the place of the erection of the church edifice was purchased from Dr. John Treon, for $300, and deeded to the Trustees March 16, 1861.

A constitution was adopted by the congregation April 24, 1861. The plan for the building was agreed upon by the Trustees August 21, 1861.

The foundation was completed November 7, 1861, by Benjamin Fornshell.

A contract for the superstructure complete was made with Beaver & Butt, of Dayton, Ohio, January 22, 1862. The corner-stone was laid June 27, 1862, and the building completed January 1, 1863, at a cost of about $11,000.

The church was formally dedicated with appropriate divine services, February 22, 1863.

The first sermon preached in the new building, by Rev. I. H. Reiter, was January 11, 1863, in the basement.

A Sunday school was organized Sunday, February 1, 1863. In 1876 the church was frescoed and painted. The congregation numbers 300 to 400.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first congregation of the above church, at Miamisburg, was organized A. D. 1821, by Rev. John C. Dill, who came to Ohio at an early day, and assisted in the organization of the first Lutheran Synod in this State in 1818. He had charge of the Miamisburg congregation from its organization until his death, August 24, 1824. From this date until January 1, 1826, the congregation was without a regular pastor, when Rev. C. H. D. Heincke accepted a call from it.

The place of worship was a frame building, located west of the old graveyard, adjoining the M. & E. Canal. It was built where the canal is located, and was used jointly with the German Reformed Congregation, and was also used as a schoolhouse. When the canal was excavated, this house was moved east a short distance. It is still in existence, and is located on South Locust street, near the large tobacco warehouse, now owned by S. Luventhal & Co.

Rev. C. H. D. Heincke was born in the Kingdom of Hanover December 15, 1793, and emigrated to America in 1817, arriving in the city of Baltimore after a voyage of two months, and soon after came to Ohio. He had received

* By a formal action of the Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States of America, a few years ago, it was agreed that the word "German" be dropped, the title therefore being, the "Reformed Church" in the United States

a liberal education in Germany, and devoted some time in the study of theology, under the direction of Pastors Dechant, Dill and others.

In the fall of 1820, Mr. Heincke, having sustained a creditable examination before the Lutheran Synod of Ohio, he received authority to preach the Gospel, being received into the ministry without a dissenting voice. He served the congregation from 1826 to July 10, 1859, a period of thirty-three years.

The present pastor of the congregation, Rev. C. Albrecht, a graduate of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, of Columbus, Ohio, took charge April 1, 1860. Thus it will be seen that this congregation had but three pastors in a period of fifty-four years.

In 1830, this congregation, jointly with the German Reformed Congregation, laid the corner-stone of a brick edifice, thirty-eight by forty-six feet, with gallery and belfry. This was completed and dedicated in 1833, and occupied the site of the present church.

The joint occupancy of this building was dissolved July 28, 1860.

The corner stone of the present building was laid August 30, 1861, but was not completed until August, 1864. Its dimensions are fifty by eighty-eight feet. The Sunday school rooms, in the basement, are conveniently arranged. The audience room is finished in good style, tastefully frescoed, and supplied with a fine organ. Total cost, about $20,000. The congregation numbers over four hundred.

Saint John's, after the erection of the new building in 1862, ceased to be a "Union Church," the Lutherans remaining and the Reformed members going to other points for worship. The Rev. W. A. Bowman has charge of the Lutheran Congregation at this and Zion Church, each having about 125 members.

The Stettler Church also ceased to have a Reformed congregation since 1865, and has a society of about fifty Lutherans, under the charge of the Rev. H. L. Ridenour.

GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The society known as the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church of Carrollton bought and remodeled a schoolhouse into a place of worship in 1876, the same being dedicated by the Rev. W. A. Bowman, July 23 of that year, who also organized this congregation, Charles Miller, Jacob Geiger and John Peiffer, being the first Trustees. The pastor has received about twenty-five members since he organized the church, and the property is valued at about $2,000. As previously stated, Mr. Bowman also has charge of Zion and St. John's congregations, but resides at Carrollton, where he has about fifty members.

UNITED BRETHREN.

This congregation is small. Their house of worship is located on the corner of Main and Lock streets, Miamisburg, opposite the Catholic Church. This organization dates back a number of years, but has no resident pastor, being attended from Dayton.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A congregation of this church was organized at Miamisburg in 1834. The first ministers who visited the town were the Revs. J. P. Durbin and A. Brown. The former was quite a young man, and had just entered the Methodist Seminary; he became an eminent minister, and was the first "Missionary Secretary" of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For many years this church made but little progress. The increase has been gradual. The membership now numbers 230.

The first stationed minister was the Rev. J. J. Hill. The list since then,

as near as can be ascertained, is as follows: Revs. Finley, Walker, Malay, Baker, Latta, Owen, Sergeant, Merrick, Callett, Dillon, Neff, Hartley, Thompson, Quarry, Kenedy, Tibbats, Beall, Schultz, Dustin, Davis, Mason and Clemans.

The Society have a good church and parsonage, valued at $8,000.

The Sabbath school numbers fully as many members as the church.

The organization have received several bequests from deceased members, amounting to $3,600. D. H. Hoover, $2,600; and Mrs. J. S. Huber, $1,000. The former also bequeathed $2,600 to the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Carrollton, was organized about 1845, at Alexandersville, and a lot was bought whereon to build a church, but the location was subsequently changed to Carrollton, where, in the fall of 1847, land was purchased from Horace and Perry Pease, upon which a building was erected the following year. The first Trustees were James McGrew, John F. Prugh, Isaiah Allen, Albert Marlatt and James Bowles. They have now a flourishing society, with the Rev. Mr. Dille in charge.

The Presbyterian Church of Carrollton erected a building in 1846, which was dedicated by the Rev. William C. Anderson, of Dayton, and the church organized April 26, 1847. The building cost about $1,500, and the first Trustees were Thomas Dodds, Julias S. Taylor, Jonathan K. Brice, Joseph H. Dryden and Wilson Lamme. The pastors who have had charge of this church are as follows: J. B. Morton, J. C. Mahon, John Bellville, Gilbert Haire, Samuel Ramsey, F. M. Wood, G. W. Hays, Samuel Findley, Rev. Mr. Atkins and G. E. Gowdy, the latter of whom is now in charge, with a membership of about forty, including many of the best citizens in this vicinity.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

For more than thirty-five years after the first settlement at "Hole's Station" there were no members of this church who located permanently in this vicinity, but in 1834 Michael Meyers and family settled at Miamisburg, and may be called the pioneer Catholics of the present congregation. In 1840, Mr. Swisler and family came, and four years later Nicholas Meyer, a brother of the former one mentioned, and who is yet a resident of Miamisburg. In 1845, George Shoup and family located here, and in June, 1847, George Becker, with his family, concluded to make Miamisburg their home, and was followed in the fall of the same year by Peter Hart and family, and John Kuhn and family. In 1848 came Richard Wilhelm and Andrew Engebrand, with their families; also a few others whose names cannot now be remembered, but as far as we can learn, all were Germans, whose faith was taught them in the dear old Fatherland, and although a few may have grown lukewarm in the faith and recreant to the church of their fathers, the vast majority have remained firm and true to the teachings of Catholicism, and their love for the mother church has grown with the passing years. The first Catholics who settled in Miamisburg had to go to Dayton to attend divine worship, and it was not until 1851 that they had service in their own town, but in that year the Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, of Dayton, celebrated mass at the houses of Peter Hart and Mr. Swisler. Father Juncker became Bishop of Alton, Ill., in 1857, and died in 1868. From this time the Catholics of Miamisburg had services at irregular intervals at the houses of members, Fathers Schiff and Menge being among those priests who visited this point. In the fall of 1852, Michael P. Cassilly, a zealous Irish Catholic, of Cincinnati, donated to the Bishop a two-storied brick house and large lot, between Main and Old streets, for the use of the Catholics of Miamisburg and vicinity. This building was

fitted up for a church and pastor's residence, by Michael Meyers, at his own expense, the chapel being in the second story, and was dedicated to the worship of God, and the first mass celebrated in it by Father Juncker, in the fall of 1852, receiving the name of "St. Michael's Church."

Different priests came from time to time to minister to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Miamisburg, Father Mauclire, a native of France, taking charge in 1861 and remaining until 1873, in which year the first resident pastor was stationed here in the person of the Rev. Anton Leitnir, a native of Tyrol, Austria, who performed the first baptism for this congregation, January 18, 1873. He remained until June, 1877, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John F. Kalenberg, who was born in Westphalia, Prussia, August 26, 1839, receiving his primary education in the schools and from the clergy of his native place. In the spring of 1854, he entered the Gymnasium of Paderborn, where he remained five years, graduating in the fall of 1859 with first honors. He immediately entered the Theological and Philosophical Academy of Paderborn, where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he came to America and finished his studies at Mt. St. Mary's of the West. He was ordained by the Right Rev. John B. Purcell, in the spring of 1863, and after a short stay at Reading, Ohio, took charge of missions in Gallia, Meigs and Athens Counties, residing at Pomeroy, where he established the Sisters' School of the Sacred Heart. When Father Kalenberg entered upon his duties at Pomeroy, he found about thirty pupils in the school, but left it with over 200, and in a prosperous condition. He also finished and had the pleasure of having dedicated to God's service, St. John's Church, of Athens County; also beautified and enlarged the churches at Pomeroy and Gallipolis, Ohio, in all of which places he had flourishing schools. In the spring of 1870, he took charge of the congregations at Greenville, Darke County, and New Paris, Preble County, Ohio, completing and paying for the church already commenced in the latter place; tearing down the old church at Greenville, he erected a handsome edifice and furnished it with a splendid pipe organ, and there remained until appointed to the charges of Miamisburg and Franklin. At the latter city, the church was deeply in debt and the building in a dilapidated condition, but in less than four years, under the energy and wise financial administration of Father Kalenberg, the debt was paid off, the building remodeled, and to-day the congregation is in a flourishing condition. Comparatively little had been done by former pastors toward the material interests of the Miamisburg congregation, owing, perhaps to the scarcity of funds, although all were zealous men in the cause of Christ and His church. Dissatisfied with the poor church accommodation at this point, Father Kalenberg, in 1880, concluded to erect an edifice to the honor and glory of God in which his people could assist at divine service in a more fitting manner. He immediately began the work; the corner-stone was laid June 6, 1880, by the Right Rev. Bishop Elder, of Cincinnati, who also dedicated the building to the service of the Most High, July 10, 1881, giving it the name, "Immaculate Conception."

The structure is of Roman architecture, thirty-six by seventy-five feet in size, built of brick with stone trimmings and has stained glass windows. The interior is handsomely decorated, the frescoeing having been done by William Tehan, of Cincinnati, and the paintings by John Schmitt, of Covington, Ky. At the summit of the nave over the altar is a beautiful representation of the Immaculate Conception; on either side of the nave St. Joseph and St. Anthony, and at the altar end of the church facing the people are two scenes representing our Savior as the good Shepherd and Christ giving the keys of his church to St. Peter. The building has cost up to the present $4,500, and Father Kalenberg intends furnishing the church with a furnace and other necessaries which will

run the cost to about $5,000. All of this he has done by his own untiring energy, being the architect, overseer, and financier of the whole undertaking from the beginning. His congregation, although at first fearful of the risk, have stood nobly by him and are now proud of the beautiful Temple of God, which stands as a monument testifying to the zeal of their worthy Pastor in spreading the Gospel and building up Christ's Kingdom on earth. The church will seat about 400, is well furnished with nice pews, choir gallery, and organ, and in fact is one of the most beautiful little church edifices in the diocese. The congregation numbers about seventy-five families, most of whom are liberal supporters of their church and pastor, as well as worthy communicants. The property is worth about $10,000 and comparatively free from debt, which facts speak louder than would mere praise of the pastor and his congregation. In reviewing the history of Catholicism in Miamisburg, we are forcibly struck by its steady growth; and the progress it has made since the first mass was celebrated at this point, in 1851, may be truly likened to the Gospel parable of the mustard seed.

EDUCATION.

The first schoolhouse erected within the corporate limits was located directly west of the graveyard next to Grove & Catrow's lumber yard, on ground now occupied by the Miami & Erie Canal. This was built in the year 1818, and was used jointly as a schoolhouse and place of worship by the German Reformed congregation.

When the canal was dug the State removed the building eastward out of the way, and it was afterward removed south on Locust street, west side, where it yet remains. It is a frame building.

The second schoolhouse was built of brick, on Canal street near Bridge, and is yet standing, but used as a dwelling.

The third schoolhouse was built in 1834 on North Canal street, west side. It has been taken down to give place for a dwelling house. It was also of brick, and was used a number of years as a cooper shop by Samuel Dubbs.

In 1848, a meeting of citizens was held in the house on Canal street near Bridge, for the purpose of voting yea or nay on a proposition to tax the town $2,500 for the erection of a new schoolhouse east of the canal, on Market street. This was carried, nearly unanimously. The town was then organized into one school district, and the following year a substantial two-story brick house was built on a large lot. In 1867, the district was re-organized by the election of a new school board, who, step by step, made advancements in the management and efficiency of the school. A high school department has been added.

In 1848, additional buildings were erected, and since then, a two-story frame building, detached from the main group, was built.

The educational facilities of this town are, no doubt, as good as those of other towns anywhere in the State.

THE PRESS.

The early history of the press in Maimisburg is as brief as the story of the "Three Wise Men."

The first newspaper published in the town was the *Gridiron*, edited and printed by John Anderson, of Dayton. It was a small folio with an engraving in the title representing a human skeleton on a gridiron. Few copies of the sheet are yet in existence and none are now accessible to obtain dates.

Anderson was a stirring writer, and attracted considerable attention in the community by the personal nature of his articles. There was nothing however,

to warrant or sustain his enterprise, and it was suspended. Subsequently an unsuccessful attempt was made to revive the *Gridiron*, and the following announcement was issued :

PROSPECTUS,

BY JOHN ANDERSON, OF DAYTON, OHIO,

FOR THE

"GRIDIRON REVIVIDUS."

—" Burn, roast meat burn,
Boil o'er ye pots, ye spits forget to turn."

"By the united and firm patronage *promised* to me, by friend and enemy – I feel half inclined to think I can justify myself, and ROAST to some profit —my former, of some sixteen years past, to the contrary notwithstanding. 'Tis my idea, that there is 'something stale in Denmark'—and would needs BROILING.

"My time spent in the kitchen, for years back, will enable me to serve up some SAVORY DISHES. I have now numbered my twenty-fifth year as Grand Master of the Quizzical Society of Ohio also my tenth year as High Priest of the Anarogeon Phalanx. The aid of both societies at any time are at my service. The fact is, the whole field is *my* own, and 'needs *must* when the *Devil* drives,' so 'twould be well to keep up good fences.

"We are a *sturdy Democrat*, but in this case all will be FISH that comes to MARKET.

"Our paper will be furnished to resident subscribers, on Saturday evening, each week, and mailed in usual form to non-residents.

"We will print in a fine medium sheet—Price, Two Dollars per annum — one Dollar in advance, the balance at the end of six months. We will furnish sundry legislative proceedings—also some *good* Congressional smart things."

THE MIAMISBURG UNION.

The establishment of this paper was the second journalistic venture and was published in 1856 by Isaac Pepper. The office was located on second floor of what is now known as Weaver's Building, in public square. The *Union* was a six column folio, neatly printed, and politically, intensely Democratic. Mr. Pepper was assisted by three sons, who were practical printers ; the office was supplied with a large assortment of type and material, and the paper was liberally patronized by merchants of Miamisburg and Dayton. The paper gradually weakened financially, however, and finally the establishment was moved away.

THE MIAMISBURG BULLETIN.

This paper was established in 1867, by Blossom Bros. The members of the firm are A. H. Blossom, C. E. Blossom and Miles Blossom, sons of M. S. Blossom, Esq., one of the few pioneer citizens of the town yet living at this writing. The Blossom Brothers were born and reared in Miamisburg, and under their supervision the *Bulletin*, now in its fifteenth volume, under one management, has grown from a half-sheet of twenty-four by thirty-six to its present proportions.

The *Bulletin* is an independent, local newspaper, and recognized authority on tobacco, being the oldest tobacco journal of the State, published in the center of the extensive seed-leaf-producing district of the Miami Valley. The equipment of the mechanical department of the *Bulletin* is first-class, affording a wide range of execution in artistic letter-press and general job printing, including stereotyping. The establishment is lighted with gas and the machinery is driven by a powerful gas engine, burning crude petroleum.

THE MIAMISBURG NEWS.

The *News* is one of the institutions of Miamisburg and vicinity, which has achieved gratifying success since its inception and inauguration. The *News* is published by the Miamisburg Publishing Company organized and incorporated in March, 1880. Charles E. Kinder, formerly connected with the *Putnam County Sentinel*, has been editor and manager since its publication. Mr. Kinder is the son of the late John E. Kinder, and is a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of the valley. The paper is an eight-column folio, with a fair advertising patronage, and a constantly increasing subscription list. The *News* has a reputation as a good and faithful local newspaper, and is closely identified with all the best interests of Miamisburg and the Miami Valley. The tobacco-growing interests are always represented in its columns by quotations and reports. The *News* is Democratic in politics, and while being devoted to the advancement of the Democratic party and principles, it is ever willing to accord to others the same freedom of opinion it asks for itself. This paper is now entering upon the third year of its existence, and has, by the industry of its editor, attained a fair standing among the county papers of the Miami Valley.

ALEXANDERVILLE.

This town was platted in April, 1815, by John Taylor; population, 120. One dry goods and grocery store, one box factory, one public house and boot and shoe shop comprise the industries of the town. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the cultivation of tobacco.

An extensive earthwork, similar to those that are found in this part of the State, adjoins the town. The group comprises three separate and distinct works, and although they are characterized by a state of singular incompleteness, it does not appear probable that a union of the three was contemplated. The assumption would be more clearly comprehended by an accurate delineation of the works, but, in the absence of this, the following description will convey a tolerably clear conception as to their form and magnitude:

I. The circle commences on the bank of the Miami River, at a point near the northern limits of the village, the wall bears off obliquely, in a northeast direction, curving gracefully to the right, meeting all the points of the compass in its circuit to its abrupt termination (which is several hundred yards from the river), where it bears northwest. The entire length of this wall is 3,987 feet; diameter of the circle is 1,950 feet. There are five gateways, and probably a sixth occurred where the pike cuts it. These openings are at irregular distances.

II. The square is situated south of the great circle, separated by a space of about 200 yards. Its sides, which are equal, measure 1,150 feet, inclosing an area of thirty-one acres. Midway in each wall there is a gap, and, where completed, in each corner. The walls are not in line with the cardinal points, and a large vacant space on the southwest corner indicates the abrupt arrest of the converging walls.

III. The nondescript commences at a point about 200 yards north-west of the square. It starts out in a nearly due-east direction, tending toward the south, it gradually curves to the right, to the point of intersection with the pike, where it bears off north-northeast, forming thus a large arc of a circle, with a diameter of 875 feet, thence bearing east northeast by an abrupt curve to the right, its course is parallel with the turnpike a distance of 120 yards to the southern limits of the village, thence north-northeast by another direct line of 100 yards to the canal, thence north-west by an abrupt curve to the left, it crosses the

canal at right angles, but suddenly curves to the right, with a tendency toward the northeast where it abruptly terminates between the canal and river.

The entire length of this wall is about 700 yards. Two hillocks appear to indicate the contemplated direction of this member of the group. The serpent, it is probable, was here intended to be represented.

It is deeply to be regretted that so little interest has hitherto been manifested in the preservation of the grand old monuments of a forgotten race. As these walls, with the exception of an inconsiderable deposit of soil, are constructed of pure clay, the temptation to utilize it in the manufacture of brick was irresistible; hence the interesting vestiges have been defaced, and in some instances wholly obliterated, and, apparently, with as little compunction as though they had been ordinary diluvial deposits.

Part of these earthworks are located upon the farm of the Binkley heirs. One of the family (S. H. Binkley) has devoted much time to the collection of specimens of prehistoric races. A rare collection may be seen on the premises. He has also a large collection of geological specimens.

A number of small mounds have been explored by this gentleman, assisted by C. E. Blossom, with interesting results. In one explored by himself, on the farm of Jonas George, one and a half miles west of Alexanderville, valuable specimens of crania, implements of bone and horn chert, arrow heads and a perforated implement of limestone, were discovered.

Mr. Binkley has contributed liberally of his collections to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

Soon after the completion of the Miami & Erie Canal from Cincinnati to Dayton, this town became an important shipping point. Large quantities of produce were received and forwarded annually to Cincinnati. An area extending eastward as far as the Little Miami River, and even beyond, were drawn to the point of shipment. The Little Miami Railroad on its completion cut off this trade.

A large business in dry goods and clothing was done here forty or fifty years ago. This trade, however, has been diverted into other channels.

CARROLLTON.

This town was laid out April 27, 1830, by Moses Smith, Alexander Grimes and H. G. Phillips. Additions have been made since then. The Miami & Erie Canal affords extensive water power at this place, there being two locks. A large flouring-mill and distillery was established here about 1835, by H. & P. Pease, and continued until 1864, when the establishment was bought out by the Messrs. Turner, who continued the business until 1872, when they sold out to G. H. Friend, who converted the property into paper mills, manufacturing a heavy paper of straw and other material for roffing, siding, etc.

Large numbers of hogs were fattened annually in connection with the distillation of whisky.

The paper mills of Mr. Friend were enlarged a year ago, and give employment to seventy-five persons.

The people in the town are mostly engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. Population, 250.

This village and Alexanderville form one school district, and in 1876 built a fine house half way between the towns. The educational facilities being all that could be desired.

BRIDGEPORT.

This town was laid out April 19, 1831 by Vincens Antonides. Population, fifty. It lies west of the Miami, opposite Miamisburg. Owing to the location being liable to overflow by the river, about half of the lots have been vacated.

CEMETERIES.

In the first settlement of the Miami Valley, the pioneers buried their dead in any convenient spot which they fancied, as a last resting-place for their loved ones, but such graves, in most cases, were afterward either removed to some regular graveyard or lost in oblivion; yet, here and there a grave may be seen in a corner, or out-of-the-way place, containing the bones of some sturdy pioneer, who braved the dangers of frontier life to make a home for himself and family; or, perhaps it is that of the loved wife and prattling babe, who cheered him with loving words or smiles.

The oldest regular cemeteries in Miami Township are the one at Gebhart Church, in Section 19, east of Miamisburg, and that at the Stettler Church, in Section 15, southwest of the town, both of which were begun as early as 1805, and are yet in a fair state of preservation. About 1815, a cemetery was opened on land donated for that purpose by Jacob Kercher, and which was afterward incorporated within the city limits. The exact date of the first burial in this graveyard it is impossible now to learn, but one old head-stone bears the date of 1820, and pioneers yet living tell us that it was at least five years previous to this when the first grave was opened at this point. One of the early churches was built here and afterward removed, upon the opening of the canal. A stone wall surrounds this cemetery, but the ground bears a general appearance of neglect and abandonment, and although strenuous efforts have been made to remove it, they have not, as yet, been successful, and bodies are sometimes interred there. In 1820, upon the organization of Zion Church, a cemetery was also laid off, the land being donated by Peter Hetzel and Henry Diehl, and is located in Section 10, in the northeast corner of the township.

The cemetery at Carrollton was the next in order of time, and was begun many years before its organization under the State laws, which occurred May 25, 1859. It was called the "Carrollton Cemetery Association," and the incorporators were Julius S. Taylor, Moses Smith, Alfred Pease, James Dodds, James M. Dewey, Perry Pease, Squier Yeazel, Nicholas Prets, Samuel H. Binkley, George Pease and W. W. Clark. The ground was platted by John Beaver, and the first Trustees were Moses Smith, George Pease, James Dodds, Nicholas Prets, E. D. Andrews, John Yeazel and Samuel H. Binkley. The President was George Pease; Clerk, Julius S. Taylor, and Treasurer, Moses Smith, the latter being subsequently appointed Superintendent of the grounds, which are now nicely fenced and decorated, with ornamental trees and shrubs.

The Council of Miamisburg passed an ordinance, February 3, 1840, that the ground purchased by the corporation, in the eastern part of the town, be laid out into three divisions, which were to be platted in blocks and lots for burial purposes, one division being designated as the Potter's Field. A sexton was to be appointed yearly, who was to look after the ground, attend to all burials, and keep a record of the same. This cemetery contains about four acres, and is yet used by lot owners.

In 1856, the "Miamisburg Cedar Grove Cemetery" was organized under the laws of Ohio, and seven acres of land purchased from Mrs. Conley, it being a part of the Jacob Kercher estate. It was fenced, platted and planted with trees, and, when purchased, was believed to be well adapted for a graveyard, but a few years subsequently it was discovered that the ground, in places, was wet and therefore unfit for burial purposes. Lot owners became dissatisfied, and, upon the organization of the new cemetery, the ground was sold and most of the bodies removed, there being but a few now remaining.

On the 7th of October, 1863, a meeting was held by citizens of Miamis-

burg and vicinity for the purpose of taking subscriptions toward the purchase of ground for a cemetery, which they deemed a necessity, a number of whom subscribed liberally. Pursuant to a previous understanding, the following members of the proposed Cemetery Association met at the Town Hall, November 20, 1863: Dr. John Treon, Jacob Zimmer, William Goudy, David Hetzel, Louis Keifer, G. W. Weaver, Henry Brehm, John Leiss, Lewis Mease and H. Gilbert; and the meeting organized by appointing William Goudy, Chairman, and Lewis Mease, Secretary. The subscriptions entered into at the former meeting were accepted, and the committee reported that they had contracted with C. Shuester and Valentine Benner for cemetery ground, which purchase, on motion of Jacob Zimmer, was accepted. At this meeting, notice was given for the election of Trustees and Clerk of said association at an early day as practicable, and December 19, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: Michael Cassady, Lewis Mease, Jacob Zimmer, Dr. John Treon and D. B. Neibel; and for Clerk, William Goudy. The cemetery was named the "Miamisburg Cemetery Association," and was so placed on record by the Recorder of Montgomery County. At a meeting held January 9, 1864, articles of association and by-laws for the government of the same were presented and adopted. January 20, the Board of Trustees met and appointed Jacob Zimmer President of the Board, and David Hetzel, Treasurer; and February 6, the board employed L. G. Perry to survey and plat the cemetery. The first sale of lots was made March 16, 1864, Col. George Keiser being the auctioneer. The ground was nicely fenced, bridges built, roads graded and graveled, trees planted, and the cemetery generally beautified. In 1873, a receiving vault was built, and two additions have been made to the original purchase, which had a residence that has been utilized for a Sexton's house. The present officers are Jacob Zimmer, John Buehner, David Hetzel, Henry Groby and Daniel Bookwalter, Trustees; Jacob Zimmer, President; S. H. Hager, Treasurer, and B. F. Hecker, Clerk.

In the fall of 1877, the Catholic Church of Miamisburg, through Father Kalenberg, purchased two acres of land a quarter of a mile northeast of town, which they had fenced and platted. It was consecrated by the Rev. Charles Lange, a Passionist Father, and has since been used by the Catholics of this vicinity as their burial ground. Its entire cost was about $500. It is well planted with shade and ornamental trees, and has many neat monuments marking the graves of those who are asleep in the Lord.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

THE geographical position of Harrison Township is nearly central. To the north of it are the townships of Butler, Randolph and Wayne; to its east Mad River and Van Buren; to the south Miami, and to the west Jefferson and Madison. It was established May 17, 1841, at a special session of the Commissioners, and the first election ordered to be held at the blacksmith shop of Samuel Puterbaugh, on the road leading from Dayton to Union, June 28, 1841. The township is very irregular, varying in width from one mile at the extreme south to over five miles at the north, this being caused by its eastern boundary following the windings of the great Miami River. Its greatest length is nine miles, and within its area are twenty-four full and eleven fractional sections of land, which were formerly a part of Dayton Township. It is well watered by the rivers Stillwater and Great Miami, and Wolf Creek, the former and latter streams flowing in a southeasterly direction across its domain and emptying into the Great Miami at Dayton. This, like all other subdivisions of the county, has its share of good and well-constructed pikes leading to the many towns and villages in the various parts of the county and connecting with the through roads to all parts of the country at large. The surface of the country is in main level; however, in some portions it is a little hilly or broken, ridges or bluffs abounding along the streams, the greater bluffs occurring west of the Stillwater being in Sections 5 and 8. The soil is a sandy clay, and in the river bottoms is found the usual black loam. The staple productions are corn and wheat. The timber does not differ materially from that in general of the county; oak, hickory, ash, sugar, walnut, and some beech are found. Sugar was the prevailing timber at an early day; then, too, there was considerable of hackberry, which grew very large, but in later years died out rapidly. Many most excellent springs abound in this region; so numerous are they in the Stillwater region that west of that stream there is one on nearly every farm, which in some instances attracted the early settlers. The farms are well improved and are under a high state of cultivation, and one viewing the country cannot help being impressed by the great number of substantial farm residences and commodious barns, and inferring that its people are rich and industrious. The population, as shown by the census of 1880, is 2,667. There is but one voting place in the township, it being located on the John Summer's land, just north of the corporation limits of West Dayton, where a township house was erected in 1877, at a cost of $1,000. The political complexion of the inhabitants is Democratic, as the following figures will show: At the election for President and Vice President of the United States, held November 2, 1880, the number of votes polled was 612, 329 of which were Democratic, 281 Republican and 2 Greenback. The October election just prior made the following exhibit: Number of votes polled, 637; Democratic, 355; Republican, 281; Prohibition, 1. There is a small settlement of Gypsies in the township, an account of whom is given in the general history of the county. The country bordering on the present limits of Dayton began to be settled on the close of the eighteenth century, far in the spring of 1799. John Miller, with wife and family, emigrated from Kentucky and settled on a tract of land in Section 32, and later entered 120 acres in that section. Mr. Miller was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., December 30, 1766, and in early manhood removed to Kentucky. After a residence of some years on the land mentioned above, he removed several miles north of Dayton, on what is now known as the Samuel Wamples farm, on which he resided the remainder of his life. In his religious views, Miller was a Presbyterian, and in Kentucky was a member of the

"Cherry Springs Congregation." He was one of the earliest trustees and elders of the first Presbyterian Church of Dayton. The record shows him a faithful and attentive officer of the church, and the tradition is that he was an exemplary and influential citizen. His death occurred October 17, 1825, when the family moved west, saving one daughter, Sarah, who was the wife of Obediah B. Conover, whom she married April 13, 1814. Mr. Conover located in Dayton in the year 1812, and there engaged in the manufacture of wagons, plows and farming implements.

In the same vicinity, about the year 1801, William King, who in the strictest sense was a pioneer, entered over 500 acres of land in that Section (32). Mr King was one of eight children of a well-to-do farmer of Pennsylvania, where our subject was born. The death of his father and the former civil troubles resulting from the Revolutionary war so marred his prospects that upon reaching manhood he found himself almost penniless, and determined to retrieve his fortunes in the then far West. With him to resolve was to execute, so taking with him his young wife, who was Nancy (Waugh), left for Kentucky amid the lamentations of friends, who declared "he might as well go out of the world." He located near Lexington, where his five children—Victor, John, Samuel, Susan and Jane—were born. Dissatisfied with Kentucky, on account of slavery, he determined to brave the hardships of pioneer life in Ohio, rather than rear his children under such influences. Possessed of a vigorous constitution, indomitable will and fearless courage, he procured a team, placed his worldly effects, with his family, in his wagon, started on his journey, crossed the Ohio and, as it were, shaking the very dust of slavery from his feet, and pursued his way through the wilderness until he reached Dayton, which, of course, then presented but a few cabins amid surrounding forests. Crossing the Miami River, he cut his way through unbroken forests and located on the site above described, where he pitched his tent with but *one dollar* in his pocket; but he went to work with a stout heart, determined to owe no man anything. The site selected became his permanent residence and is still occupied by his descendants. Father King, as he was called, was among the original members of the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton, and ever remained a consistent Christian and zealous worker in the cause of Christ, and was for many years the ruling elder in the church. He lived to be one hundred years of age, lacking three months only.

For the above sketches we are indebted to the compiler of the history of the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton.

In 1801, from Shenandoah County, Va., emigrated John Neff and family, consisting of wife and the following named children: Christopher, Henry, Abraham, Daniel, John, Elizabeth, Ester, Barbara and Mary. Mr. Neff entered 1,800 acres of land in the northeastern part of the township lying next to the Great Miami River, namely, Sections 11 and 15, and fractional Sections 12, 13 and 14. This proved a fine selection. In Section 15, near the present site of the railroad bridge, the rude log cabin was erected and pioneer life begun. Mr. Neff's neighbors were then the Locks, Hamars and Morrises, who occupied cabins on the opposite side of the river, in what is now Mad River Township. Of the Neff children, Abraham was in the war of 1812. He was united in marriage with Mary Spuce in the year 1808, and there were born to them Lewis, John, Henry, Sylvester, George and Lydia. Lewis, better known as "Squire Neff," was born in the township in the year 1810, and has ever since resided in the same vicinity. He is now a Justice of the Peace, and has been for these many years. John Neff, the pioneer, gave to each of his sons 200 acres, and to each daughter 100 acres of land. The immediate family lived and died on that land. The parents of Squire Neff died, the father in 1847, and the mother in 1879, the latter being in her ninety-fourth year. Both are buried in the grave-yard at Beardshear Chapel.

About the year 1802, Daniel Miller, a Pennsylvanian, in company with Stephen Ullery, came out on horseback to the vicinity of Dayton, prospecting for

land, and on Wolf Creek, in Section 30, there lived in a cabin on the present site of the toll-gate, Billy Mason, who had evidently only "squatted," as it were, neither entering nor renting the land. He had been there several years, inasmuch as on the arrival of Miller and Ullery, quite a clearing had been made. Miller liked the location of this tract, and on learning that Mason had not entered it, and did not intend to, left with his mind fully made up that it would be his if not already entered. On leaving, he informed Mason of his purpose, and desired him to continue his clearing, and if it could be obtained by him, he would pay Mason for the work performed. Suffice to say, that Miller found the land unbought, and at once entered the same. Ullery went farther west into what is now Madison Township. The following year, Miller, with his family, consisting of wife, Susannah (Bowman) and his children, by name Catharine and Ester, in company with George Kunz, came to the site of the Mason cabin which had been vacated on notice, and now became the Miller home. Later was added to the family the children, Peggie, Daniel, Sarah and Joseph. In his religious views, Mr. Miller was a German Baptist.

On the present site of Jacob Swank's mill, on Wolf Creek, Mr. Miller, about the year 1804 or 1805, erected a saw-mill and, during the same year, added a grist-mill. Of this family, none are living but Ester, who is the wife of Isaac Long and resides on the southeast quarter of Section 19. Mr. Long belongs to the pioneer families of Montgomery County, his parents coming from Virginia in the year 1804 and settling in Madison Township a year later, where Isaac was born in the year 1806. He was married in 1830, and moved upon the farm he now occupies, where he has ever since resided. When he began clearing that farm, he hauled cord wood to Dayton and received for it from $1.25 to $1.50 per cord. Returning to Daniel Miller, we will state that in two or three years after his arrival he built quite a fine two-story hewed log house, a short distance south of the cabin on the same quarter section. He built the present Henry Flory house, which is situated on the original entry, where Miller lived and died. He became an extensive land owner, possessing several hundred acres in the county, leaving his children well fixed in life. The boys all settled and remained in the township, and played their part in converting the wilderness of their boyhood into the fine farms of the present. This same year, from the State of Virginia, came George Beardshear, who had married Mary Neff, a daughter of John Neff, previously spoken of, and settled on 100 acres of land entered by Neff (now the Mrs. E. Beardshear's farm). The children of this couple were Catharine, David, John, Isaac, Samuel, Regina and Polly, all settling in the township, and their descendants here are numerous. Joseph Kennedy, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1775, emigrated to Ohio in 1803. He stopped for a year or two on Clear Creek, in Warren County, thence proceeded north into what is now Harrison Township and purchased a few acres of land from an uncle, who had previously entered several hundred acres along Stillwater, in the northern part of the township. Mr. Kennedy married Nancy Kerr, then a resident of that vicinity and a native of Virginia, born in 1797. Their children were Ruth, Martha, Gilbert, John and Joseph. The latter two are residing on fine farms, where their boyhood days were passed. Father Kennedy was a very enterprising and active business man. During the war of 1812, on several occasions, he took supplies to the soldiers.

In the King neighborhood, as early as 1804, were residing the families of Robert Wilson, consisting of wife, Martha, and one daughter, Malinda, who were from Kentucky; Alexander McConnell and wife (Rebecca Thompson), with their children, William, Robert Linsy, Alexander and Jefferson, likewise from Kentucky; and John Richey, with family, but of what it consisted or from whence it came we are not able to state. The above respecting these families is traditional only; however, the fact of Richey and Wilson being in the county is established by record. Richey owned 100 acres of land in Section 32 in the year 1805.

Capt. Robinson, from Virginia, and family were early settlers in the northern part of the township. This we learn from an old settler, who remembers the fact of the "Captain" living there when he came in the year 1812. The records show that Andrew Robinson owned Section 5 in 1805, and the inference is that Andrew and the "Captain" were one. John Reed, from Bourbon County, Ky., settled in Section 9 in the year 1806, where he lived for a while, then entered a part of Section 4. His wife was Sarah McCan, and the children were John, James, William, Thomas, Margaret, Sarah and Jane. The boys lived in that vicinity for many years; now all are dead. John Wolf and wife (Catharine Sowerbier) emigrated from Maryland, in company with Ludwick Spuce, in 1804. Both were men of families, and stopped for a year or two on land owned by Lock, in what is now Madison Township. The land is better known as that of the Philips' heirs. Wolf then moved on Wolf Creek, where he remained until about the year 1808, when he settled on the school section (16) in the township under consideration. Here John Jr. was born in 1810, where he now resides. The Wolf children were Elizabeth, Mary, Jacob, John and George. The mother and father died in the years 1844 and 1848 respectively. About the year 1809, from near Wellsville, Va., came John Kerr and wife (Ruth Mahall), and settled on what is now the Rice farm, just east of Stillwater, on land purchased by the uncle of Joseph Kennedy, heretofore referred to, whose name was Wilson. The Kerr children were William, Nancy, John, James and Madison. Benjamin Cox, Robert McCleary and Joseph Meeker were all early settlers. Cox was a Kentuckian and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and earlier than 1812 lived in Section 14. He had a large family. McCleary resided on the George Hicks farm prior to 1812. Meeker then lived on Section 10, with his family, which was large. In the year 1812, William George lived in fractional Section 22, and soon thereafter built a grist and saw-mill about one mile north of the mouth of Stillwater, which was operated until his death and then went down. Mr. George was one of the early County Surveyors. John H. Williams, in the year 1812, purchased the original John Miller tract, 120 acres in Section 32, and also 100 acres of a Mr. Mason, the latter being in Section 33. Mr. Williams was a native of Dover, Del., and in early manhood went to North Carolina and thence to Kentucky, where he married Jane Crothers. In 1799, they immigrated to what later became Warren County, stopping at Franklin, where they remained until about 1802, when Mr. Williams moved his family into what is now Madison Township of this county, and entered a quarter section of land, now known as the Wilson Sloan farm. When Williams went to Cincinnati to enter the above land, the old "blockhouse" at Hole's Station was the only house to be seen from the road between the two cities. He was a millwright and built for Daniel Miller the "old mill." By his union with Miss Crothers eight children were born, viz.: James L., Mary, Sarah, Lucinda, Harbert, Susan C., Anna M. and Elizabeth. The mother died in 1817. Mr. Williams' second wife was a Mrs. Boal, who died in 1822, leaving one child, Eliza J. His third wife was Mrs. McConnell, by whom he had one child, Francis. Father Williams died in 1841, and his remains rest in Woodlawn Cemetery. John and Elizabeth (McCan) Bell, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Scotland, emigrated in an early day to Bourbon County, Ky., and in 1804 removed to Clark County, in this State, settling a little below "Old Piqua." In 1806, they returned to Kentucky, and in 1812 again came to Ohio, and located where since has been built Miami City.

In 1815, Mr. Bell moved on Section 16, leasing the southwest quarter, which he improved, living thereon five years; thence he went to Section 21, where he remained ten years, and thence removed to Indiana, and there both parents died. Their children were Thomas, Sarah, Margaret, William, Elizabeth, Jane, John M. and Anna.

John M., a worthy and esteemed citizen of the township, and to whom the writer is indebted for much of the early history of Harrison, was born in Bourbon

County, Ky., in 1802. He was united in marriage with Catharine Robinson in 1827, and to them was born a son—John H. Mr. Bell's second marriage was to Mary Lowry. His death occurred January 14, 1882, it being the result of an accident happening on the track of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, near the bridge over the Miami. He was walking along the track when struck by the beam of the locomotive of a passing train, and so injured that death soon followed. Thus passed away one of the pioneers of Montgomery County, of which he was a resident nearly three-quarters of a century, and, being a man of close observation, good memory and extended reading, was familiar with the history of the county, and of the Miami Valley.

In the fall of 1818, John Kaufman and family, coming from Rockingham County, Va., purchased 400 acres of land lying southwest of Dayton, of one Linsey, paying for it $22 per acre. A portion of the same land is now the Jacob Neibert farm. Neibert was a son-in-law of Kaufman. About this time came John Parks and Wm. Wilson, brothers-in-law, from Kentucky, and settled along Stillwater in Sections 8 and 9, and Henry Protzman from Hagerstown, Md., buying land of George B. Holt and George Harris.

The pioneer families differed, as do their descendants, in form of worship. We have observed that some of the very early families were Presbyterians, and worshiped in the then hamlet of Dayton. As churches were then organized almost with the laying out of the hamlet or village, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the pioneers for some distance thereabout, as did the families of Miller and King, went thither to worship. In localities farther remote from Dayton, church societies were organized, and it was found expedient at first to unite, irrespective of sect, and worship harmoniously together. Dwellings were freely opened, and the groves, "which were God's first temples," were appropriated in the summer. Later, schoolhouses were used, and finally sufficient strength was obtained, and meeting-houses built.

The Old-school Baptists were here organized early, and often held meetings at the "Neff cabin." Among the early families of this persuasion were John Wolf and wife, Ludwick Spuce and wife, Daniel Neff and wife, and George Beardshear. Jacob Mulford was one of the pioneer ministers. The partial membership just given is of resident members. In later years, people and ministers of that denomination came from other parts of the country to attend series of meetings, as is customary among them. Next in order was organized a society of Methodists, but in the absence of records, it is impossible to fix the dates the organizations were effected, or give anything like a detailed history of others. The early itinerant Methodist ministers of this entire region, who rode the circuit of miles in circumference, taking six weeks to traverse it, were the pioneer preachers. Such names as Revs. Arthur Elliott, Daniel Hitt, John Collinson, James Findley and John Collins would be familiar to the pioneer Methodists, could they but hear them. Among this denomination were the families of Reeds, Meekers, Parsons, Lowreys and Riggs.

The first meeting-house was erected by the Methodist society, assisted in part by the Baptist brethren, on ground deeded by Joseph Meeker. It was a one-story frame building, and stood near the present brick, and was called "Ebenezer" Church. It was built by subscription about the year 1820, the Baptists contributing with the understanding that they were to hold services there one Sabbath in each month. Both societies so worshiped for several years, when it was found that they could not get along together, as the Baptists advanced doctrines to which the Methodists took exceptions, and the latter closed the doors on them. This led to the building of a separate house by the Baptists in 1828 and 1829, of hewed logs, on ground deeded by Abraham Neff. Here they worshiped until 1871, the year the present one-story brick was erected. The pastor of the charge in 1829 was Rev. John Guthridge, who preached the dedicatory sermon that spring. In 1871, Rev. Height was the pastor in charge. The membership is now small, num-

bering about one dozen only, meetings being held once a month, Rev. John Biggs, of Delaware County, officiating. The Methodists continued holding services in the "old frame" until the year 1860, when the present one-story brick building was erected in the eastern part of Section 9. It is in Concord Circuit. Present membership about fifty. The history of the German Baptist Society of this township is the same as that given in the general history of the county and in the adjoining districts. The one-story brick in Section 18, near the Madison Township line, was built in 1853, on ground purchased of Jacob Mumma. It is known as the Stillwater Church, and was organized at an early period. It has a membership of over 100. Elder Abraham Flory is now in charge. Just prior to the building of this church, there stood a similar house a little over the line in Madison Township, which had been recently built, and was about ready for occupancy when destroyed by fire. And still another, years prior, was built in that vicinity, and had been torn down on account of its being too small. There is quite a large graveyard at the present church, and interments were made there over a half century ago. Miami Chapel United Brethren Church, situated south of Dayton, in Section 4, was organized in this wise: In 1849, Henry Shoup, then a resident of that neighborhood, and of the United Brethren persuasion, obtained from Simon McClure, an agent for a large tract of land there, a donation of three acres of ground for the purpose of erecting a church and laying out a burying-ground. Mainly through the efforts of John Dodds, in 1849, a small one-story brick church was built, and a church organizntion effected with three members, namely · John Dodds, Frederick Shoup and Edith Olinger, under Rev. William Miller, Dodds being the only one of the three now living. Prior to this, several families occasionally held services at the residence of Shoup and in the schoolhouse, Revs. Robinson and W. W. Davis preaching. In 1851, the building was enlarged to its present size. The following year, there came a great revival, and and the membership was increased to ninety, all of whom remained faithful. The chapel is a neat little building, having a belfry and bell, and the adjoining graveyard is a pretty spot and well cared for. The first burials there were Mrs. Frederick Shoup and the wife of Abraham Nicholas. The present pastor is Rev. E. W. Bowers. Shiloh Springs Christian Church, located in the northeastern part of Section 7, was organized in April, 1853, by Rev. Alexander McClain. Peter Kaufman and wife Nancy, Jacob Heikes and wife Mary, were the original members. The building, a one-story brick, was erected in the summer of 1853, paid for at once, and dedicated Christmas Day, by Rev. N. Summerville. One acre of ground was deeded for church and graveyard by Peter Kaufman. A protracted meeting began on the day of dedication, lasting several weeks, and the membership was increased to forty-two. The following-named ministers have served the charge and in the order given: Alexander McClain, Reeder, William Jay, — Furnas, H. G. Rush, Daniel Brewer and C. W. Choate, the present incumbent. Present membership, sixty-six. The church was remodeled and enlarged in 1881. The gravevard is beautifully located and well studded with evergreens. The first interment in it was a young babe, next was a child of Jacob Heikes, in January, 1854. Beardshear Chapel, a United Brethren Church, located in the eastern part of Section 15, was organized in the summer of 1860, by Rev. Swain Corsan. The original members were John and Elizabeth Beardshear, George W. Ensley, Mahala Ensley, Daniel and Lydia Tresler, Regina Beardshear, Martha Beardshear, Clarisa Smith, Samuel McCord, Elizabeth Brenner and Ellen Miller. The church building is a one-story brick, and was erected in 1853, at a cost of about $1,700. The ground upon which it stands was bought of Sylvester Neff. John Beardshear was instrumental in organizing and building the church, hence the name. It was dedicated August 26, 1860, by the Rev. W. J. Shuey, of Dayton. Membership now about twenty-three; pastor, Rev. T. F. Bushong. There is quite an extensive graveyard at the church, beautifully situated on the brow of a hill, overlooking a passing stream. It is dotted over with shrubbery, and many neat monuments mark the spot where lie the bodies of loved ones. It comprises nearly

two acres of ground. The original tract, one acre, was bought of Daniel Neff, about the year 1843, for a neighborhood burying-ground, and was placed in the hands of three Trustees—Daniel Booher, John Neff and G. W. Ensley, by whom it was laid out into lots sixteen feet square. Later, two additions were made to it, the land having been purchased of the Neff heirs. The remains of Dayton Lowrey were the first interred there. It is now pretty well filled up.

In the northeastern quarter of Section 9 is situated quite an old graveyard. The ground was deeded by George Drill, and was regularly laid out into lots. A number of the pioneers of the northern part of the township were buried in it. The schools of the township are excellent; there are eleven districts, and thirteen teachers are employed. There is in each district a good substantial brick schoolhouse, three of which have two rooms each, and two of them are two-story buildings. The average time that school is held during the year is nine months. The school property is valued at $25,500. Board of Education, as follows: President, Jesse Martindale; Clerk, John Siebenthales; E. L. Showers, M. K. Wenger, John H. Bell, W. B. King, H. C. Mumma, John D. Rider, John A. Smith, J. B. Mumma, Henry Flory, and W. G. Turner. Section 16 was leased up to within a few years of 1838, when three-quarters of it were sold. The remaining quarter is still unsold, and is occupied by Martin Wolf, the rent being used toward the support of schools.

As early as 1810, a schoolhouse was standing on the McConnell farm. The "masters" of that early period, and in the order given, were Abner Crothers, John King and Robert McConnell. About the year 1816, Squire Bell assisted in building a schoolhouse in Section 10 (near the center); William Cox was the first teacher. The branches taught were reading, writing and Pike's arithmetic. Robert Mercer taught later. Tuition, $1.50 per scholar a quarter. This embraced the school district between the Miami and Stillwater, extending up to what was then Randolph, now Butler, Township. There were about one hundred and sixty scholars in the district. At that date, there were only three or four schoolhouses in the township, one of which stood on the Capt. Brier place, now the Seiber farm. Victor King was an early teacher at that house.

Daniel Miller, as was said above, built, about the year 1804 or 1805, a saw and grist mill, which stood on the site of the Jacob Swank Mill on Wolf Creek. The grist mill was a frame building in which were two runs of stone; later, Miller purchased a French set of buhrs in Cincinnati. Both mills were burned in 1825 or 1826, but were rebuilt shortly afterward. The Swank Mill is in part the mill rebuilt by Miller, but has since been remodeled. The saw-mill was torn down many years ago. Mr. Miller in later years operated a copper still and made a great deal of liquor; Isaac Long was the distiller. Judge William George built a grist and saw mill on Stillwater, about one mile from its mouth, during the war of 1812. Joseph Kennedy, on coming to this State, brought a copper still, which he put in operation soon after his arrival. John Parks and William Wilson erected a grist-mill on Stillwater in Section 9, about the year 1820, possibly a little earlier. Squire Bell assisted in digging the race. George Uembaugh afterward bought the mill property, and added a saw-mill; both were operated by Uembaugh until his death. The grist-mill was remodeled by Michael Schautz. The same is now owned and carried on by Michael Shaefer, of Dayton. Prior to 1830, David Rhodabaugh carried on distilling in Section 7, on the John Kaufman farm. Later, Peter Kaufman operated the same still. Charles Haskin built a saw-mill in Section 3, in the southern part of the township, on land now owned by V. Winters. This was in 1838 or 1839. The water-power at that point was very fine; the fall was great, and the power could have been made superior to any about Dayton. This mill was carried away by high water in 1847.

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

THERE is perhaps no township of Montgomery County so closely identified with the early history and subsequent growth of Dayton as Mad River, and although it was one of the last townships erected, its pioneer history begins with the settlement at the mouth of the stream whose name it bears. It was not until May 24, 1841, that Mad River was cut off from Dayton Township, and its present boundaries established. The first election was held on Monday, May 28, 1841, at the tavern of John Cox, in Section 27, on the road leading from Dayton to Zenia, and this old building is still in a fair state of preservation. This subdivision is very irregular on its western boundary, which follows the meanderings of the Great Miami to the mouth of Mad River, and then the corporation line of Dayton until the northern boundary line of Van Buren Township is reached, the latter forming its southern boundary; on the east lies Greene County, and to the north Wayne Township. It varies from one-half mile to six miles in length, and from three to five and a half miles in width, and is watered by the Great Miami and Mad Rivers, with a few small branches flowing into the latter stream. The soil along the rivers is a rich, black loam, while the uplands are of a sandy clay nature, and as a whole are second to none in value and productiveness. The products and timber do not differ materially from that of the county in general, and its roads will compare favorably with its sister townships. Five railroads pass through Mad River Township, and we might say that there is scarcely a farm in the township out of sight of these monuments of civilization and the spirit of progress they represent. Owing to its close proximity to Dayton, many of its citizens have been prominently identified with the development and prosperity of that city, while many Daytonians have built them houses within its limits, thus assisting in beautifying and increasing the value of its lands. In Section 27 is located the large fruit farm of Nicholas Ohmer, containing 104 acres handsomely improved and covered with all classes of vines and fruit-growing trees. This is said to be the finest fruit-farm in Ohio, and adds much to the wealth and reputation of Mad River Township.

OAKLAND.

A town named Oakland was laid out by Daniel Beckel, a prominent citizen of Dayton, July 27, 1854, on Section 27, Township 2, Range 7, and May 19, 1856, Mr. Beckel and J. P. Ohmer made an addition to the former plat, the latter gentleman laying out a second addition May 21, 1857. This, like many other projected towns, has never existed except on paper, yet the time may come when Oakland will be within the corporation limits of Dayton, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to predict that such will come to pass inside of the time that it has taken Dayton to reach its present dimensions. No other towns have ever been platted in Mad River Township, though the hamlet of Harshmanville is the nearest approach to a village of which the township can boast. Here settled one of the pioneers whose family became prominent in county affairs, and after whom the place was called in honor of the enterprise, energy and public spirit exhibited by the founder of the family and his descendants toward the growth and development of the Mad River Valley. Few families of Montgomery County are better or more favorably known than the Harshmans, and to them is honestly due much of its present prosperity.

PIONEERS.

In the general history of Montgomery County is given an elaborate record of the surveying parties who traversed this region of the country and also the names of those intrepid pioneers of civilization who composed those parties and who

subsequently made their homes and spent their lives in this vicinity. Of the colony who started from Cincinnati in March, 1796, arriving at the mouth of Mad River in April of that year, but three settled inside the present limits of Mad River Township, viz., William Hamer, William Gahagan and James Morris; the latter forming one of the party headed by Col. George Newcom, and Gahagan with the party that came on the boat in charge of Samuel Thompson.

William Hamer owned a pair of horses and a wagon, and in this way traveled from Cincinnati to his new home. He was accompanied by his wife, Mary, and six children, Solomon, Thomas, Nancy, Elizabeth, Sarah and Polly; also two friends, Jonathan and Edward Mercer. It was a long, cold and dangerous journey through the woods, up the narrow trace which had been partially cut out by the Cooper surveying corps the preceding year, but these were not the men to flinch when duty called them, and their indomitable spirits never flagged under the many hardships which they were called upon to undergo. Passing over the many incidents of the journey from Cincinnati to the mouth of Mad River, which are fully spoken of in the general history, we come to the record of the first settlers of Mad River Township.

William Hamer was born in Maryland about the year 1750, there grew to manhood and married. In the spring of 1792, with his wife, Mary, and children, he moved West, coming down the Ohio to Cincinnati in a flatboat, built by himself and son, Solomon. Upon reaching Cincinnati, they took the lumber of which the boat was made and built a cabin, in which the family lived until March, 1796, when they started for Dayton. Mr. Hamer was a local Methodist preacher, and thinking that in the Symmes purchase, as in the settlement of the Ohio Company at Marietta, Section 29 would be given by the proprietors for religious purposes, he kept on up Mad River and located on that section. In this view he was mistaken, and afterward had to pay $2 per acre, like the rest of the settlers. He built his cabin on the top of the hill, just south of where the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana and the Toledo, Detroit & Buffalo Railroads cross the Springfield pike, being assisted by his son Solomon and William Gahagan; and for half a century afterward that hill was known throughout this valley as "Hamer's Hill." His wife, Mary, bore him eleven children—Solomon was at their settlement here sixteen years old; Thomas was six years old; Nancy afterward married William Gahagan; Elizabeth married William C. Lowry; Sarah was married in November, 1801, to David Lowry, who lived up Mad River, near the mouth of Donnel's Creek, where she died in August, 1810; Polly married Joseph Culbertson, of Miami County. On the 9th day of December, 1796, Dayton Hamer was born at his father's cabin on Hamer's Hill, and was the first child born in the Dayton settlement, and no doubt in Montgomery County; he married Catherine Haney, moved to Illinois, then to California, where he died many years ago. William Hamer, Jr., married Hannah Culbertson, and moved to Indiana; Susan married a Mr. Krider; Ruth married Abram Wagoner; Ellen died unmarried. Mary, wife of William Hamer, died at the homestead on "Hamer's Hill," August 9, 1825, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Hamer married the second time, and subsequently met with an accident on his way to Cincinnati, in the summer of 1827, from the effects of which he died shortly afterward.

William Gahagan was a brave and patriotic Irishman, who loved the land of his adoption, and hated that flag which was the emblem of oppression in his native isle. In 1793, he came in Wayne's Legion from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and served with that army through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795. He and Benjamin Van Cleve were comrades, and in May, 1794, they made a trip down the Ohio to Fort Massac, with contractor's supplies, returning in July to the army. After the Greenville treaty, he at once engaged with the surveyor, Capt. John Dunlap, who was making preparations for field work in the Mad River country, and acted as hunter for that surveyor's party. He selected land up Mad River, and for some years made his home at William Hamer's cabin, afterward marrying

Nancy Hamer. About 1804 or 1805, they moved into Miami County, settling upon land that he owned south of Troy, known as Gahagan's Prairie, and was closely identified with the settlement and progress of that portion of Miami County. His wife, Nancy, died, and he married a Mrs. Tennery, dying in Troy, about 1845.

James Morris, a native of Pennsylvania, came west to Fort Harmar, and was on the expedition under Gen. Harmar in 1790. He left Cincinnati in March, 1796, as one of the party headed by George Newcom. He settled on land north of Dayton, on the Great Miami, in Mad River Township, followed farming, was twice married, but died childless.

Robert Edgar was born in Staunton, Va., February 8, 1770, his father, Robert, having emigrated from Ireland in 1739, and settled in that State. About 1780, the family removed to near Wheeling, West Va., where, about 1790, the father was killed by the Indians. Soon afterward, our subject settled up the estate and in company with his brother and sister came down the Ohio on a flatboat to Cincinnati, where he arrived in 1795, and the following year joined the Dayton settlement at the mouth of Mad River. He was married in Hamilton County, September 27, 1798, to Mrs. Margaret Kirkwood, *nee* Gillespie, widow of David Kirkwood, of which union were born the following children: George, Jane A., Robert A., Samuel D., William G., Mary and John F. The mother was born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1772, and was an estimable, worthy woman, who watched carefully over the interests of her household. For some years after coming to Dayton, Mr. Edgar lived in the town, built and managed a mill for D. C. Cooper, but finally purchased a farm in Section 33, Mad River Township, since known as the "Edgar farm," and there raised his family. In the war of 1812, he went out in defense of the frontier settlements, and his son, John F., has now in his possession the sword which his father carried in that struggle. Mr. Edgar was one of the influential men among the early settlers, and died December 19, 1838, his wife surviving him six years, dying November 25, 1844; both were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Valentine Oyler came from Canada to Ohio in 1796, was a Tory, and had to leave his native State, Maryland, during the Revolutionary war and fly to the English dominions. We find that in the tax duplicate for the year 1798, of Dayton Township, Valentine Oyler's name appears as the miller of Daniel C. Cooper. So it is evident that he was here at an earlier date. He finally settled in Section 21, on the "Woodman farm," and raised a family. He was the grandfather of D. W. Pottle, and his youngest son, Samuel, died near Hagerstown, Ind., in 1875. These facts came from some papers left by Peter Lemon, who had collected material with a view of writing a history of Mad River Township.

Andrew Lock was another of the earliest settlers, as we find his name in the tax duplicate of Dayton Township for the year 1798, his tax being $1.37½. He entered 640 acres of land in Sections 5 and 11, immediately north of the mouth of Mad River, along the Miami, in what is now Mad River Township, and there died in an early day. A portion of this land is now owned by the Phillips heirs, and, where the Troy pike crosses the Great Miami, was known among the first settlers as Lock's Ford.

Among the next to locate in this township were two brothers named William and Henry Robinson, who settled near the site of Harries' Mills about 1800, and there built one of the early mills of the county, the latter brother being the principal in this enterprise. William was a miller by trade and a Presbyterian preacher, preaching for the New Lights at Beavertown and Presbyterians at Dayton. Henry subsequently removed to Indiana, where he died. He had a large family, the sons being Henry, Coleman and Samuel.

We now come to a pioneer who was, without doubt, the most prominent and influential man among the first settlers of Mad River Township. There were, in fact, few of the pioneer fathers who did more toward building up this county and

encouraging its speedy settlement than Judge Isaac Spinning. He was born in New Jersey, October 3, 1759, and there married Catherine Pierson, a native of the same State, born March 11, 1767. They subsequently came west to Cincinnati, settling near that point, from where they removed, in 1801, to Mad River Township, locating in the eastern part of the township, where Mr. Spinning owned 960 acres of very fine land in Sections 17 and 18. Their children were Pierson, who in 1812, settled in Springfield; Anna M. (who married the Rev. Peter Monfort); George G., who died young; Charles H.; Phœbe D. (who became the wife of the Rev. David Monfort), George B., Mary P. (who married Dr. Job Haines) Charlotte C. (who died in early girlhood); Harriet, who married Prof. W. H. McGuffey, and Susan J. (who became the wife of Andrew Calhoun). In May, 1803, Mr. Spinning was appointed one of the Associate Judges of Montgomery County, and held that position until his death, which occurred at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Job Haines, of Dayton, December 24, 1825, his wife having died September 6, 1818. Judge Spinning entered the Revolutionary army when but seventeen years old, serving faithfully in that battle for human rights and liberty, against English oppression and tyranny. His funeral was an imposing one for that early day, and six Revolutionary heroes laid his body away in its last resting place, they being selected as pall-bearers in honor of the cause for which all had risked their lives.

From the recollections of Charles H. Spinning, deceased—one of Judge Spinning's sons—we learned that when they came to Mad River Township, a man named Stanley Miller had a cabin and a young orchard about a mile southwest of where his father settled, some of the stumps of the apple trees being yet visible. Mr. Spinning says: "I was then eight years old and remember there was a cabin on the bank of Mad River, a few rods above where William Harries' flouring-mill now stands; about eighty rods south of that there was a small cabin and a very small tanyard of two or three vats, and about one-quarter of a mile west of this tanyard was a little overshot mill, on a small branch that runs near where Camp Corwin was located, crossing the railroad at 'Tate's Hill.' Mr. Hamer, a Methodist preacher, lived in a small cabin on what was then called 'Hamer's Hill.' I also think there was a cabin on the school section near where George Kemp's house now stands." Thus writes one who was old enough when he came to vividly remember much of the earliest records and events transpiring at that day in the neighborhood. For two or three years after Judge Spinning settled in Mad River Township, there seems to have been a lull in emigration to this subdivision, as we do not hear of any others who came at this time. In 1805, an exodus seems to have taken place, and the settlers came pouring in from the East and South, among whom stands prominent the name of Jonathan Harshman, a native of Maryland, born December 21, 1781. Upon reaching manhood, he removed to Kentucky, but, disliking the institution of slavery, he came to Ohio in 1805, and bought forty acres of land in Section 22, where J. Clinton Wilson now resides. For this he paid $30, and traded a silver watch for a copper still, which was located on a spring Here he lived until the close of the war of 1812, then removed to where George Harshman now resides, and there built a brick house some years later. He took a leading place in milling and distilling, and under that head will be found a history of his manufacturing career. In 1808, he was married to Susannah Rench, who bore him the following children, viz.: Elizabeth, Catherine, Jonathan, Mary, John, Joseph, George, Susannah and Reuben. Mrs. Harshman died December 5, 1839, her husband surviving her nearly eleven years, dying March 31, 1850. The descendants and connections of this pioneer are among the foremost families of the county, and have always held the leading positions in its mercantile, manufacturing and professional circles.

Shortly before the date of the above settlement, John Rench and wife, Elizabeth, with Mr. Staley and wife (the latter a sister of Mrs. Rench), settled at the present site of Harshmanville. They came from Pennsylvania, and Rench built

the first house at the above-mentioned burg, but at what particular date we are unable to state.

Martin Houser and wife, Barbara Neff, came from Shenandoah County, Va., in the year 1805. They were married in the "Old Dominion," and upon coming to this county settled in Section 25, also owning land across the Miami, in what is now Harrison Township. Their children were Henry, John, Martin, Daniel, Jacob, Isaac, Polly and Katie. Father Houser died February 23, 1842, and his wife January 8, 1844, both being buried in the Beardshear graveyard. Prior to 1805, Edward and Elizabeth Mercer, also Jacob and Elizabeth Replogle, settled in the Houser neighborhood, while Rev. Thomas Winters and Benjamin Kizer lived on Section 16. 'Kizer came from Kentucky to this township in 1805, and after a few years' residence removed to Butler Township, and in 1828 to the Cooper stone quarries on the Shakertown road. His son, Daniel, was born in Mad River Township, April 2, 1807. In October, 1833, he married Eliza Warner, and in 1835 purchased eighty-five acres of land from Lewis Broadwell, adjoining the city of Dayton, and there died October 17, 1869. A sketch of Rev. Winters will be found in German Township. In 1805, Henry Butt and Jacob Rothamel lived on the School Section 16, the former coming from Frederick County, Md., with the Lemon family.

Peter Lemon, a native of Frederick County, Md., came to Mad River Township in 1805, and settled where Oakland was afterward laid out. His sons were John, Jacob, David and Peter, and the daughters Catherine (who married a Stutsman), Susan (who married Samuel Booher), Margaret (became the wife of Daniel Stutsman), Elizabeth (the wife of William Cox), and Mary (married Conrad Dodrad). Mr. Lemon began the preparation of a history of Mad River Township, but did not finish the work intended, yet he collected many facts, and his papers mention that sixteen families arrived in this township at one time in the year 1805. All stopped in Section 27, on the Lemon farm, until they bought land and erected cabins, which were built in one day and occupied the next. There were ninety-six persons in these sixteen families, but four of whom were living, as far as Mr. Lemon knew of, in 1875, as follow: John Banker, John Waid, Jonathan Lemon and Peter Lemon (the latter has since died).

James Grimes, with his mother and five sisters, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Va., in 1805, coming in a six-horse wagon, via Crab Orchard, Ky., crossing the Ohio River at Cincinnati, thence up to what is now Greene County. He was then a single man, just arrived at his majority, and entered 500 acres of land, and in 1807 operated a copper still. In 1809, he sold the land, and purchased a section in the north part of Mad River Township, now known as the Davis farm. In the year 1811, Grimes went to the mouth of the Scioto River, and, loading two flatboats with bacon, apples and flour, went to New Orleans, where, unable to sell his produce to advantage, he took the cargo to the West India Islands, was absent thirteen months and made on the trip $1,300. He returned in 1812, and shortly afterward married Edith Williamson, and settled on Section 20, who bore him eight children, viz.: John, William, James, Martha, Asa, Henry, Mary B. and Franklin. In 1852, Father Grimes sold his farm to John Harries and moved to Darke County, dying in Greenville in 1853. In 1816, he sold 160 acres of Section 20 to David Duncan, who soon afterward built a brick house, the first erected in the neighborhood, which is still standing. The five sisters who came with James Grimes in 1805 were Betsey, Peggie, Polly, Annie and Martha. The first mentioned married Edward Newcom, Peggie a Mr. Campbell, Polly a Mr. Crawford, Annie a Mr. McConahew and Martha a Mr. Fulton. William Grimes, who is now a merchant in Dayton, was born on the homestead in Section 20 in 1818, and assisted in clearing up the land. In 1840, he married Sarah Dougherty. Another of the leading pioneer families of Mad River Township are the Kemps, who are descended from Lewis and Elizabeth (Lyons) Kemp, natives of Frederick County, Md., who, with a family of eight children, left their native State in 1806, and came

to Montgomery County, Ohio, purchasing Section 22 and a portion of 29, in this township, paying for the same $10 per acre. Their children were Jacob, Isaac, Joseph, David, Samuel, Mary, Catherine and Margaret, all of whom settled in the neighborhood. The mother, Elizabeth, died April 13, 1827, aged seventy-two years and eleven days. Mr. Kemp surviving her fifteen years, dying December 24, 1842, aged eighty-two years five months and fourteen days. Joseph, the third eldest son and father of George Kemp, of Dayton, was born in Frederick County, Md., April 6, 1788, served in the war of 1812 as an Ensign in Capt. Van Cleve's company and died October 5, 1824. John and Elizabeth Booher came the same year as the Kemps, and settled in Mad River Township. About the year 1800, Philip Wagner and family came from Rockingham County, Va., by flatboat to Columbia. They remained in that vicinity several years, then removed into Montgomery County, settling in the neighborhood of where the Soldiers' Home is now located, and there Philip, Sr., died. His children were John, Jacob, Daniel, William, Susan, Betsy, Polly and Philip. In 1810, the last mentioned bought a tract of land of about three hundred and fifteen acres in Sections 19 and 24, Mad River Township, married Ester Bowman, who bore him eight children, viz.: John, Sarah, Benjamin, Polly, Catherine, William, Philip and Jacob, three of whom now reside in the township. Another son of Philip, Sr.—viz., John—married Ester Croll about the year 1808, settled on land adjoining his brother Philip's, which he bought of a man named Houser, and raised a large family, all of whom left this vicinity at an early day. In the year 1804, John Dille, a native of Virginia, with his wife, Elizabeth, and three children—Ann, Betsy and Samuel—came from Kentucky to this township, settling in Section 19, where they had born to them four children, viz.: Isaac, Eleanor, John and Brice. All of this family are dead but Isaac and Brice, who reside in Dayton. Two years after John's settlement, his parents, Samuel and Ann Dille, also his brothers, Rickey, Samuel and Brice, emigrated from the "Dille Bottom," near Wheeling, Va., and settled on land adjoining his, in Mad River Township. Soon after the last Dille settlement was made, three other families, relatives of the above, came from the same part of Virginia, viz.: John and Polly (Dille) Bodley, Asa and Rebecca (Dille) Griffith, James and Polly (Dille) Jones, all of whom had families and settled in the same neighborhood as the Dilles. None of the above are now residents of Mad River, having moved away many years ago. Another of the earliest settlers of the Dille neighborhood was Robert Coleman, who gave the ground upon which the first schoolhouse in that vicinity was erected. At what precise date he came we are unable to state, but it is evident that he was living there prior to 1806. George Frybarger, a native of Germany, settled in Section 21 in the year 1805, where he died in 1812. He came from his native land to the colonies about 1776, locating in Frederick County, Md., from whence he came to Ohio. He was married twice, each wife bearing him two children, viz.: George, Martin, Valentine and Annie. The mother of the last two died in 1829. The best known of this family was Valentine, who was born on the old homestead in Mad River Township November 17, 1805, and there nearly all his life was passed. He was married to Elizabeth Hosier April 14, 1831, who bore him ten children. For many years he was engaged in quarrying and furnishing stone for building purposes. He died July 22, 1873, and his wife August 24, 1874, both dying as they had lived, faithful adherents of the Reformed Church.

We know of no more appropriate way of closing an account of some of the early settlers of Mad River Township than by giving a brief sketch of its oldest living settler. Levan Cottom was born in Worcester County, Md., March 3, 1793, of parents Thomas and Pricilla (Cottingham) Cottom, natives of the same State. He came to Montgomery County, with his parents and an uncle, William Cottingham in May, 1807. Both were men of families, and all lived during that summer on forty acres of land owned by William Hamer, and removing to land adjoining that in the fall. Both tracts were in what is now Mad River Township. In the

spring of 1808, the Cottoms again changed quarters, going on land owned by James Finley. In 1812, Levan became a resident of Dayton, where he lived, save several years which were passed in the immediate vicinity, until 1834, when he removed just north of the city, in Section 28, Harrison Township. In 1832, he was married to Pricilla Tyler, of this county, and to them were born two sons, David D. and James B. The parents, Thomas Cottom and wife, died in 1842. How great the change as witnessed by this venerable pioneer!

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

Mad River is a fine mill stream, and it is said that the river between Springfield and Dayton has a fall of 150 feet, and that twenty or twenty-five years ago there were between the two towns thirteen distilleries, making 17,500 gallons of whisky every twenty-four hours, a sufficient amount of fluid to run a four-foot pair of buhrs the year around. At a very early day, there was much distilling done throughout this township, many of the first settlers having a copper still, with a capacity of twelve to fifteen bushels per day. Of these, there were four in Section 22, Jonathan Harshman had one on the original forty acres purchased by him; Lewis Kemp had one on the old homestead; Jacob Kemp operated a still where D. Cosler now resides, and Joseph Kemp, one on the Barbara Steele farm, all of which were on springs, and in operation as early as 1815. William Hamer, Sr., had a still on his farm, it stood north of the present house on that hill; David Lemon had one on the Oakland farm, and William Hamer, Jr., had a still on Section 23. It was William Hamer, Sr., who built the first mill in the Miami Valley, north of the fourth range of townships. It was a small tub-mill for grinding corn, and stood just east of the canal bridge, where Water street is now located in Dayton. The water was brought across from the mouth of Mad River by a small race and the tail race followed the present course of the canal. About the year 1800, or soon after, Henry Robinson built a small flour-mill in Section 23, where Harries is now located, and this, no doubt, was the first mill erected inside the present limits of Mad River Township. Along about this time, a small overshot mill was built on McConnell's Creek, in Section 23, immediately south of where the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad crosses the Springfield pike. In 1810 or 1811, Judge Isaac Spinning gave to John Rench and a Mr. Staley twenty acres of land with water-power, on condition that they would build a mill, which they immediately did, but were not able to carry it on very long, and Jonathan Harshman took it off their hands. It was operated as a flouring-mill until 1848, then changed to an oil-mill, and has continued as such to the present. This business was carried on by Jonathan Harshman until 1840, then by his three sons, George, Jonathan and Joseph, until 1859, when it went into the hands of the first-mentioned, and has ever since been operated by him, its present capacity being five barrels of linseed oil per day. In 1832, Jonathan Harshman erected a frame distillery having a capacity of 500 bushels per day, and in 1848 the building was remodeled and enlarged by George Harshman, and destroyed by fire in October, 1878. In the year 1842, Jonathan Harshman built a three and a half storied brick flouring-mill, which he called "Union Mills," and this enterprise also belongs to George Harshman. The present saw-mill was erected by George Harshman in 1866; it has a capacity of 3,000 feet of lumber per day. He has a large three-story brick elevator, built in the summer of 1879 for storing corn, also an extensive cooper shop where the barrels for the mills are manufactured. John Roberts built a large grist-mill, three stories in height, on the Great Miami River, in the northwestern part of the township, about the year 1820. It next went into the hands of John Shroyer; then into the possession of William Reel, who paid for it and forty acres of land, including water-power, mill privileges, etc., $5,000. Later on it fell into the hands of Grimes, Black & Shroyer, and was afterward owned by James Grimes, who, in the summer of 1843, erected a saw-mill near by. About the year 1819 or 1820, Joseph and Charles Bosson erected a cotton and weaving-

mill at "Smithville" on Mad River. This mill stood where the present saw-mill of William Harries now is, but the Bosson Bros. sold out in 1824 and subsequently removed to Tennessee. The next man who figured as miller and manufacturer in this locality was George W. Smith, a native of Staunton, Va., who came to Dayton in 1804. He purchased his interest at "Smithville" (now Harries), principally from Henry Robinson, in 1824, but also bought the Bosson Mills, and conducted milling, distilling, and the manufacture of cotton yarns, carpet warp, etc. About 1835, improved machinery was introduced into the cotton-mill, and in 1848 the property was sold to Smith & Harries, but after some years the manufacture of cotton yarns was abandoned, and the machinery sold. In the year 1825, George Kneisly, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., came to the Harries neighborhood on Mad River, and purchased sixty acres of land with water-power from Dayton Hamer. He had previously lived in Greene County, and there carried on an oil-mill. Immediately after purchasing his land, he erected a saw-mill, then a "corn-cracker," which he soon converted into a flouring-mill by adding two sets of buhrs, making three in all. He then built an oil-mill, and next a small distillery with a capacity of twenty-five bushels per day, which he increased to sixty. These mills were about one-half mile below Harries, where the Hydraulic now crosses the road. Mr. Kneisly leased land with water-power, for ten years, to Alexander Phillips & Co., who erected a two and a half storied frame paper-mill, about 1830, probably the first institution of that kind in the county. This company carried it on during the ten years' lease, and on its expiration the mill was removed to Dayton by the Hydraulic Company. In November, 1841, Kneisly's flour and saw mill burned down; the latter was rebuilt and one stone put in, making a chopping-mill, but about 1843 Kneisly sold out to the Hydraulic Company, and died in Miami County in 1851. One of the early distilleries was operated in Section 24 by Philip Wagner, and in 1829 Samuel Rohrer had one on his farm in Section 30. Martin Rohrer operated a still in Section 19, and John Compton ran one in Section 13, afterward owned by Warren Munger. In 1848, William Harries went to the present site of the mills, at which time the old frame now used by him as a corn-mill was occupied in the manufacture of cotton yarns, and was originally the old Robinson flouring-mill. Mr. Harries changed it from a cotton to a flouring-mill, thus bringing it back to its original uses. When he moved there, a distillery stood on the site of the present one, and in 1853 he built the saw-mill. The following year the present distillery was erected by Mr. Harries, and was the largest in the county, and second largest in the district. When constructed, its chimney was over one hundred feet high, but about the year 1856, forty feet were blown off in a storm, and a German employe killed thereby. In 1870, Mr. Harries built the large four-storied brick flouring-mill now operated by him at a cost of $20,000. It has four run of stones, and a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

GRAVEYARDS.

The oldest burial-place in Mad River Township is located in the northeast corner of Section 22, about one acre of ground having been donated by Lewis Kemp, in 1815, for that purpose. Previous to the above date, no regular graveyard existed in the township, and burials were made in any convenient spot selected by the friends of the deceased, or else the body was taken to a cemetery outside of the present limits of Mad River. The Kemp Graveyard was the place of sepulture for that section of the county for many years, and a large number of the pioneers rest there, among whom are the Kemps, Sumans and Cramers. The first person buried in this ground was John R. Harshman, about 1816 or 1817, but his remains were subsequently removed to the Harshman Graveyard. From all appearances there have been no burials in the Kemp ground for many years, and it has been allowed to go into decay, wearing a look of neglect and disorder. Another of the old burial-places of Mad River is the Dille Graveyard, in Section 19, located on a hill near a strip of woodland. Some burials are yet made there;

otherwise it is about in the same condition as the Kemp ground. The Harshman Graveyard is located in the northeast corner of Section 23, on the ground given by Jonathan Harshman, about 1833, for burial purposes. The first interment was made in August, 1834, in the person of Mary H. Gorman, wife of George Gorman, and daughter of Jonathan and Susannah Harshman. The graveyard contains probably one-half acre of land, one half of which is the Harshman lot, inclosed by a neat iron fence and marked by a handsome granite monument.

SCHOOLS.

One of the very early schoolhouses erected in this township was the one known and designated as the "Kemp Schoolhouse," built in the year 1815. This was a log building, and stood on Section 22, a little south of the graveyard. One acre of ground was donated by Lewis Kemp, November 7, 1815, upon which to locate a graveyard and school, and the house was built by subscription, the following-named persons subscribing the amount set opposite their respective names:

Joseph Kemp	$6 00	Jonathan Harshman	$8 00
Jacob Kemp	6 00	Alexander Snodgrass	2 00
Robert McReynolds	6 00	Jacob Rothamel	2 00
Henry Robinson, in plank	2 00	Henry Butt	1 00
Joseph and John Rench	4 00	Isaac Kemp	1 25
John Jordan	2 00	David Kemp	1 25
David Rench	1 00	William Krise	1 50
Adam Gerlough, Jr.	3 00	Samuel Oyler	1 25
John Rike	1 25	John Cyphers	1 25
James Gillespie	2 00	Mean & Bell, in stone	2 50
John Roby	2 50	George Newcom	2 00
John M. Kaig	1 25	J. E. Cottingham	1 25
Jacob Trueman	1 50	William Owens, two days work, or	2 50
Jacob Caley	62½	Samuel Heffley, one gallon whisky	75
Leonard Broadstreet	4 00		

The deed and subscription list is in the possession of George Kemp, of Dayton, from whom we gathered the above items, and Isaac Kemp was the first teacher who taught school in that building. Another early schoolhouse built prior to 1815, stood on the George Newcom tract, in the north part of Section 27, and another was opposite the one now at Harshmanville, which is the third brick school building erected on that site. A very early schoolhouse was erected in Section 19, on land donated by Robert Coleman one of the pioneers of that locality. One of the earliest schoolhouses was located on the farm of Henry Robinson, and was known as the "Robinson Schoolhouse." Samuel Newcom and Norman Fenn taught there at an early day. Many other schools were taught, of which mention might be made, but these will suffice to demonstrate the difficulties undergone by the pioneer fathers of the Mad River Valley, for the purpose of giving their children an education, even be it ever so crude and meager. Those schoolhouses were not of the modern type, common to every district in Ohio, but rude log structures, many of them with slab floors, seats and desks, and greased paper windows; in fact, the pioneer cabin so often described by the writers of the pioneer days. The township can now boast of six school districts, and a fractional district, four of which contain handsome two-storied brick buildings, of two rooms each, with two teachers, while Districts No. 3 and 6 have neat one-storied brick structures of one room each. In the last school year, there has been expended for education in Mad River Township, the sum of $3,948.12, which speaks well for the enterprise of its people.

CHURCHES.

The close proximity of this township to Dayton and other church points accounts, perhaps, for the absence of any church building within its boundaries. Here settled one of the first preachers of Montgomery County, viz., William Hamer, and meetings were held in private houses and school buildings by the Methodists

and New Lights, who were the most numerous until the advent of the Shakers, who were recruited principally from former Presbyterians. A full account of this society will be found in Van Buren Township history. William Robinson, a Presbyterian preacher, who settled in Mad River in 1800, no doubt held meetings in this township at an early day, as he preached in Dayton and Beavertown to the Presbyterians and New Lights. Outside of the above facts, there is nothing to relate about the religious history of Mad River, and, therefore, nothing can be written.

MILITARY CAMPS.

In the war of 1812, Camp Meigs was located on Section 30, north of Mad River. It was from this point that Gen. Hull started on the march which ended with his disgraceful surrender at Detroit. An old settler has told us that when Hull's army moved north, the wolves, which had previously been very troublesome, followed in the army's track and never returned, which led him to suggest that, perhaps, they also had surrendered to the British. In the summer of 1861, Camp Corwin was located on "Hamer's Hill," in Section 29, near the railroad crossing and Hydraulic. Thus Mad River Township has become somewhat noted as having been selected as a camping ground in two wars, by which fact it will ever be remembered as closely identified with the Nation's history, and those two gigantic struggles in the cause of freedom, and for the preservation of national life.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The political complexion of Mad River has never been very decided, the vote sometimes going Democratic and again Whig, Know-Nothing or Republican. In the last Presidential election, Garfield carried the township by a small majority. The following gentlemen have served as officials of Mad River since its organization in 1841 up to the present, some of whom have occupied the position several consecutive terms, while others have had intervals between their terms of service.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Snodgrass, Augustus C. Miller, Jonas Simmons, William Shroyer, Jonas Simmons, Henry Morse, Charles S. Allen, Z. G. Weddle, James Kelly, J. McLain Smith, John Stroup.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Irwin Snodgrass, Benjamin Wagner, W. J. Harker, J. F. Snodgrass, Benjamin Wagner, Joseph Dille, Jacob Wagner, A. W. Eaton, Lewis A. Kemp, J. W. Kemp, Christian Rohrer, J. W. Kemp, James M. Keefer.

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

Jonathan Harshman, Jr., Henry Lewton, Jonathan Harshman, John Snodgrass, William Harries, Samuel Rohrer, Archibald Butt, Josephus Dille, Z. G. Weddle, Archibald Butt, A. B. Mohler, Josephus Dille, William P. Huffman, Samuel R. Harshman, William P. Huffman, Samuel R. Harshman.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

THE history of this civil subdivision of Montgomery County is, to a great extent, identical with that of the city and township of Dayton; fourteen sections, whole and fractional, or nearly one half of the territory included within its present boundaries, were originally a part of the famous tract known as "the seventh and eighth ranges," which were the scenes of the operations of Patterson, Ludlow, Dayton, Cooper, and others.

A faithful perusal of the "field notes" of the surveys made by Col. Israel Ludlow, in the years 1802 and 1803, develops the fact that there were no less than thirty-five or thirty-six different tracts of land in what is now Van Buren Township, that were known as "pre-emption" tracts; this is a fair indication of the extent of the settlements at that date, as pre-emption in those days implied an actual residence by the person or persons in whose names the lands were held.

The Miami River was the great frontage for nearly all the early settlements in the county, and especially those which were made at and near Dayton as a common center, immediately after the arrival of the permanent colony in 1796; that a portion of the lands now included in Van Buren Township were selected and occupied by members of that first band of pioneers is evident from the relative situation, the traditions of to-day, and the meager and somewhat obscure records which are now available.

D. C. Cooper appears to have held several tracts of land here and there in the township, as his name is entered upon the early records as one of the "original proprietors." Job Westfall settled on a sixty-acre lot in fractional Section 13, Town 1, Range 7; this was down on the river road near where the residence of the late Leonard Miller now stands. Col. Ludlow's field notes mention this as "a large improvement." Another settlement was made on the river just above the Westfall lot, and adjoining it; these lands seem to have been pre-empted by James and Abraham Barnett, but were sold to James Adam Miller, Sr., in 1816. Miller came from Schuylkill County, Penn., and settled, as above stated, in 1816. His sons were Daniel, John, Leonard, Jonathan and John Adam, Jr. This property is now mainly in the hands of the descendants of the first Mr. Miller.

A settler named Dean was located on a small lot on the river, north and east of the Catholic Cemetery. One of the very early settlers in the Dayton Colony was John Folkerth; he owned land where the Insane Asylum now stands, and lived in that vicinity until his death. He was a prominent business man in Dayton for many years. In 1797, Smith Gregg, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to the present site of Shakertown, settling on Beaver Creek, where he remained until 1814, when he removed his family to what is now Butler Township, where he entered a tract of 160 acres of land. Mr. Gregg served in the war of 1812. His wife was Sarah Ramsey, who, too, was a native of the Keystone State. Their children were James, Martha, Margaret, John, William, D. H., Andrew, Smith, Julia, Elizabeth and Sarah.

One of the earliest points settled in Van Buren Township was in the vicinity of what is now known as Beavertown. Ebenezer Wead came from near Lexington, Ky., in 1798; he entered lands in Section 24 (fractional), Town 2, Range 6, at the United States Land Office in Cincinnati in that year, and in the following year he made it his permanent home, having begun some improvements in 1798. His sons were: (1) John, born in Kentucky, married Sarah Schoffe; their children were Ebenezer, James, John, David, Fannie, Elizabeth and Margaret. David is now living near Beavertown. (2) Robert, born in Kentucky, was a tailor by trade, and came with his father in 1799; worked in Dayton, and as a journeyman "from

house to house," until 1805, when he purchased eighty acres of land of John Folkerth, where the asylum is now located; this he settled on and improved, and afterward added to, until he owned 320 acres. He married first, Jane Gibson; second, Mary Gibson (a sister to the first Mrs. Wead), and became the father of ten children, viz., John S., Ebenezer G., William M., James W., Samuel, Joseph, Mary J., Eliza W., Harriett P. and Margaret. John S. Wead is now living on a fine farm in the southeast quarter of Section 32, Town 2, Range 7, and is the only member of that family of Weads now living in Van Buren.

Two of the Weads, James and Ebenezer, were "out" in the war of 1812.

Two other settlers, named Musselman and Shell came about the same time that the Weads came and settled near them, in the neighborhood of Beavertown. James Riddles settled on Section 30 (fractional), directly west of the Wead settlement. His son James, Jr., went with the Wead boys into the army in 1812.

John Bradford, Sr., came in 1801, and located first north of the Wead place, in Town 2, Range 7. His sons were Robert, George S., John, Jr., James G., William, Samuel D., David D., and Allen. The descendants of this pioneer are among the most numerous in the township.

Adam Coblentz settled on fractional Section 36, Town 2, Range 6, in the year 1807.

John Shroyer, from Maryland, came in 1810, and located near Beavertown.

John Pough, was a Marylander, and settled in the township in 1813, having purchased 160 acres of land.

John Ervry was one of the pioneers who came some time during the year 1810, he was east of Beavertown.

David Stutzman came from Washington County, Md., to Greene County, Ohio, in 1811, in 1813 he settled in Van Buren. His sons were Jacob, David, Jr., Andrew, Nicholas, John and Abram. David Stutzman, Sr., died at his home in Van Buren in 1824. John is one of the well-known and prosperous farmers of the township, and delights to recall old pioneer incidents; the writer is indebted to him for many facts.

David, Thomas and Asa John were quite early settlers near Shakertown. The family were of Welsh extraction, and came about 1812, after having lived in Pennsylvania and in Kentucky, from which latter State they moved to Van Buren.

Among the early settlers and proprietors of the township, the following have been picked up here and there, during an effort to learn the details of the pioneer history of Van Buren. There is, no doubt, more or less of an interesting story connected with each, but time and the changes it has wrought, have obliterated all traces of the varied experiences of these sturdy frontiersmen, so much so that even the traditions are doubted by the people of to-day, in many instances.

Samuel Bowsher, James and Daniel Baxter, John Booner, Michael Burns, Ralph Braddock, Owen Davis, Robert Edgar, John Elwood, George Frieberger, Richard and Robert Gray, William George (a surveyor), Charles Morgan, Michael Hager, Lewis Leshlider, Joseph Wilson, John Weaver, David Riffle, Robert Ewing (a surveyor).

David Warman, from Fredrick County, Md., settled about two miles south of Dayton, in 1805; he has two sons and four daughters.

Edward Newcom, a native of Ireland, and a brother of Col. George Newcom, bought 160 acres of land of a Mr. Huston, and settled on it in 1810. He was the father of ten children, two of whom, Charles and Edward Newcom, Jr., still reside in the township. Since the above was written Edward, Jr., died, his death occurring suddenly, March 23, 1882.

Leonard Snepp and family came to Van Buren about 1805. His sons were: Philip, Rheinhart, John, Daniel and Peter.

James Magrew, an Irishman, came with his family about the same year (1805). He was a first-class citizen and good neighbor.

Charles Smith and family were among the pioneers.

Jacob Coblentz is said to have been an early settler, though the name may be confounded with that of Adam Coblentz, who has been mentioned.

Philip Rike came from Maryland in the fall of 1812, and settled in the middle southern portion of the township. The next spring he bought 172 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 23, Town 2, Range 6, for which he paid $1,400. It is supposed that he purchased this of Samuel Bowsher. This pioneer was the father of six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom J. W. Rike, now living on the old farm, is the eldest; he relates that he attended school at Beavertown and had to pay $1.50 per quarter for tuition. At the time of the elder Rike's purchase of this land there was only about thirty acres improved, and a log barn on the premises. Five or six other families moved west in company with Mr. Rike, when he came, in 1812.

Abraham Hozier came from Virginia, in 1806-7. He entered his land, which was located in the southeast quarter of Section 23, Town 2, Range 6. Hozier was the father of thirteen children.

Abner Prugh came from Maryland, in 1812. He remained four years and returned; in 1816, he settled permanently in this township; he was the father of eleven children, of whom five were sons. The Prugh family are among the most numerous and influential citizens of this township at present.

Among those who settled at a later date, but while the county was yet in a primitive condition, were John and Vandivier Moler. They came from Jefferson County, W. Va. Vandivier Moler came in 1823, and bought land of Huston in Section 17, Town 2, Range 6. This gentleman relates many interesting incidents concerning the social and religious habits of the people in those early days. He was a blacksmith by trade and used to "change work" with his neighbors, i. e., he would leave his plow and go into his shop to do a job, while his customer would plow for him. He says the practice of helping each other was so common and so extensive that "if a man managed to do two days' work in a week on his own land, he considered himself fortunate;" all kinds of heavy work was done by a "bee," and woe be to the luckless settler who tried to evade the turn-out.

Mr. Moler was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of the early opponents of the common use of liquor at the "bees," and upon other occasions. Upon one occasion it was given out that Moler's wheat might rot on the ground if he refused to furnish liquor for harvesting; he partially conceded and offered 12½ cents per day more for hands that would not drink than for those who did. Next season he resolved to use no liquor at any price. His opponents vowed they would not help him, and gave out word to that effect; the report reached the ears of a stalwart stonemason named James Dean, who lived in Dayton. He was as much of a temperance man as Moler, so he made up a party of his own kind and surprised Mr. Moler by appearing, sickles in hand, to harvest his wheat; the result was that Moler's grain was harvested as soon as that of his neighbors, and that without the use of whisky. Some of those who had opposed the movement, when they saw how promptly Dean and his party had accomplished their task, engaged them to harvest in their fields also, but upon going to the house and discovering a bottle of liquor on the breakfast table, Dean came out and remarked, "She's there, boys," whereupon himself and friends started for Dayton, leaving the bottle and its friends to do their own harvesting.

Produce was worth little or nothing in those days. Mr. Moler says he exchanged two and one-half bushels of wheat for one pound of coffee, with Jonathan Harshman, of Dayton. Corn and oats, and ordinary products, were worth nothing, there being no market for anything but wheat, and not much of one for that.

Game was plenty as late as 1825. The same gentleman says: "Wild turkeys were plenty; one Sunday morning, a large flock of them lighted on the fences

close to the house; there was a loaded rifle standing close by, but I did not use it, though the temptation was strong, so I says to them, 'you dare not come to-morrow.'"

The house of Mr. Moler was a place of meeting for the Methodists for several years; when the crowd was too great, they moved to the barn, or out into the woods. Mr. Moler is now living in Dayton. He is in his eighty-fifth year.

John Moler came a year or two later than his brother, but settled across the line in Greene County, where he now resides; he is ninety-four years of age.

SHAKERTOWN.

This is the common appellation which distinguishes one of the oldest and best conducted neighborhoods in Montgomery County. Few persons know it by any other name, or that it has a history as old almost as Dayton, or Lebanon. On the old maps it was called "Watervliet," on the records of the society it is denominated the United Society of Believers of Watervliet, and is thus mentioned.* "This Beaver Creek settlement, where the church is now located, was commenced in the year 1800, by emigrants from Kentucky, mostly from Bethel Congregation, on the North Elkhorn, between Georgetown and Lexington.

"John Patterson and family came in 1799, and spent the winter on the Great Prairie* (where he had raised a crop the summer before) and in the following spring he moved his family to this place (Shakertown).

"John Huston, a single man, entered a quarter section about the same time. In the spring of 1801, John Buchanan came with his family. James Milligan and William Stewart and their connection came in 1803; all these being respectable members of the Presbyterian Church, united with others and formed a congregation called Beulah, and were taken in charge of the Presbytery, and supplied with occasional preaching in common with others.

"This congregation became much interested in the reports of the great revival, which took place in Kentucky, in the year 1809, and expressed frequent desires for an extension of the work to Beulah. * * * *

"Richard McNamer came to Turtle Creek, near Lebanon, in November, 1801, on his return from a meeting of the Presbytery, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The work began at an evening meeting at Elder Francis Bedles. * * * *

"In 1802, McNamer moved to Turtle Creek, and from there he preached in various places."

The first public meetings at Beulah were held about the last of May, 1802, at James Patterson's house. In June, 1803, a camp-meeting was held under the general leadership of Robert Marshall, of Kentucky. He was assisted by James Kemper, Richard McNamer and John Thompson.

The most notable thing connected with this meeting was a division of the people upon a question of doctrine. Kemper was a sober-minded Calvinist, and was supported and followed by a portion of the assembly.

"On Saturday, Kemper preached from Isaiah, xxii chapter and 23d verse. Making predestination the nail in a sure place. On Sabbath morning, Marshall followed, and literally fulfilled the context (verse 25) to that extent that Kemper and his followers retreated homeward."

The result of this division was the establishment of a church or society under Kemper, and the preliminary organization of the Shaker Church at Watervliet.

In March, 1806, the society was visited by the celebrated revivalists, known as Isachar and Benjamin, who completed the organization of the Watervliet people.

Concerning the individuals who were connected with the early history of this society, the record informs us that "In 1805, John Huston, a wheelwright by trade, opened his mind and became a firm supporter of the faith." Phœbe Patterson, Peggy Buchanan, William and Sally Stewart, James and Betsey Milligan, Caty Stewart (a sister of John Patterson) and John Southard; these were associated

* From the old Review Book in the possession of Elder Moses Eastwood.

for meetings, and John Stewart appointed first in care (or Elder); he held the place two years and about four months.

In 1806, three principal families, viz., James Milligan's, John Patterson's and William Stewart's, formed the main head of the society at Watervliet. This was followed (1807) by an effort to found a society up on the waters of Mad River, but this never flourished to any great extent, and was finally abandoned.

John Eastwood "opened his mind" in July, 1807; in August following, Caty, his wife, "opened her mind," and the family became a part of the society; four of the sons remained in it, and one of them, the venerable Moses Eastwood, is now "first in care," or Elder, at Watervliet.

James and Peggy Dewit and David Gromman and wife, joined in 1808; Benjamin Simonton and family, and Alexander Hughey and family in 1812; John Rue and family in 1813; John Davis and family in 1814; John Jackson and family in 1815; Thomas Williams came in 1816; William Philips and family came in 1821. Other families and individuals came to the society in after years, while others removed from it, or changed their faith.

The industry of the members is directed to general husbandry, mainly. Sheep-raising and wool-growing was at one time the principal interest, and other varieties of live-stock have been raised within the last few years. Garden seeds were formerly raised to a considerable extent. There is on the premises a carding-mill, where more or less woolen fabrics are produced yearly. In 1812, a grist-mill was put in operation; this was burned and rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire, since which it has not been reconstructed.

The society owns about eight hundred acres of excellent land; this is highly improved and well cultivated. The principal buildings are near each other on an elevated ridge of land overlooking the valley of Beaver Creek and some of its tributaries. There is an air of neatness about the whole establishment that strongly impresses the visitor with the cardinal qualities of "order, cleanliness and quiet."

There are at present (1882) about forty or fifty persons connected with the society. They have a school of their own, and a place of worship, and are maintaining their original standing, so far as numbers and form of worship are concerned.

The records of the society are few and simple, yet the chain is unbroken for a period of about eighty years, and affords much information upon the obscure subject of the every-day life of the people of that neighborhood, when it was a pioneer settlement.

"DAVID'S" CHURCH.

This is the name given to a society of worshipers who assemble in the southern part of the township, on the Lebanon Turnpike, in what is called the Creager neighborhood.

About the year 1825 or 1826, a society of "Reformed Church" people, that had been organized for some years previous to the above date, became divided upon the question of language. A part of the congregation were German and a part English. The Germans were opposed to having the services rendered in the English tongue; so those who were desirous of having English services, united and formed a church of their own.

The original church was known as Zion Church, and was located down on the Bottom-land, near the river, but across the line in Miami Township.

The new society was organized by Rev. David Winters, and assembled at various private houses for worship, until a place of meeting was provided. Among the prominent movers in this enterprise were Lewis Lechlieder, Henry Rike and John Rike, his son, Samuel Himes, Jonathan Whipp, Henry Diehl, Henry and Christian Creager, a family named Hork, the Snyders, and others.

Christian Creager was the first Elder. He gave the land for the new church, and the logs to build it with. He was a carpenter by trade, and did the necessary

work in that line, while others contributed in various ways, so that they soon had a church of their own. This was named "David's" Church, in honor of Rev. David Winters, who was the first pastor, and for over fifty years the only one who labored with them. The present pastor is the Rev. M. Loucks.

The present church building is of brick. It is finely situated in a quiet spot, not far from the main road. It was built in 1850 or 1851. Adjoining the church lot is the "Creager" burying-ground, a well-ordered rural cemetery, which is a continuation of one of the early graveyards of the same locality.

BEAVERTOWN.

This is the name of a small village about five miles southeast from the court house in Dayton; it is one of the oldest points in Van Buren Township, and was formerly known as Buddsbury. Ephraim Arnold, a blacksmith by trade, came from Maryland about 1807, and settled in Dayton, where he remained until 1812, when he located where Beavertown now is; it is related that he, with others, were building his cabin, when the news of Hull's surrender came—just at the time they were sawing out the logs for the "chimney hole," and all hands started at once for Dayton, leaving the saw sticking in the "kerf," where it remained three or four days, until the party returned.

Arnold was a clever mechanic, and was pressed into the service at Dayton, to repair arms, etc., for the troops; he returned in a short time and commenced work at his trade. It is altogether probable that he was the first blacksmith who ever worked in Van Buren Township, and the first settler in what is now Beavertown, this cabin, which was so suddenly deserted, being the first building erected in that village. Arnold owned but six acres of land, and was the father of a family of seven or eight children, all but one of whom were girls. He died at the age of eighty-four.

The first physician who located at Beavertown was Dr. Sample; his son is now in business in Dayton, as a dentist. Dr. Sample is also supposed to have been the first resident practitioner in the township of Van Buren.

Dr. Thomas Himes opened a general store in Beavertown in 1836 or 1837, but the venture did not prove successful.

There are two stone quarries near the village, at one of which the stone for the "locks" on the canal were taken out, about 1826 to 1828; this quarry was then owned by Jacob Lechlieder. The other quarry was opened by John Wead, about forty years ago; it was never worked very extensively, except for one year, when Hamilton County had it leased, and employed about one hundred hands in its working.

Beavertown was a post office at one time, but it was abolished about twenty years since, and the mails are received at Dayton and distributed by the voluntary service of those who chance to go back and forth between the two towns.

The first church building at Beavertown was a stone structure, erected in 1823; it was used jointly by the United Brethren and the "New Lights." Nathan Worley was an early preacher of the latter denomination. Dr. Antrins was one of the first ministers who represented the United Brethren here; others who came later were Rev. Huffman, Rev. Crager, etc. This old stone church was vacated in 1853; the building was destroyed by fire about twenty-five years ago.

The United Brethren Society, as has already been stated, was formed quite early, and has had a long and successful career. In 1853, the society erected a fine brick church building on a lot purchased in Beavertown, since which time important additions have been made, sheds erected, grounds improved, etc., until they have a pleasant and commodious place of worship. The continuous details of this church history are not at hand now, but it is known to have accomplished a good work among the people whose sentiments it represents; its membership at present amounts to about 100 persons.

The third house in Beavertown is said to have been a brick building; it was built by James Dean.

Arnold's old log house was torn down only a few years ago.

There appears to have been a log schoolhouse at Beavertown at quite an early date, it was on the northwest part of the land owned by John Stutzman; he relates that he attended a school taught by John Russell, and paid about $2 or $2.50 per scholar for tuition. A man named Thompson was the next teacher, and he was followed by another teacher named Robert Charles.

About 1820, the public schools were established, and of course schoolhouses were provided. There was one at Beavertown, either by purchase or construction, as the meetings were held in the "schoolhouse" before the old stone church was built (in 1823), according to the traditions of to-day.

The cemetery east of Beavertown* is without doubt the oldest place of interment in Van Buren. By perusing the account of the Shaker Society (Watervliet) it will be seen that the followers of Kemper went off by themselves; it is understood now that these people continued to assemble together at a place not far from where this cemetery is, and that it was a place of burial before the ground at Watervliet was so used; from the character of the memorial stones in the ground it is fair to infer that it is the most ancient one in the township.

The Beavertown of to-day contains about 175 inhabitants, with the usual number of business places, and mechanics generally found in like villages. J. R. Sourbray is the maternal grandson of Arnold, the pioneer blacksmith; he learned that trade and followed it for many years, when he engaged in the grocery trade. He is one of the foremost men of his community in social matters.

The United Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest in this portion of Montgomery County. It is said to have been organized in Bellbrook about 1804 to 1806, and was originally known as a "Seceder" Church. Its first place of worship was a log building at the above-named place. Rev. Robert Armstrong was the first pastor. Some years later it was moved into the Bigger neighborhood in Greene County, and about 1871–72 it again changed its location, and the congregation erected the present edifice on grounds given by P. L. Prugh, who now owns the farm of which this church lot was formerly a part.

Rev. J. B. McMichael was pastor until about the time the society removed to its present location, when he accepted the Presidency of Monmouth College, Illinois, which position he yet holds.

Rev. W. S. McClure is the present pastor.

The church building is a snug, one-story brick structure, and cost $4,000.

MILLS.

The first mill in Van Buren was a "corn cracker," built and operated by D. C. Cooper. It is mentioned in the county history in connection with the history of Dayton and the first colony.

There was a carding-mill on the same site, after the corn cracker was demolished. This carding-mill appears to have been built about 1814 by one Patterson. This was burned, and he built a stone mill about 1816, near where the car stables are.

The Shakers built a mill on Beaver Creek in an early day, as is related in the account of that society.

The Snyder Mills are in the southwest part of the township, and were built after the canal was constructed, in 1827–28, or may be a year or two later.

There have been several steam mills, of one variety or another in the township, but they have no particular history worth transcribing, though, of course, such enterprises mark the progress of a territory.

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

The general surface of Van Buren Township is rolling, with level and wide bottom lands along the water-courses. The exceptions to this are the high bluff-like ridges and spurs which mark the water-shed between the Great and Little

* Formerly known as the "Ervry" Graveyard.

Miami Rivers. These elevations are, in a general way, parallel to the course of the Great Miami, and are distant from that stream from one and one-half miles to only a few rods in places. There are also a few isolated hills of moderate height, and others of much less altitude scattered over parts of the township. These form excellent building sites, being, for the most part, of easy access on all sides.

These knolls or hillocks are composed of drift, and yield an abundance of gravel, which, with the limestone before mentioned, afford all the convenient materials for the improvement of the public roads. This has been utilized by the people of this township to that extent that the common roads are, in many cases, as well provided with good "permanent ways" as the turnpikes of some localities are.

The township is watered and drained by several creeks, the principal one being Beaver Creek and its tributaries. These streams flow into one or the other of the Miamis.

The civil township of Van Buren was organized from other territory by an act of the Commissioners of Montgomery County, at a special session held June 26, 1841, at which time its boundaries were fixed and provision made for the election of township officers, and such other business transactions as became necessary in the case.

The township contains an area of about twenty-four or twenty-five square miles; nearly the entire portion of this is of the best quality, and is highly improved. Portions of the area are underlaid by valuable formations of fine limestone, which are extensively quarried for building purposes. This creates an important industry, and contributes materials for roads and turnpikes, and other public improvements.

Van Buren is said to have been named in honor of President Martin Van Buren. The story goes, that there were two political parties pretty evenly tied in numbers, at the election of the first Justice of the Peace, or some other officers, and it was agreed that the party who polled the most votes should have the selection of the name. The Van Buren men were ahead, and decided accordingly.

The entire northern part of the township is, to a great extent, a suburb of Dayton. There are several points of interest, which will be treated of elsewhere, that are located in this township. The Catholic Cemetery, Saint Mary's Institute, Southern Ohio Asylum for the Insane, etc., are among the number.

Oakwood is a suburb finely situated on the Lebanon Turnpike, on the highlands immediately south of Dayton.

The Canal, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad traverse the western end of the township, on the level ground, between the river and the ridges. The new Narrow Gauge Railroad line runs through the eastern portions, near Beavertown, and across the Watervliet Society's lands, so that there is hardly a farm now, in Van Buren, that is out of sight or hearing of the locomotive, and the progress it represents.

The public schools have the usual history common to those of every part of Ohio. There are seven school districts, with an equal number of modern schoolhouses, where schools are maintained during the regular school year provided by the systems of the State. In February, 1882, there were twelve teachers in the public schools of this township, which, at the date of the last enrollment, contained 603 children of "school age," all of whom are white persons.

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Number of Acres.	Value of Land.	Acreage val. of land.	Value of buildings.	Aggregate value of lands and buildings.	Average value per acre, including build'gs.
Van Buren Township....	16,017	$1,000,891	$62 49	$192,080	$1,192,971	$74 48
Beavertown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16,017	$1,000,891		$192,080	$1,192,971	

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Value of city, town and village lots.	Value of buildings.	Aggregate value of lots and buildings.	Aggregate value in each town'hp, city, town or vil'ge	Aggr. val. of real estate on duplicate of 1880.	No. acres of arable or plow land.	No. acres uncultiv'd or wood land.
Van Buren Township	.....	.....	.....	$1,255,246	$1,093,280	13,906	2,111
Beavertown	$3,553	$9,776	$13,329	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood	33,560	15,386	48,946	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$37,113	$25,162	$62,275	$1,255,246	$1,093,280	13,906	2,111

The above exhibit is from the Decennial Appraisement of real property for 1880.

STONE QUARRIES.

One of the elements of wealth that has ever contributed to the prosperity of the city of Dayton in the past, and which will for ages be a source of great income to her people, are the rich stone fields of Van Buren Township. Within a radius of probably two miles in the north central part of the township are located the stone of Montgomery County, as the celebrated Dayton stone, or Dayton marble, as it is sometimes styled, are here quarried. With the incoming of the present century began the opening of these quarries. Operations were first begun in the northern part of the radius above described, and, in what later was known as the "Dickey quarry," and, probably, the first quarrying was done, or the first use of the stone made in the construction of the old Frybaurger House, the first built of that material in the township. The next quarry opened was on the adjoining farm, owned by Valentine Frybarger, and has always been known as the Frybarger quarry, adopting the name of its possessor, who was one of the pioneers of that region, and a prominent citizen of the county. But a few years intervened between the opening of these quarries, which were extensive, though now exhausted. The Dickey quarry was the larger of the two, a surface of about twenty acres having been worked over, and perhaps 120,000 perch of stone taken out. In comparison the Frybarger quarry was about one-half the size of the Dickey quarry, with a proportionate yield of stone. From these two quarries came the stone used in the construction of the locks of the canal, and the Dayton Court House, which has been so greatly admired by visitors from all quarters to the beautiful city. The yield of these quarries in money has amounted to at least a half million of dollars. The stone was fair but not excellent. In chronological order next, was opened the Fauver Quarry, located near the asylum. Some eighteen acres have been worked over, and extensive quantities of good stone removed. From this quarry probably come the largest stone of the township, and are used extensively for steps and platforms. The quarry continues to be worked. Another quarry, though not exhausted, but from which now no stone are taken out, is located on the Wead Farm, and, consequently, is known as the Wead quarry. The Hamilton County Court House at Cincinnati was constructed of stone quarried on this farm, the Commissioners of that county having leased the quarry. The Wead Quarry is not now worked, for the reason that its working is attended with difficulties.

Adjoining the Fauver on the east is the Bosler quarry, now worked by Marcus Bosler. This is a continuation of the old Harshman quarry, and from it and the William Huffman quarry are exhumed the very best Dayton building stone. The two quarries are now furnishing the beautiful large stone that are used in the construction of the new Dayton Court House, the greater number being taken from the Huffman quarry. Following the Bosler quarry was opened the Jones or Spring Summit quarry, lying east of the asylum and about a half a mile from the corporation line of the city. The farm upon which it is situated in size is comprised of forty acres of land, about twenty acres of which are underlaid with the Dayton limestone, and is the property of L. B. Jones, of Dayton. This quarry has taken its name from its position lying on the dividing ridge between the two Miamis, and the waters of the springs found upon the east side flow into the Little

Miami, and those upon the west side contribute their waters to the Big Miami, hence, the name "Spring Summit." This quarry was remarkable some years ago for the quantity and quality of the rock taken out. It then showed a working face of 1,500 feet from north to south, which was much the largest face of any of the quarries. The average depth of drift or stripping as quarrymen say, for the 1,500 feet face, was about eleven feet, and was composed principally of yellow clay, now and then stratified with a vein of fine sand. The stone, at first, were of extra good quality and size, but they are now only of medium quality. Samuel Fauver at present operates this quarry. The William Huffman quarry above referred to lies next to and west of the Jones quarry. The stone quarried there are similar to those quarried on the Bosler place. The Niagara formation consists in all cases of even-bedded limestones and marls, it is true, but the limestones have very different degrees of purity, while in hardness, compactness, color and the presence or absence of fossil contents, they have a very wide range. The clebrated Dayton stone may be assumed as the standard of excellence in this series. In the county the lower layers of the Niagara rocks are always the firmest and most valuable. The varying thickness of the formation in different localities has been given as from five to fifty feet.

A number of firms in and about Dayton are engaged in quarrying the stone, and the aggregate of their operations is very large. The supply of the rock is inexhaustible; but the expense of transportation shuts out from the general market almost all of the quarries that are more than three or four miles from Dayton. The stone has for years been shipped to many of the cities throughout the State and country. At this writing, from the quarries in general, above spoken of, are sent to Dayton and elsewhere daily, for eight or nine months in the year, about 200 perches of stone, worth about $800 per day, or $150,000 per year. In the last half century, stone has been quarried from the township, amounting at least to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

PART SECOND.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF DAYTON.

SAMUEL AUGUSTUS AMBROSE, plasterer, Dayton, was born near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland Co., Penn., Nov. 23, 1838. His ancestry on his father's side was German and English, on his mother's English and German. Peter and Susanna Ambrose, his father and mother, were in humble circumstances, and having a large family of ten children to provide for, the services of all the children, as they became of sufficient age to render any assistance toward the support of the family, were required. Samuel, the fifth child born to them, was accordingly called upon to assist in the suppo t of his younger brothers and sisters, while yet a mere boy, consequently his opportunities for study and education, as far as school education is concerned, was very limited and much neglected. Thus his early boyhood passed till 1854, when with his parents he emigrated to Ohio, then the far West, and in December of the same year landed with his father's family in the city of Dayton, Montgomery Co. The industrious habits formed during his boyhood, before he came to Dayton, still prompted him to an active life, and, looking around for something to do, he sought employment and was engaged as a clerk for Messrs. Filton, Wilt & Filton, grain dealers and commission merchants, with whom he remained about one year, when a good opportunity offered for him to learn a trade. He left his employers and engaged to learn the plasterer's trade, at which he served his full time and then worked as a journeyman plasterer until by the most rigid economy he had saved enough to pay his way through a collegiate course of study, and for that purpose he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In school, as at his trade, he was never satisfied unless he stood among the first in his class, and by his former habits of close application, industry, energy and natural ability, succeeded in keeping his name on the roll of honor during his school life at the university. He was one of the prominent members of the Zetagathean Literary Society of the above institution, and in the frequent discussions and debates in the society always took an active part, and was always selected to champion the cause of the weaker side, and generally proved a full match for his antagonist. Having entered the school with a fixed purpose he made rapid progress in his studies, when the "war for the preservation of the Union" broke out and arrested him in his scholastic pursuits. He enlisted as a volunteer and served sixteen months, when he received an honorable discharge, and was mustered out of service at Todd Barracks. He returned to Dayton again, and while home married Miss Cornelia Anne Wolf youngest daughter of Dr. W. W. Wolf, May 15, 1865. He then began work for himself as a contractor and builder, and since that time has been one of the largest contractors in this city. As monuments of his ability, he points with pride to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, the palatial residences of C. L. Hawes, Eugene Barney, T. T. Legler, and many others. The breaking out of the rebellion made him an outspoken and fearless Republican, and the same principles remain with him to this day. In 1872, he was elected member of the City Council by the Republicans of the Fifth Ward, and proved himself a valuable member of that body. Hardly a meeting passed that he did not get into an animated discussion with his colleagues upon some measure before the Council, and as he had a peculiar way of presenting his facts like so many points sticking out on every side, his position was generally invulnerable, and he very rarely lost a cause whose interest he es-

poused while in his two years' term with the City Fathers. He was again elected a member for 1881–82 and is now an honored member of that body. He wields a caustic pen, and in writing for the press presents his thoughts in a very plain, forcible manner, and is regarded a writer of much ability by those who know his *nom de plume*. He is in the prime of life, and, as he comes from a long-lived race, has many years in store in which he can succeed in carving his name high upon the roll of honor, if he will use the same energy and talent which characterized his early life.

CHARLES H. ANDERTON, merchant, Dayton, was born in Dayton, Montgomery Co., Ohio, October 11, 1842. He is the son of James and Francis (Wilby) Anderton, who were married in England and emigrated to America soon after. The father died in 1850, but the mother still survives, having reached the age of four-score and one years. Charles, our subject, attended the public schools of Dayton until twelve years of age and then clerked for his brother in a fruit store until April, 1862, when he opened a fruit stand for himself, on the northeast corner of Third and Main streets, in Dayton, where he remained until August, 1862, and then enlisted in Company A, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in the engagements at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, where he was wounded in the wrist, and in many other minor engagements and skirmishes. At Danbridge, East Tenn., he was wounded in the right breast, in January, 1864, but served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge in May, 1865. He was married April 10, 1867, to Miss Lucy Henderson, daughter of Eben and Mary Henderson, of Minooka, Ill., by whom he has had three children, one girl and two boys, only one of the latter surviving. Mr. Anderton is a member of Wayne Lodge, No. 10. I. O. O. F.; Dayton Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Knights of Pythias, Legion of Honor, Grand Army of the Republic, Old Guards, and ex-member of the National Guards. He is also Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He served five years in and was the organizer of Company A, Fourth Ohio National Guards, which at that time was a Zouave company. He was a member of the old volunteer fire company for seven or eight years, and of the paid company from 1865 to 1880. No higher tribute can be paid to such a man than to thus show to the world his record.

JOHN C. BAIRD, of firm of Baird Bros., owners planing-mill, sash, door and blind factory, Dayton, was born at Somerset, Penn., April 30, 1819. His parents were Daniel and Annie M. (Kurtz) Baird, natives of the Keystone State. The former was a carpenter and builder and cabinet maker. He was a soldier in the American army during the war of 1812, and died September 15, 1876, aged eighty-three years and four months. He was a man of strong constitution, very vigorous, and up to the time of his death (caused by old age) never suffered a week's sickness. His amiable helpmeet followed him to the "shadowed land" December 16, 1879, aged eighty-one years and nine months. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom yet survive. The subject of this sketch was reared amid the rocky hills of Old Pennsylvania, and when sixteen years of age commenced to learn the trade of his father, continuing with him in business for some years. When twenty-five years of age, he came to Dayton, where he worked at his trade for quite a period. In the meantime, his brother, William F., had visited the Valley City, and located there. The two brothers decided to embark in the busy and tempestuous sea of life, and, as both were practical mechanics, decided to establish their present business. They did so, under the firm name of Baird Bros., and have continued the business to the present time. Since coming to Dayton, Mr. Baird was, for three years, engaged in the grocery business. He was married in an early day, and buried a wife and child in October, 1843. His second marriage was solemnized in 1847, the second party to the contract being Susan Olive, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. They have four children living—Charles H., William F., Florence and Arthur—the eldest son and daughter being married. Mr. Baird and wife are members of the First Lutheran Church, the former having officiated as Deacon for some years. Mr. Baird joined the I. O. O. F., in August, 1845, and since that period has given much of his time to the advancement of the order. He is a member of Wayne Lodge, No. 10, and Dayton Encampment, No. 2. During one State Encampment, at Portsmouth, Ohio, he was appointed and served as Grand Junior Warden. In the home lodge he

has devoted some time to committee work, and ably assisted in preparing a forty years' history of the lodge for publication. In politics, Mr. Baird is a strong Republican. He served as Councilman from the Fifth Ward for two years, and was one of the committee appointed to visit the Eastern cities to examine the different systems of fire protection in use in each. He assisted in establishing the Holly system in Dayton, an act of which he justly feels proud.

ELIAM E BARNEY, deceased, was born in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., October 14, 1807. His parents were Benjamin Barney, a native of Guilford, Vt., and Nancy Potter, of Connecticut. His father was a warm and active friend to education, and one of the principal movers in founding Union Academy, at Bellville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., having contributed for this object very liberally, both time and money. For more than fifty years, this academy has been a vigorous and prosperous institution of learning. Both parents were earnest, active members of the Baptist Church, from early life till death. Having received a common-school education and acquired some experience as a teacher in winter schools, our subject was prepared for college at Lawville Academy, Lewis Co., N. Y., and at Union Academy, Bellville, in the same State. He then entered the sophomore class, at Union College, Schenectady, from which he graduated in 1831. After teaching for a brief period in a family boarding school at Sand Lake, N. Y., he became Principal of Lawville Academy, where he remained two years, meeting with great success. In the fall of 1833, he came to Ohio, and taught for six months in Granville College (now Dennison University), filling the place of Prof. Drury, who had been elected, but had not yet arrived. In the spring of 1834, he came to Dayton and was Principal of the Dayton Academy from 1834 to 1838. The two succeeding years, he taught a private school for both sexes. His health failing, he relinquished teaching, and during four years engaged in the lumber trade. In the meantime, the Cooper Female Academy had been established, and Mr. Barney was called to the charge of it as Principal, in 1845, and so continued until 1851. This closed his career as a teacher, and after that time he was engaged in widely different pursuits. His teaching from first to last was attended with great success, and the occupation being one for which he seemed peculiarly fitted, in it he attained a high reputation. His education and the range of his information were ample, and he possessed the rare faculty of communicating knowledge to his pupils. He seemed without difficulty to reach the understanding and compel a ready apprehension of all he sought to teach. There are but few of his former pupils who will not say that he was the best of all their teachers. His discipline was strict, but his kindness at the same time so manifest that he secured alike their respect, affection and obedience. In the summer of 1850, in company with Mr. E. Thresher, he started the Dayton Car Works. Their capital was limited and the business was carried on upon a moderate scale and prudently, but successfully. In 1854, Mr. C. Parker succeeded Mr. Thresher in the firm, and from that time till 1864 the business, which had greatly increased, was conducted under the firm name of Barney, Parker & Co. Mr. Parker then sold out to Mr. Preserved Smith, the firm becoming Barney, Smith & Co., and the business was thus continued until 1867, when a joint stock company was formed under the name of "The Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company of Dayton," of which Mr. Barney was the President until his death. This company furnishes all kinds of cars for the railroads of the North, East, South and West. During nearly its entire history, Mr. Barney was the head of the establishment, and to him is due the great success of the enterprise. He was a man of great ability, bold but prudent, clear headed, far sighted, energetic, systematic, practical and thoroughly familiar with the business in general and in detail. Some years before his death, Mr. Barney, realizing the fact that our forests are rapidly disappearing and the whole country becoming denuded of its timber trees, and that the constant demand for timber would soon exhaust the present supply, and having his attention called to the valuable properties of the "catalpa," a tree of quick growth and furnishing timber of the most enduring quality, began the collection of information respecting the tree, and by correspondence, communications to the papers and the publication of pamphlets, he awakened a very wide-spread interest in the

subject. He had at his office various specimens of the catalpa wood, one of which was from a post that stood in the ground for seventy-five years and which, with the exception of a very slight decay on the outside, was as perfect and sound as when sunk in the earth. He had, also, numerous letters from foreign countries as well as all parts of the United States, making inquiries respecting the catalpa, commending him in the most flattering terms for the interest he had taken in this important matter, and assuring him that his efforts in that connection could not fail to be crowned with the most valuable results, and be appreciated by future generations. If "he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before" is a benefactor to his race, in an equally important sense is this true of a man who was instrumental in arousing the attention of nurserymen and agriculturists in the liberal cultivation of this most valuable timber tree, calculated, as it is, to furnish excellent lumber for future use. Mr. Barney was never an aspirant for public office. He was, however, President of the Dayton Hydraulic Company from its organization, and was Vice President of the Second National Bank of Dayton, also a Director and the largest stockholder of the same. He was likewise for many years prominently connected with the First Baptist Church of Dayton, and for some twenty years a member of the Board of Trustees of Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio (the Baptist college of the State), to which institution he has given $50,000, the same being to endow two memorial Professorships. He also contributed very largely to various other enterprises connected with his denomination. On October 10, 1834, he married Julia, daughter of Dudley Smith, of Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and six children, of whom five are living, were the issue of this marriage. Mr. Barney departed this life on the 17th of December, 1880, and was buried in the beautiful Woodland cemetery, with ceremonies befitting his rank in life.

ERHARD BAUMAN, baker, Dayton; was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 31, 1831, and emigrated to America in 1848. In April, 1855, he married Mary Koch, by whom he has had three sons and two daughters—Rose, Emma, Louis, Adolph L. and Oscar. He was one of the first to strike his pick on the city gas works under old Mr. Wheelock. He worked at baking for W. W. Wold three years, and then commenced the baking business for himself, in which he continued one year, and then, with Mr. Wisemiller, started the brewery of Bauman & Wisemiller. He discontinued this in 1856, and commenced his present business at 437 West Third street, where he has since continued with marked success. His family are members of the Catholic Church.

ADOLPH L. BAUMAN, baker, Dayton; was born in Dayton Nov. 29, 1855. He is the son of Erhard Bauman, a baker of Dayton. He was reared and educated in the Catholic schools of the city, and when thirteen years of age learned the baking business with his father. In 1877, he established his present business; has succeeded in building up a trade second to only one in the city. He was married, May 27, 1879, to Caroline, a native of Dayton. They have no children. Mrs. Bauman is a member of Emanuel Catholic Church.

FRANK BAUMHECKEL, butcher, Dayton; was born in Bavaria January 7, 1827. His father, John, was born in 1794, and his mother Katie in 1801. They were born under the French Government, and the father became a soldier under Napoleon. Frank, our subject, came to America in 1843, and landed in New Orleans, where he was during the Mexican war. In May, 1847, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and, in 1851, to Dayton, where he has since lived and plied his trade of butchering. He married, Feb. 7, 1857, Miss Elizabeth Mack, daughter of Gottlieb, and Dora Mack, of Dayton, by whom he has had the following nine children—Louisiana (since dead), Louis M. (dead), Franklin Benjamin, William Tecumseh, Charles L. E., George Alexander Lafayette, Katie Elizabeth Isabelle, Florence Augusta Eugene, Otto Edward Gambetta. Mr. Baumheckel was a member of the City Council for 1869 and 1870, and Meat Inspector from 1868 to 1881. He is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F.; Dayton Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; St. John's Lodge, No. 13, Masonic; Unity Chapter, No. 16, Masonic; Reese Council, No. 9, Masonic; Ancient Order of Druids, Dayton Marrie, No. 14, Harugari, Shawnee Tribe Red Men, Butchers' Association, Dayton Turners' Society, and Miami Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W.

DANIEL BECKEL was born Sept. 14, 1813, in Summerless, County Cornwall, Lanncell Parish, Eng. He was the son of Richard and Susan Beckel. While he was yet quite a youth, his father died, and his mother afterward married James Giddings. In 1829, when young Beckel was sixteen years of age, the family came to this country, settling first in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Giddings, being a civil engineer, soon became engaged in the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and, taking Beckel as assistant, they so continued until 1835 or 1836, when they came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio. While living in that county, they were engaged upon the public works, then in process of construction by the State. Afterward they became the contractors for, and constructed the great St. Mary's Reservoir, for the Miami Canal. After the completion of that work, Mr. Beckel came to Dayton, where he continued to reside until his death. He had already accumulated a handsome fortune for that day, but, being full of energy and enterprise, he was not content to let it, or himself, remain idle, but soon engaged in large and important undertakings, which proved profitable to himself, and greatly beneficial to the city. He was the projector of what is called the Upper Hydraulic Basin, organized a company, in which he was a principal. He was the builder of the Commercial Mill upon the basin, now owned by S. Gebhart & Sons, and in connection with William J. Lamme, operated it for several years. He also built the Ohio Block, Beckel Opera House, the Beckel House (hotel), and other valuable structures. He was at all times engaged in various business, in the manufacture of woolens and of flour, in the lumber trade, in the construction of railroads and turnpikes, and largely in banking. In connection with William Dickey and Joseph Clegg, he established a private bank, which for many years enjoyed unlimited credit, and was a favorite depository of money. Dickey and Clegg having withdrawn, a stringency in the money market in 1854 caused a run upon the bank, and his means being largely invested in real estate and inconvertible securities, Mr. Beckel was compelled to suspend payment for a time; but by his skillful management and great energy, he was enabled to pay all his liabilities, and save to himself a large property. He was almost the sole owner of the Miami Valley and Dayton Banks, and was Cashier of the latter, and at one time President of the Dayton Insurance Company, of which he was one of the original organizers. In 1851, Mr. Beckel was elected to the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, in which he served through two sessions, with the same ability that he had exhibited in all his business enterprises, and was an active, useful and influential member of that body. On Sept. 2, 1845, Mr. Beckel was married to a most devoted and excellent woman, who still survives, Susan Harshman. They had twelve children, of whom six were living at the time of his death. His oldest son, Daniel, was killed by accident not long after. The others are still living. On the 26th day of February, 1862, Mr. Beckel died suddenly, from serous appoplexy, caused no doubt by overwork and over-tasking of the brain for years. Mr. Beckel had none of the advantages of early education or mental training, of study or extensive reading. Yet he was a man of remarkable intellectual force. His whole attention was given to practical business, and in that his intelligence, the clearness of his understanding, his sagacity and the soundness of his judgment, were recognized by all who came in contact with him. He was capable of great things, as well as small, and looked at every scheme or undertaking in all its bearings; having a thorough knowledge of all the elements of business. His strong will, untiring energy and boldness of enterprise, under the favorable circumstances that existed in the years succeeding his death, would undoubtedly have added much to his fortune, and made him, had he lived, a very wealthy man. He was large minded enough to know that the interests of the city of his residence, and of the public generally, were also his interests, and he was noted for his public spirit, being always ready and anxious to promote any public improvement or useful enterprise. It is a common remark among those who knew Mr. Beckel that his death was a great loss and misfortune to the city of Dayton. Mr. Beckel's was a correct, sober, earnest life. He had not time for much social intercourse; but was of a genial and kind disposition, a good and generous friend, and an excellent husband and father.

HENRY BEST (deceased); was born in Cincinnati Nov. 21, 1804, and died in Dayton Jan. 26, 1873, in the 69th year of his age. His father, Thomas, and his uncles, Samuel and Robert, were early pioneers of the "Queen City." His parents, Thomas and Margaret, moved during his infancy to Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, where Henry was reared and learned the jeweler's trade of his father. In 1828, he located in Dayton, where for forty-five years he plied his trade with that industry so characteristic of the early inhabitants of our land. He was of a quiet, unassuming disposition and very retiring in manners. With no aspirations for office, he seemed to shrink from publicity; but was a lover of nature and its solitude. He was a confirmed devotee of piscatorial amusement, and lost no opportunity for indulging his taste in that sport. He was always considered one of the most moral, upright, reliable and worthy citizens of Dayton. In the latter years of his life, he retired from active business, leaving the conduct of his affairs to his son Edwin. In religious belief he was a Free Thinker in the broadest sense of that term. In 1832, he married Ann S. Drill, daughter of Andrew Drill, of Dayton, formerly of Frederick City, Md. The fruits of this union were seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters survive. The sons are all jewelers by trade, and constitute the fourth generation of the family in the same business. His son Newton resides in Union City, Ind. Edwin has a jewelry store on Main street, near Second, being the old stand in which his father carried on for years before him, and in the house in which he, Edwin, was born; William has a jewelry store on the corner of Main and Third streets. The daughters are Mrs. Emma Hilkey and Miss Carrie Best. Edwin was born in Dayton Sept. 10, 1839, and, after receiving a public school education, entered his father's store, where, at 21 years of age, he became a partner. On the death of his father, the old firm name was not changed, but went on in the same style, Edwin taking full charge as he did when his father was living, being the active partner. Since then he has made many changes for the better. On the 19th of September, 1861, he married Mary Cecelia, daughter of Gilbert Collins, by whom he has had three children.

WILLIAM H. BEST, jeweler; was born in Dayton Sept. 15, 1845. He is the son of Henry Best, deceased, whose biography appears in this work. He attended the common schools until he was 15 years old, when he studied designing and engraving under Emil Schmidt, of Dayton, for two years. He then attended the Miami Commercial College, of Dayton, for two years, after which he entered the store of his father, where he remained until 1875, when he commenced business for himself on the corner of Main and Third streets. On the 27th of May, 1869, he married Miss Eva Williams, daughterof J. Insco Williams, who is famous throughout the United States as an artist. The issue of this marriage was two daughters and one son. The father, our subject, is neither a politician, member of church or office-seeker. He has a large and successful business, to which he gives his whole and undivided attention, feeling that he has no time to dabble in outside matters. The large and profitable patronage he enjoys is sufficient proof of his desire and ability to please all to whom his goods are shown.

JOHN BETTELON, saloon and restaurant, Dayton, was born January 13, 1829, in the city of Dayton, where his father came directly from Germany. His grandparents both lived and died in Germany, which was also the birthplace of his father who came to this country and married Miss Barbara Nauerth of Dayton, by whom he had six children, three boys and three girls. He departed this life in 1852, and was followed by his wife on Christmas Day, 1879. Our subject received a common-school education and then served a full term of apprenticeship to a baker, followed by a full term to a confectioner which occupied the time from 1841 to 1847, when he began to run on the river as a pastry cook. In 1852 he quit the river and, with J. V. Nauerth, opened a saloon and restaurant in the Cooper House, opposite the Market House on Main street, where he continued until 1858, when he went into the wholesale liquor business. He next, in 1871, engaged in the banking business in the People's and Savings Bank, where he remained for five years, or until 1876, when he again went into the wholesale liquor business, which he afterward changed into his present establishment. He now has a

large and convenient saloon and restaurant where a man can have all or any of his wants supplied, and is meeting with the success his enterprise and industry merit. In 1858 he married Miss Mary Ann Mouter, of Dayton, and has had born to him seven children, four boys and three girls.

MAJ. WILLIAM DENISON BICKHAM, editor and proprietor of the Dayton *Journal*, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30, 1827. He prepared for college in private and public schools, and was a student in Cincinnati, and Bethany (West Virginia) Colleges. After the death of his father, he entered the news room of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and acquired a knowledge of type-setting during a two years' apprenticeship; subsequently, at the age of twenty, was city and commercial editor of the Louisville (Ky.) *Daily Courier*, of which Walter N. Halderman, now in a similar capacity on the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was general manager. Having business in New Orleans, in the settlement of his father's estate, he went there in the fall of 1848, going down the Ohio, as a regular flat-boat hand for the munificent wages of $15 per month. The trip to Cairo occupied twenty-nine days, during which the boat grounded on almost every bar in the river. The following year, Mr. Bickham was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cincinnati, and early in 1850, he was seized with the gold fever and went to California, via the Isthmus. From thence he proceeded on a sailing vessel (the barque Anne, of Bristol, R. I.), from Panama to the coast of California, a voyage of sixty-three days, where he was washed ashore, from the wrecked launch of the ship, June 2, 1850. He spent over a year at hard labor in the Northern mines, on the North Fork and Middle Fork of the American Rivers, at Grass Valley, and in the vicinity of Nevada, besides prospecting a large area of country. He dug considerable gold, but lost it in mining enterprises, trying to make more. In 1852, he represented El Dorado County as a delegate in the first Whig State Convention in California, held in San Francisco. Settling in the latter city, he obtained a place in the customs service, and was actively engaged in politics, being one of the Executive Committee of the First Young Men's Whig Club organized in California, then a Territory; subsequently he assisted in the organization of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of San Francisco, was its first Librarian, and prepared the first catalogue of the library; meantime, and afterward was employed at various times as city editor of the San Francisco *Picayune*, as editor and part proprietor of the San Francisco *Evening Journal*, and again as city editor of the San Francisco *Evening Times* and the *Morning Ledger* at the same time. Returning home in April, 1854, after four years' absence, without money, he accepted, for want of a more congenial pursuit, a position as brakeman on the morning express train from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. Within a few weeks he was promoted to baggage master; then accepted a position as traveling correspondent and agent of the Cincinnati *Daily Columbian;* next, was engaged on the city staff of the Cincinnati *Evening Times*, C. W. Starbuck & Co., proprietors; a few months later, became traveling correspondent for that paper, and while correspondent in the Legislature early in 1856, accepted the position of city editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, remaining in that office as city editor, and Washington, Columbus, and general correspondent until the beginning of the rebellion, when he was assigned to duty as war correspondent of the *Commercial*, with the army of West Virginia, being also appointed volunteer aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Rosecrans, with the rank of Captain, in which capacity he discharged all the duties of an officer of his rank. After the battle of Carnifex Ferry, Maj. Bickham was transferred to other military fields, being war correspondent with the Army of the Potomac until after the seven days' battles on the Chickahominy and at Malvern Hill; then in Kentucky until the Cumberland Gap expedition, under Gen. George H. Thomas, afterward in Mississippi, with Gen. Rosecrans' command at Corinth, and finally, with the Army of the Cumberland, ending with the occupation of Murfreesboro, after the battle of Stone River, when Gen. Rosecrans conferred upon him the title of Major for services in that battle as volunteer aid-de-camp. In May, 1863, immediately after the destruction of the *Journal* office, Maj. Bickham was invited to take control of the newspaper field in Dayton, Ohio, and immediately repaired to that city, making it his

home, on and after the 11th of that month. During these laborious nineteen years to date, the *Journal* has grown into a strong and influential paper, financially and politically. Maj. Bickham, although fifty-five years of age, is as vigorous as ordinary men ten years younger, and has a large capacity for hard work. He owes his vitality to a powerful constitution, and superior physical powers carefully cultivated in athletic exercises in his youth and earlier manhood. His habit now is to spend ten or twelve hours at work and walk six to eight miles daily for exercise. He has unshaken faith in the Republican party, believing that the best interests of the nation are involved in its prosperity. He is a blunt, plain man, yet kind and courteous to friend and stranger alike; and, although his determined and vigorous, partisan journalistic career has created enemies among his political opponents, his friends stanch and true may be counted by the hundreds.

GEORGE N. BIERCE, manufacturer, Dayton. This highly respected citizen and business man of Dayton is a member of the firm of Stillwell & Bierce Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of steam heaters and turbine water wheels, and roller mills. He was born at Nelson, Portage Co., Ohio, October 20, 1842. His father, H. N. Bierce, was a native of Connecticut, and a pioneer farmer of that portion of the Buckeye State. When the subject of this sketch was four years of age, his mother was called to her final resting place, and four years later his father joined her "on the other side." Being left an orphan when very young, Mr. Bierce went to Canton, Ohio, where a kind uncle and aunt received him into their family fold, and where he was reared and educated. When the war of the rebellion commenced, Mr. Bierce became an ardent advocate of the principles of liberty, and in 1862, enlisted in Company K, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private for eighteen months. Disability necessitated his discharge, but after recovery he again enlisted, this time as Adjutant of the 131st Regiment, serving till the end of the fratricidal strife. After the close of the war, he came to Dayton, and in 1866 associated himself in business with E. R. Stillwell, in the manufacture of the Stillwell Heater. In 1870, the firm commenced making the celebrated "Eclipse" turbine water wheel, and in 1879 added the "Victor" turbine to their list, the latter bearing the reputation of being the best one manufactured in the United States. Mr. Bierce has charge of the introduction of the goods of the firm, and their enormous and steadily increasing trade. He was married in September, 1865, to Marion L. Barkdull, a native of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Of the three children sent to them two survive—Claude S. and Fred N. Elsie died, aged sixteen months. Mr. Bierce and wife are members of the first Baptist Church. He is Republican in politics, and by his integrity in business, and warm social qualities, has won the respect and esteem of the better class of citizens of Dayton and Montgomery County.

EZRA BIMM, wholesale and retail grocer and ice dealer, Dayton. The ancestors of this gentleman were all Germans. Three brothers—John, Adam and one whose name is now forgotten—coming from Hesse-Cassel, on the River Rhine, Germany (being the only children of their family), and settling in Pennsylvania. Adam was the first of the brothers to cross the Atlantic, John following him when but nineteen years old, but yellow fever was so bad in Philadelphia, that the vessel was not allowed to land there, but put its passengers ashore near that city. John began working for a Quaker family with whom he remained one and one-half years, being taught English by his benefactors, and in after years he always spoke highly of his "Quaker mother" as he called the lady of the house. Learning the whereabouts of his brother Adam he left his Quaker home for Philadelphia, where both his brothers were living, and from there went to Woodbury, Gloucester Co., N. J., where he married Christina Dansenbaker, a native of that county, born near Deerfield. Here he followed farming until the spring of 1818, when he started with his family for Ohio, landing in Dayton on the 1st of June, after a six weeks' trip. His brother Adam and himself, previous to his coming to Ohio, visited their brother who was working in a glass factory in Philadelphia, and Adam was so much opposed to John going to Ohio, that he came one day's journey with him, trying to influence John to return, but without avail, as our subject's father kept on toward the setting sun. Five children were born in N. J., viz., Henry, Joseph, Jacob,

Ann and Elizabeth, and five in Ohio, viz., John, Isaac, James, Mary and Ezra. John Bimm, with his wife and family, first stopped at the La Fayette House, on 3d street, where Mr. Huffman lived and kept store, and his first acquaintance was Col. George Newcom, who proved to be a warm and devoted friend, and who gave him the use of his cabin until he could provide one for himself and family. His first work in Ohio was for Col. Grimes and D. C. Cooper, about which time Mr. Cooper offered him the lot, upon which the jail now stands, for five days' work, but Mr. Bimm thought the lot was too dear, as it was then a frog pond. From Col. Newcom's he moved to Huffman's farm, thence to Cozard's, thence to near the Edgar farm on the Shaker pike, and from there to the farm of H. G. Phillips, on which the cabin stood to the right of the large brick now standing there. About this time he bought from Dr. John Steele thirty acres of land on the hill, by Hawes' Mill, upon which he erected a two-storied frame house, and here he died in 1847, his wife having died two years previous. The subject of this sketch was the youngest in a family of ten children, and was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 3, 1829, his early youth being passed on the farm, which was his father's vocation. When but twelve years old he began clerking in Herman's grocery store, of Dayton, where he remained one year, when he returned to the farm, on which he worked about a year; he then came to Dayton and began working at carpentering for Ware & Wareham, then for Mr. Smith, in what was at that time called Frenchtown, after which he returned home, spent one winter at Harshman's, going to school, and then entered his brother Joseph's store where he clerked for two or three years. About this time he formed a desire of going to California, which he relinquished when given an interest in his brother's store, which partnership existed for sixteen years when they divided it, each taking as a partner a son of Joseph's both of whom soon died, and then Ezra took the grocery and ice business and Joseph the pork business, and a farm. Two years ago Mr. Bimm gave two of his sons an interest in the business, the firm being now E. Bimm & Sons, which is recognized as one of the leading houses of Dayton. Our subject built the first artificial ice lake in the county, which is located close to the Barney & Smith Car Works, and there erected buildings with a capacity of 50,000 tons of ice, in which line he does an immense business. Mr. Bimm was married October 19, 1852, to Miss Sarah Beardshear, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Booker) Beardshear, of Harrison Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, to whom has been born three sons, viz,, Levi, Joseph and Herman H., all living and young men of bright promise. Politically Mr. Bimm is a Republican, has always taken a warm interest in the success of his party, was a member of the City Council from 1859 to 1864 inclusive and assisted in organizing the present fire department of Dayton. He has been a director of the Fireman's Insurance Company of Dayton for sixteen years; is a director of the Wayne St. R. R.; is a member of I. O. O. F. and he and family belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bimm is a man of courteous, affable manners, possessing a warm and generous nature. Keen, shrewd and sagacious in business, his success has been marked by straightforward upright dealing with his fellowmen, and from a poor boy he has risen by his own efforts to a foremost place in the commercial arena of his native county.

WESLEY BOREN, brick manufacturer and contractor, Dayton. He is a son of Greenberry and Mary (Ruble) Boren, and was born in Tennessee, near Jonesboro, December 2, 1816, where he lived until 1836, when he removed to Dayton, Ohio, and began the trade of brick mason with Daniel Richmond. In 1843; began business for himself, manufacturing brick and contracting the erection of buildings and is still engaged in said business. His parents were both natives of Maryland, and moved to Tennessee in an early day, where they lived until the death of the father in 1874. He being ninety-two years old, when Wesley brought his mother to Dayton, where she died in 1880 in her ninety-first year. Wesley served two terms as Councilman in the city of Dayton from 1845 to 1849. He is a Master Mason of Dayton Lodge, No. 147, F. A. A. M. Also a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F. He was married, Nov. 2, 1842, to Lydia Coblentz, daughter of Peter and Barbary (Ruble) Coblentz. Of their eight children but four are now living, viz., Amanda A., Mary C., Alice J. and John W. Mrs. Boren was born in Frederick county, Md., November 6, 1814. She came to

Montgomery County, Ohio, with her father in 1832. He died in 1851, her mother having died when Lydia was but nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Boren have been members of the Raper M. E. Church of Dayton over fifty years. Mr. B. was the contractor and builder of said church. He was a class leader twenty-five years, and has been trustee fifteen years. By his honesty and industry, he has accumulated quite a snug fortune, and has been much respected by all who knew him.

DAVID K. BOYER, Justice of the Peace, Dayton, son of David and Elizabeth Baker Boyer, was born in Raphoe Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. December 19, 1811. His paternal grandfather was born near Metz, Germany; his maternal grandfather was born in Hesse-Cassel. His father was born in a section of country called Mulbach, in Lancaster County Penn., in 1770, and died in the same county August 8, 1822. His mother was born in Lancaster City, Lancaster Co., Penn., 1775, and died in Darke County, Ohio, in April, 1852. Our subject came to this county April 27, 1840. He had had a very limited German and English education in his youth, and was consequently obliged to rely on his wits for a means of obtaining a livelihood. He first kept a tavern at the seven mile store on the Covington pike, after which he taught school in Butler Township, and, on the 28th of April, 1841, he moved to Dayton, where he entered the store of Henry Harman in the capacity of clerk. He next engaged in peddling goods from a budget under his arm. On the 28th of June, 1843, he moved to Union, Montgomery County, and opened a store, in which he continued until elected Sheriff of the county in 1856. He moved into the old jail November 3, 1856. His election being contested, he was ousted from office by political influence on the 15th of June, 1857. As an indication of the people's opinion of this unjust and unwarranted action, he was nominated and elected Clerk of the Court at the first election following (October 1857). To this office he was re-elected in 1860, and after serving out his full term he entered the wholesale notion business, but with poor success. He then engaged in life and fire insurance, and continued in this until 1876, when he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he still continues. He was married on April 2, 1835, to Hannah Eby, of Manheim, Lancaster Co., Penn., by whom he had six children, three boys and three girls; of these, two boys and one girl now survive. Mrs. Boyer died on the 21st of August, 1880. Mr. Boyer is a member of the Scottish and York Rites of Masons, and an Odd Fellow. He has been Grand Elector of the first Masonic District for the last six years. He left Pennsylvania with a one-horse wagon, $94 of money, and a family of two children. All that he has now, he has made by personal effort, and has no one to thank for his success but himself.

JOSIAH E. BOYER, iron and stove foundry, Dayton. This gentleman was born in Manheim, Lancaster Co., Penn. January 12, 1836. He is a son of D. K. Boyer, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work, and Hannah (Eby) Boyer. He came to Ohio with his father in 1840, and with him located in Union, Montgomery County in 1843. His education was obtained before his twelfth year of age, at which time he began clerking in the store his father then kept. When approaching his majority, he came to Dayton, and for six months acted as Deputy Sheriff. Shortly after this his father was elected Clerk of the Court and he entered upon the duties of that office for his father. He is said to have been the first man, not of the legal profession to successfully conduct the business of that office. This is rather remarkable when we remember that he took control of the office as a green country boy, knowing nothing of the legal formalities with which the duties of that office abound. But nevertheless he carried on the affairs of the office until 1864 with great credit to himself and father. In 1864, he commenced the business of stove manufacturing, and started an extensive iron foundry with John MacMaster under the firm name of Boyer & MacMaster as it now exists. He was married August 24, 1865, to Miss M. Lizzie Kneisley, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Koogler) Kneisley, who came to this county from Pennsylvania. By this marriage one child was born, November 30, 1869, and named David Kneisley Eby Boyer. April 22, 1877, Mr. Boyer was robbed of the comfort and companionship of his wife by death, and he has since remained single. He has never taken a very active part in politics, although twice elected Water-Works Commissioner, and for some years was President of that

board, being its President during the centennial year. He was the originator of and prime mover in the Mutual and Home Savings Association organized in 1873, of which he was the first Secretary and its President since 1875. He is Past Grand of Wayne Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and also President of the Dayton Life Insurance Association. In conclusion, he is a gentleman possessed of clear-headed business qualifications, which, aided by an active brain and a persistence of purpose characteristic of all successful financiers, has obtained for this firm and their goods a reputation as the leading stove house in the Miami Valley.

CHRISTIAN F. BREMER, retired, was born June 22, 1823, in Wulkow, close to Sandaw, Prussia, Germany, and is the son of Gottlieb and Mina (Dietrick) Bremer, who lived and died in the Fatherland. The parents removed to Bredow, close to Nauen, when Christian F. was but five years old, and there he received his education and grew to manhood, learning the tailor's trade in the city of Berlin. In the spring of 1852, he was married, close to Frankfort-on-the-Main, to Sophia Voght, a native of Hesse-Cassel, and in June of the same year came to America, where he felt that freedom and prosperity went hand in hand, landing in New York with but 17 cents as the sole fortune of himself and wife (and this small sum was given by the Captain of the ship to their boy, while on the passage from Germany, he began working at his trade in that city, and soon afterward went to Baltimore, Md., where he worked four years on the bench. In 1856, he came West, remaining a short time in Darke County, Ohio; thence removed to Dayton, where he continued tailoring as a journeyman for about eight years, when he entered into a partnership with Edward McCann in a merchant tailoring establishment, which was soon dissolved, when his brother Charles took McCann's place, and they carried on a successful business for about three years, then sold out, and our subject purchased 152¾ acres of timber land in Darke County, Ohio, and went into the wood, tie and timber business, running a large gang of men, and working early and late in clearing up the land. Here he spent nine years, then sold his farm and returned to Dayton, remaining retired from active business about two years, when he went into the grocery business on the corner of First and Sears streets, which he ran about ten months, when he sold out and again retired. In May, 1881, he went on a trip to Germany for the purpose of visiting his friends and the scenes of his childhood days, returning to Dayton in September, 1881. Mr. Bremer began life in the New World a very poor man, but by constant toil and earnest effort, coupled with steady, saving habits, he has secured a comfortable competence, and with his wife can now enjoy peace, plenty and happiness, the legitimate heirloom of industrious, well-spent lives.

ANTHONY C. BROWN, hatter, Dayton, was born in Sussex County, N. J., September 15, 1816. He came to Ohio in 1817 with his parents and settled in Greene County, and, in 1825, they moved to Darke County. Anthony came to Dayton in 1851. His brother, Henry M., established the hat store in 1837, and was succeeded by Anthony in 1861. He is located on North Main street, where he keeps a full line of hats of the very best quality and of the latest styles.

O. B. BROWN, attorney, Dayton, was born in Jeddo, Orleans Co., N. Y., June 22, 1853. His parents were Col. Edwin F. Brown, a native of New York, born April 23, 1823, and Elizabeth (Britt) Brown, a native of the same place, who was born May 24, 1824, and died June 21, 1878. They were married September 25, 1844, and had four children, all sons—Charles Lee, Will J., Oren B. and Edwin F., all surviving but Will J., who was lost in the West in 1874, and is supposed to be dead. Col. Brown, the father, is a farmer, merchant and soldier. He was Colonel of the 28th N. Y. V. I., having enlisted during the first year of the war and serving two years, that being the full time for which he enlisted. He lost his left arm at the battle of Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862. After the war, he was elected Clerk of the Courts for Orleans County. In 1868, he was appointed Governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, in which capacity he served until promoted to the office of Inspector General of National Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers in September, 1880. Our subject came to Dayton April 14, 1869, and attended a private school at the old military institute, and

afterward at the city high school. He also attended Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, until January 1, 1874, when he left the Sophomore class of that college and entered the same class in Princeton College, Princeton, N. J. From this latter he graduated June, 1876, and at once commenced reading law with Gunckle & Rowe, of Dayton He was admitted to the bar September 1, 1878, and has since been in the practice of his profession. He was nominated for Clerk of the Court in September, 1881, and elected by 111 majority, being the only Republican county officer elected at that election. He will take his seat on the 9th of March, 1882, and we can safely predict that his constituents will never regret putting him into this responsible position, as he is in every way well qualified to fill it with credit to himself and party. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including Knights Templar, of the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum

ELIJAH H. BROWNELL, manufacturer, Dayton, of the firm of E. H. Brownell & Co., boiler makers, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., June 20, 1828. His parents were Frederick and Ann (Dolley) Brownell, natives of New York, who located at Lower Sandusky in 1842. The former was a tanner and currier by trade, and the son early assisted his parent in the business. His early literary education was obtained in night-schools only. In 1844, the family removed to Green Springs, where Mr. Brownell became acquainted with Gen. James B. McPherson, who was then a clerk in a little country store owned by Robert Smith. Mr. Brownell learned buckskin tanning, and, after assisting his father for some time, engaged in the milling trade with Matthias Stem, now in the U. S. Treasurer's office, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1848, Mr. B. commenced running an engine in about the first steam saw-mill put in operation near Clyde, in Northern Ohio. In 1849, he went to Sandusky, anticipating going on the lakes, as engineer. While sojourning in that city, he made the acquaintance of N. H. Moore, who gave him a job of work in a boiler shop, at 75 cents per day. He remained with him one year and then went to Cleveland, soon after returning to Mr. Moore with whom he finished his trade. During these few years of labor, by strict economy and perseverance, he had been able to save a small sum of money, sufficient to invest in business for himself. He sought a point to locate, and, after visiting Toledo, came to Dayton. He was a perfect stranger to all but one or two, in the Valley City, but the kindness of its inhabitants and the inducements held out, caused him to locate there, and to establish a business which now excels any of its kind in Montgomery County, and of which none are more proud than those who gave the stranger timely aid and assistance when he most needed it. Mr. Brownell was so pleased with the kindness shown him, that he will always remember with grateful heart the pioneers of early Dayton. He leased a little building on Foundry street, near the railroad track, where he first commenced business. As trade increased, his buildings had to be enlarged in proportion, and at present they occupy a large space of ground, in which is transacted an immense amount of business, a sketch of which will be found in another chapter. Mr. Brownell has worked all his life, and given his entire time and attention to his business, the success of which proves this statement. Mr. Brownell also built and started the machine shop and foundry now owned and operated by John R. Brownell and Martin Schneible. Mr. Brownell was married, Nov. 10, 1859, to Sarah A. Warman, a native of New Jersey, who came to Montgomery County in 1854. Of their eleven children, ten are living—Phebe, Minnie, Jennie, Frederick, Addeson, Lincoln, Clara, Elijah J., Sarah, Nellie and Dollie. An infant is deceased. Mr. B. united with the Baptist Church, during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, and officiated as Trustee in the Union Avenue Church for some years. His father was a Whig in politics, and the son followed in his footsteps until the birth of the Republican party. He then enlisted under its banner, and during the dark "night of gloom" was an earnest advocate on the Union side, and a warm supporter of the doctrines and principles of the martyred Lincoln. Elijah H. Brownell is a man among many. Commencing life as a poor boy, he has risen, step by step, to a position where, by spotless integrity, true benevolence, and genial good nature, he has won the respect of all, and gained a host of warm personal friends. Mr. Brownell's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was sta-

tioned at Sackett's Harbor, under Gen. Brown; and six of his mother's uncles fought for liberty during the Revolutionary war.

STEPHEN THOMAS BRYCE, manufacturer of furnaces, Dayton, was born on the 29th day of September, 1840, in the town of Burchville, St. Clair Co., Mich. At the age of six years, his father died, leaving his widow with a family of six children, three boys and three girls, to support. In the year 1846, the family removed to the village of Kilworth, in Canada, where they continued to reside until 1851, when they moved to Port Huron, Mich. It was during their residence in Canada, and the subsequent two years, that the subject of this sketch obtained what schooling he ever received. About this time, in the winter of 1853–54, his mother married again. The step-father being a lumberman, during the following years, until he was twenty-one, Mr. Bryce spent in that business. In winter he was occupied in the pineries, and in spring, summer and autumn he was engaged in rafting and carpentering and generally converting the logs into lumber, buildings, etc. October 4, 1861, Mr. Bryce enlisted in the Third Michigan Cavalry, Company H, and was made First Sergeant, which position he held during the three years of his service in the army. Although in the summer of 1862, through the recommendation of his Captain—Highwood—his name had been sent in for promotion to a Lieutenancy. The recommendation was approved, and the commission forwarded, but, in the meantime, Capt. H. had resigned, and the First Lieutenant having become Captain before the commission was delivered, and Mr. B. being at that time confined to his tent by sickness, exerted such influence as caused it to be returned and conferred on another. Mr. B. served with his regiment, beginning with the siege and capture of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth, and all subsequent campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, up to the spring of 1864. The regiment then re-enlisted; Mr. B., declining to follow its example, was detailed by order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, then commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, to detached service in the transportation office in Memphis, in which position he remained until his term of service expired, October 4, 1864, when he went to Detroit and was mustered out. The following winter he spent in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, in Detroit. In the spring of 1865, he returned to Memphis, Tenn.; after remaining there two or three months, he changed base to New York City. He there became engaged with a firm, his field of work being principally the State of New Jersey. September 29, of that year, being his twenty-fifth birthday, he was married near Sharpstown, N. J., to Miss Adelaide M. Webber, daughter of John Webber, of Dayton, who was at that time visiting her relatives in that State During the following winter and spring, they resided in New York City. The following April of 1866, they moved to Dayton, Mr. B. going into the stone business, which he has followed ever since, having been largely identified with the building interests throughout this section of the State, also in Chicago, and many other cities at a distance. In politics Mr. B. grew up a Democrat of the Douglas school, but since the war he has been actively in sympathy with the Republican party. In the spring of 1877, he was elected to the City Council from the Fifth Ward, in which position he continued until his term had nearly expired, i. e., two years, when he resigned. In the spring of 1880, he was again elected to the Council, this time to represent the Tenth Ward, upon the organization of Council he was elected President of that body, with what ability and satisfaction may be shown by his unanimous re-election to the Presidency the following year, every Republican and Democrat in Council voting for him, which, in these days of party strife, may be considered the highest of compliments. He is still occupying the chair as President of Council. He has a family, consisting of five daughters and two sons, as follows. May Eloise, John Webber, Angie Helena, Ada Marietta, Daisy Florence, Stephen Dudley and Edna Annetta. In April, 1881, Mr. Bryce retired from the stone and contracting business, and is now in partnership with Mr. Walker, engaged in manufacturing the Fair Natural Draft Furnace, also the "Monarch" Furnace, for heating public and private buildings, the latter of which Mr. Bryce is the inventor of, and which the manufacturers claim to be the best in the market.

CHARLES BURROUGHS, retired, Dayton. He is an old, retired lumber merchant of the city of Dayton. He is a son of Joseph and Mima (Hendrickson) Burroughs, and was born July 22, 1810, near Trenton, N. J., where he lived until twenty-three years old; and, in 1833, moved to Dayton, Ohio, and engaged with Mr. David Zigler Cooper to work on the saw-mill, and, at the death of Mr. Cooper, rented the mill and ran it until 1846, when he gave it up and engaged in the lumber trade, which he carried on quite extensively until 1871, when he sold out and retired from business. He landed in Dayton with $2.50, with which he began business, and with willing hands, a good character, and an indomitable will, he pushed ahead until he acquired sufficient amount of wealth to meet his every want in his old age. His father died when Charles was but ten years old. After working some five years on a farm, he worked at shoemaking until he started for Ohio. He was Vice President of the Dayton Savings' Bank two years; is still one of the stockholders of said bank. Mr. B. is pleasantly located at No. 409 East Fifth street. He is the only one of his father's family that ever came West, except a brother that resided a short time in Dayton, Ohio, and then returned to New Jersey.

ROBERT YOUNG CHAMBERS, deceased, was born in Parish Kyle, Queens County, Ireland, May 8, 1808. At the age of twenty-two years, he left home via Dublin for Liverpool, from which point he sailed for America on May 14, 1830, in the ship William and John, of West Florida. He landed in New York July 7, 1830, and started at once for the West, stopping first at Braddock's Field, Penn., where he remained for a short time, but was induced to go on to Cincinnati, where he arrived December 2, 1830. He did not stop at Cincinnati, but pushed on by stage to Dayton, where he arrived on the 9th of December, 1830. He first obtained employment as foreman in the pork packing establishment of —— Davie. In this capacity he continued until he took command of the canal-boat Messenger for the same firm, which then occupied the southwest corner of the canal basin. He remained in their employ until their failure, when he obtained a similar position of one Ritchie. About this time, June 8, 1836, he was married in St. Peter's Church, Cincinnati, to Miss Eliza Mullin, of Cincinnati, formerly of County Antrim, Ireland. In 1838, he removed with his family to Dayton, where he accepted a position with the late Alexander Simms in the grocery firm of Simms & Sayres, in which he soon obtained an interest, and continued the business under the firm name of Chambers, Simms & Sayres. He afterward, by a succession of changes, became, in 1845, the senior member of the firm of Chambers & Harris, with Mr. John Harris. They purchased at the same time the competition business of Esterbrook & Phelps, who had purchased the established business of Reach, Emdie & Co. Chambers & Harris then controlled two of the largest commission houses in Dayton for eleven years, at the expiration of which time they dissolved their partnership relations, and Mr. Chambers built the building known to old residents as the "factory," and established "Chambers' Line," an independent line of canal packets running from Cincinnati to Toledo. About this time, he suffered a loss by fire, which consumed his building, but he built again on the old site what is known as Chambers' Warehouse. His business began to assume large proportions, and his boats became such a source of anxiety to the Sandusky Railroad Company the first road here, that they made repeated proposals to buy them, but their offers were refused, and he continued in his ever-increasing business until his retirement in 1873, after nearly half a century spent in the most active business. He left his business to his son, John M., and Mr. M. W. Chambers, and paid a visit to the haunts of his childhood in his native land, only to find his friends and relatives gone. He died in May, 1876, aged just sixty-eight years, leaving a host of mourning friends behind. His life, spent in honest activity, was not sullied by a single stain. He was a consistent communicant of the Catholic Church, but his charities extended to all denominations. At his death, his family of nine children had dwindled to five—one son, who died in 1879, and four daughters, who still occupy the old homestead on East Second street.

CHARLES EDWIN CLARK, son of David and Hannah (Halderman) Clark, was born in the old county jail (Dayton), July 31, 1850, during his father's second

term of Sheriff of the county. His father was afterward County Treasurer for two terms and for five years just previous to the war the editor and proprietor of the *Daily and Weekly Empire*. The later years of David Clark's life were fraught with many sorrows and cares. Through misfortunes, which are familiar to the old friends of the family, he had been reduced from comparative affluence to the position of hard toil for the support of his family. To save those who had trusted him from financial loss, David Clark and his devoted wife gave up the snug fortune they possessed to the last dollar, and bravely began anew the struggle for means to educate their children.

Charles, though at that time but a mere boy, contributed not a little towards the family's support. He was always ready to turn an honest penny by work at anything. Each year his school vacation and oftentimes his spare evenings for study were spent at the hard work of a young clerk in an ice cream saloon and confectionery, toiling sixteen or seventeen hours a day during the hot months of the year, whilst his schoolmates were enjoying their vacation as only school boys can enjoy such freedom. Young Clark never murmured—he was only too glad to be able to ease, though in a small degree, the burdens of the father he idolized.

Mr. Clark received a common school education. The death of his father compelled him to withdraw from the high school, where he had been a student for about one year, to aid his mother in the support of his brothers and sister. Mr. N. Ohmer gave him his first regular employment in his Union Depot Restaurant, where he remained some years. In May, 1871, he entered the employ of Maj. W. D. Bickham, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Journal*, as office-boy, where he soon worked his way up to book-keeper. In the spring of 1873, he accepted the position of business manager of the *Daily and Weekly Kentuckian*, Paducah, Ky., in which city he resided for some months. Returning to Dayton he was married to Miss Maria Dee Truesdell, a teacher in the Dayton Public Schools, and a few weeks later again entered the employ of Maj. Bickham, as business manager of the Dayton *Journal*, a position he has uninterruptedly held to this day. Mr. Clark, though a stanch Republican, has not meddled much in politics. He has held but one political office, that of City Councilman, for one term. In April, 1879, he was the unanimous nominee of his party for Councilman from the old Fifth Ward. Although the ward was something like 100 votes politically opposed to Mr. Clark, he was elected after a short but hot contest by a majority of twenty-one votes over his Democratic opponent, Mr. T. C. Dobbins, a prominent hardware merchant. He made a faithful and a conscientious Councilman. During his entire term of two years he was absent from but one meeting of the Council, and that was occasioned by the death of a near and dear friend—a brother Councilman.

It was mainly through Mr. Clark's plucky efforts that the "Sunday ordinance" became a law of the city. He also energetically labored by arguments and all fair means to have the "Ordinance to restrain animals from running at large within the city limits" adopted. These measures met with the vehement opposition of many citizens and dire were the threats of political annihilation to all who had a hand in making such laws. To such threats Mr. Clark once made answer: "I am sorry to have your ill will. I believe you are honest in your opposition to me, but your threats do not dismay me, nor shall they deter me from doing my duty as I conscientiously understand it." Mr. Clark's term of Councilman expired in the spring of 1881, and he peremptorily declined to be a candidate for re-election. Two brothers of Mr. Clark, Lieut. R. G. Clark, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and William V. Clark, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died the death of soldiers in the Union army, during the war. His mother still resides in the family residence, which has been her home for thirty years. He has three living brothers and two sisters, viz.: George R. Clark, proprietor of the Port Clinton (Ohio) *News*; David P. Clark, of Miamisburg, Ohio; Douglas Clark, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mrs. F. M. Althoff and Miss Lottie E. Clark, Dayton.

JOSEPH CLEGG, director in gas company, Dayton, was born in England April 8, 1814. His father, Thomas Clegg, was born in or near Manchester, Eng., in the year 1790, and after receiving, through his own exertions, a liberal education, engaged in the

manufacture of cotton goods, having learned the weaving of silk when but a boy. He was married, in 1810, to Miss Ann Brierly, who died in 1817. In the year following the death of his wife, he, with four sons, of whom our subject was third in the order of birth, came to America, and in 1820 located in Montgomery County, Ohio. In 1824, he came to Dayton, which was then but a village of 1,100 inhabitants, where the remainder of his life was mostly spent. Here he started an establishment for the manufacture of cotton goods, which soon proved to be a prosperous and paying business, he keeping pace in success with the rapid growth of the village. Mr. Clegg continued an active, enterprising and substantial citizen of Dayton until 1850, when he made an overland trip to California, being one of the first to adopt that route. After a stay of ten years in the Golden State, he returned to Dayton, but in after years made repeated trips to the same State. The last twenty years of his life were spent in Dayton, his time being devoted mostly to intellectual pursuits, of which he was very fond. He died in 1879, having reached the ripe old age of fourscore and nine years, and leaving behind him a record of a life well spent and of talents well employed. Of the four sons who accompanied him from England, only two survive, viz., James B. and Joseph, the latter being the subject of this sketch. He has been almost a life-long citizen of Montgomery County. His education was mainly obtained at night and Sunday schools, and entirely through his untiring zeal in the pursuit of knowledge. His early life was spent in the factories of his father. Being of an enterprising spirit, he has risen to the rank of the most substantial citizens of Dayton. He has accumulated a large amount of property, which to-day dots the city in all directions, standing as monuments of his successful career and shrewd business tact. One of his first enterprises was the erection of a cotton factory and linseed oil mill. About this time, he associated himself with the late Daniel Beckel and the late William Dickey in the organization of the Farmers' Bank, which has long since ceased to exist. In 1851, these same gentlemen organized the Dayton Fire Insurance Company, which is now a well-known and successful corporation. They afterward organized the Mad River Valley Bank. Still later, Mr. Clegg became prominently associated with the Dayton Gaslight and Coke Company, in which he has since been an active and valuable member and for many years a Director. Among the edifices which decorate the city and are owned by him are the "Old Clegg Block," on East Third street, now known as the Superior Court Building; the Jefferson Street Block, fronting 100 feet on the street, after which it was named, and another on Fifth street; the last two named forming a part of what is to be known as "Clegg's Opera Block," one of the finest and most prominent private enterprises of the city. In addition to these, Mr. Clegg owns Clegg's brown stone block on East Third street, and several fine residences, among them being his own handsome home and the residence of the late Daniel Beckel, both located on South Jefferson street. He also possesses many minor buildings, which, though of considerable value in themselves, are of too little importance to mention here. Mr. Clegg's identification with the enterprises of the city have tended to the elevation of its social standing and the education of the rising generation. His political affiliations have ever been with the Whig and Republican parties, and during the war of the rebellion his contributions, in aid of the Union cause, should alone warrant to him the high esteem of all. He has been for many years a member of the Episcopal Church, and was a valuable and efficient worker in the Sabbath school at an early day, and during this time his benefices have been constant and generous. He was married, in 1835, to Miss Tirzah Bailey, daughter of John Bailey, one of the first settlers of Montgomery County. The issue of this marriage consisted of three children, two of whom survive, viz., Mrs. V. H. Wood, a lady of high culture and rare social attainments and wife of Capt. E. M. Wood, who is now largely engaged in manufacturing linseed oil, as the senior member of the firm of Wood, Archer & Co., of this city. The other surviving child is Charles B. Clegg, who, with Capt. Wood, was associated with his father in business; but upon the latter retiring, Charles and M. Wood continued the business, in connection with Messrs. W. S. and G. A. Archer, under the then firm title of Clegg, Wood & Co. Charles B. has recently withdrawn from his active position in the firm

for recreation. He is President of and a large stockholder in the Oakwood Street Railway, to which enterprise he has devoted much of his time. He is also largely interested in and connected with the management of the other street railways of the city, being a Director of the Third Street route. He has not yet reached the meridian of life, but, though comparatively young, we may safely predict that his future will fully satisfy every reasonable hope of his many friends. His marriage was celebrated in 1865, with Miss Hattie, daughter of the late Horace Pease, who was a well-known and highly respected citizen of Dayton. Their united life existed throughout a period of five years, when death called her home, leaving a husband and two children—Helen W. and Harry P.

REV. H. F. COLBY, pastor first Baptist Church, Dayton. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Boston Highlands, Massachusetts, in 1842. He is the son of Gardner Colby a merchant of Boston. Most of his early days were spent in Newton, Mass. He graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1862. After studying law for some months and spending nearly a year in Europe, he took a full course of study in the Newton Theological Institution, from which he graduated in 1867. In the fall of the same year, he came to Dayton, Ohio, and was ordained to the ministry and became pastor of the First Baptist Church. In this position he has continued fourteen years and has been settled longer in Dayton as a pastor than any other of the ministers in the city. In 1870, he was married to Miss M. L. Chamberlain, daughter of Edward Chamberlain, Esq., of Boston. He has four children, one daughter and three sons.

EDWARD CONWAY, dentist, Dayton. This gentleman was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1829, and came to Ohio with his parents three years later. While still in his youth, he took a position in one of the principal dry goods houses in St. Louis, Mo., as a salesman in the fancy goods department, where he proved himself highly competent, but, being desirous of acquiring a profession, he returned to this State, and at nineteen years of age placed himself under the instruction of an able dentist and physician. Having completed his studies, he again placed himself under the instruction of Dr. Jones, now deceased, who was one of Dayton's most skilled dentists and respected citizens. The sole object of Dr. Conway in this his second course of study, was to obtain a thorough knowledge of the various metals best adapted to the use of dentistry. Dr. Jones being an expert in that branch of business, having given it a life-long study. For two years, Dr. Conway pursued his studies without one cent of remuneration. He practiced with marked success in Bellefontaine two years; during this time Dr. McCandes was his medical preceptor. Here he acquired a practical knowledge of medicine and became quite an expert as a practitioner. Being a skilled physician in all its branches, he has given many years of study to dentistry in all its details, making the analyzation of the various metals a special study in order to ascertain the kind of metals best adapted for his use. This is one of the great secrets of dentistry, as many a patient's health is ruined on account of injury from metals and other materials not adapted to the mouth or condition of the stomach. The Doctor never uses rubber on this account; nor does he use metals but that which the test of science and long practice has proved to be safe under every circumstance. Gold, silver and platina he recommends and uses in his practice daily. He also uses "virgin" metal—a combination of his own—which he considers equal if not superior to any in use. The doctor has made many improvements in connection with dentistry that are sanctioned and recognized by the leading dentists of the country.

WILLIAM E. CRUME, manufacturer, Dayton. This gentleman is a descendant of an old Welsh family that emigrated to America and located in Maryland about the year 1768. His paternal great-grandfathers, Jesse Crume and Matthew Richardson, came from Maryland to Butler County, Ohio, in 1802. Mr. Crume shortly afterward moved to Kentucky. Mr. Richardson served the terms of 1804 and 1806 in the Ohio Legislature. The great-grandfathers in the maternal line were James Martin, a native of Maryland, and David Steele, a native of Ireland. The paternal grandparents were John C. Crume, who came from Kentucky to Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1810, and

returning to Kentucky, died in 1815; and Sarah Richardson, of Maryland, who came to Butler County with her parents in 1803. The maternal grandparents were David Steele, a native of Scotland, and Nancy A. (Martin) Steele, a native of Ireland. The father was born in Butler County, Ohio, and in this State where he married Nancy Steele, he lived during the whole of his life. William E., the subject hereof, was born in Collinsville, Butler Co., Ohio, March 26, 1848, and remained there until 1858, when he moved with his father to Muscatine, Iowa, where they remained two years, and then removed to Somerville, Butler Co., Ohio. May 1, 1864, William enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being then but sixteen years of age. He was mustered out in September, 1864, and, on the 2d of February following, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he was mustered at Nashville, Tenn., October 3, 1865. After the war, he returned to Ohio, and, in September, 1866, came to Dayton, where he learned the trade of carpentering and building with Mr. Andrew Slertz. He worked at his trade until February, 1874, when he started a box-factory; but, finding this only a local business, he, in 1877, originated his present business, which he conducted in connection with the box-manufacture. The new enterprise grew so rapidly that he was obliged to dispose of the box-factory and devote his entire attention and capital to the new departure. He soon associated with him the late Mr. P. M. Aulabaugh, and afterward Mr. J. W. Sefton, under the firm name of Aulabaugh, Crume & Co., but, on the death of Mr. Aulabaugh, the remaining partners purchased his interest, and now conduct their business under the name of "The Crume & Sefton Manufacturing Company." They supply a large portion of the country with their curious little paper and wood plates for grocers, oyster and berry pails, and folding ice cream and candy boxes. Their business, which is an extensive one, is treated of properly in our industrial chapter of the city of Dayton. Mr. Crume was elected a member of the Council in April, 1877; was re-elected in April, 1880, and elected Vice President of the Board in April, 1881.

ISAAC DAVIS, coal dealer, Dayton, was born in Bellebrook, Greene Co., Ohio, September 15, 1839. His father, Jonathan Davis, who was an Elder in the Central Christian Church of Dayton, was born in Delaware State July 15, 1808, and settled in Bellebrook in 1830, where he started life as a poor farm boy. December 12, 1830, he married Anoxa Sivalla Silvers, who was born in Greene County, August 19, 1812, by whom he had four children, all girls. She died on April 15, 1838, and on July 25, 1838, he married Sarah Ann Darst, who was born in Greene County November 17, 1814, and who blest him with seven sons and one daughter. He died September 3, 1875, leaving his wife and ten children and twenty-two grandchildren. His wife died July 9, 1880. Isaac, our subject, who was of the issue of the second marriage, came to Dayton in 1864, and was followed by his father two years after. He was educated in the common schools, after which he attended the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, to prepare himself for teaching, and after teaching one year in Greene County, he went to Cincinnati, where he attended the Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He then read medicine with Dr. Curtis, of Cincinnati, for two years, after which he came to Dayton, and, giving up his profession, went into the tobacco business with Mr. Cotterill now of Cotterill, Fenner & Co. He afterward closed up his tobacco business and commenced dealing in coal, in which business he has since continued. He was married, December 24, 1867, to Miss Caroline E. Houghtelin of Dayton, who, after bearing him three sons, died August 25, 1879, with what the doctors pronounced yellow fever. Mr. Davis is a man of integrity and great business tact, is well known in the community and has the respect and esteem of all.

SOLOMON DAY, school teacher, Dayton. The subject of the following sketch was born November 24, 1841, near Jamesfield, in Jefferson Township, Logan Co., Ohio. His father, after whom he was named, was born near Cross Keys, South Hampton Co., Va., about the year 1790. By the fortunate accident of having sprung—on his mother's side—from one of the F. F. V.'s— though his father was a negro slave—he was "free born." Ann Barnell, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born near Little York, Penn., in the year 1801, and was of Quaker origin, her mother Ann Packer, belonging to the numerous Packer family of Quakers which has fig-

ured so largely in the past history of that State. "Young Solomon," at the age of nine, was crippled with white swelling. His father dying soon after, he was left to be reared by his mother, who, with a large family of children to support, and with but scanty means, could do but little to assist him in obtaining an education, though feeling deeply solicitious for him in that direction. For three years he was confined to the house by his lameness; after that, until he was seventeen years old, his only educational advantages was attending an obscure country school during the winter. By dint of hard study both in and out of school, he managed, at the age of seventeen, to obtain a certificate to teach school from the Board of Examiners of his native county, and after teaching a five months' term, obtained the money to pay his board and tuition at Oberlin College one quarter. He attended that college irregularly from 1859 to 1865, teaching a portion of the time in various parts of the State to procure the means to go to school. In 1870, he came to Dayton to take charge of the colored school, succeeding Mr. Samuel Peters, who had resigned his position to accept an appointment as cashier of the Freedman's Bank at Shreveport, La. He has had charge of that school for nearly ten years, and with excellent results, many of his pupils now occupying important positions as teachers, and some filling clerical positions in Government employ. Mr. Day has long been identified with the educational interests of his people, and for a number of years has taken an active part in politics, and is a firm believer in the possibilities of his race for achievements equal in every particular to the various races which go to make up the great American Nation.

WILLIAM DEIKLER, dealer in agricultural implements, Dayton, son of Sebastian and Mary Ann Deikler, was born February 9, 1835, in Navre, Germany. Emigrated to America, with his parents, in 1843, and located in Butler County, Ohio, where he remained until 1851, when he removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, and purchased a farm in Perry Township. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and carried on the same until his death. He died in May, 1866. His mother died in May, 1880. William served an apprenticeship with his father at the shoe trade, but has devoted the most of his time to farming. He was married October 22, 1867, to Miss Margaret Fisher, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth M. Fisher. They have five children—Mary C., Annie, Joseph, Laura M. and Margaret E. In 1880, Mr. Deikler engaged in the agricultural implement trade, under the firm name of William Deikler & Co., at No. 210 East Third street, Dayton, where they keep a full line of all first class and the best improved farm machinery. Also a complete assortment of fresh seeds.

WILLIAM DICKEY, deceased. Among the successful self-made men of Dayton, few were better known or more thoroughly respected than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biography. His father, Adam Dickey, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1768, where he lived until seventeen years of age, when, with that love of freedom characteristic of his race, he emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania, where, about 1790, he was married to Mary McKee, and nine years later, with his wife and three children, he started for the West and settled at Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), where he was afterward joined by two of his brothers, who had also left their oppressed fatherland to seek a home in the New World. Here he began the manufacture of brick, making the brick for the first house of that kind erected at that point. He followed brick-making until about 1804, when he removed to near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, where he engaged largely in milling, farming and distilling, building his own flatboats and shipping the produce to New Orleans, following this business until 1828, in which year he died, his wife surviving him about fifteen years and dying in 1844. Adam Dickey was a very successful business man, but, owing to reverses by fire and otherwise, his affairs were crippled to such an extent as to render him a comparatively poor man previous to his death. The subject of this sketch was born near Middleton, Butler County, Ohio, August 10, 1805, and was the seventh in a family of eleven children, of whom only one survives. His facilities for obtaining book learning were exceedingly meager, but, reared upon the soil and inured to hard labor, he acquired, by contact with the world, that practical knowledge which is the indispensable condition of success. Having arrived at his majority,

he took a contract for work on the Miami Canal, and of all the contractors on that public work he was the last survivor. He was subsequently engaged, for several years, in a similar capacity on the Ohio Canal. On April 19, 1832, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Van Cleave, of Butler County, and for some years was employed in farming, having a short time previous purchased, in connection with his brother, the homestead of his father. In April, 1839, he became a resident of Dayton, where he engaged respectively in the manufacture of brick, in contracts on the Miami & Erie Canal, and, in connection with his brothers, in quarrying limestone in the vicinity of Dayton. This last industry has since attained great magnitude. For a number of years succeeding, he conducted a line of canal packets between Cincinnati and Toledo and between the latter city and Terre Haute, Ind. During some twenty years of frugal industry, he saved up quite a respectable capital, and in 1850 became a private banker, in company with Joseph Clegg, Esq., and Daniel Beckle, Esq., the latter since deceased. He was subsequently, in connection with the above named gentlemen, one of the organizers of the Miami Valley Bank, of Dayton. He was one of the incorporators of the Dayton Gaslight and Coke Company and for some twenty years its President. He was also one of the organizers of the Ohio Insurance Company, in 1865, of which he was President until his death. In 1866, he had the misfortune to lose the sight of his right eye by cataract, and nine years afterward his left eye became similarly affected, so that he was entirely deprived of the power to read and could distinguish his friends only by their voices. Mr. Dickey was a man of sound judgment and thoroughly good sense. Though deprived of the polish that education gives, he was characterized by great kindness of heart, decidedly modest manners and a quiet benevolence that never publishes its deeds to the world. He was distinguished for sterling integrity from his youth to his death. His caution and prudence, combined with the industry of his business life, have rendered his career a gratifying success, so that he ranked among the wealthiest citizens of Dayton. He died July 15, 1880, leaving a wife, son and two daughters. The son, Samuel A., who was President of the gas company and a prominent coal merchant, died in August following the death of his father. The daughters are Mrs. Henry C. Graves, of Dayton, and Mrs. Charles B. Oglesby, of Chicago.

SAMUEL A. DICKEY, deceased. The skill of the workman chisels the rough marble block into a shaft of beauty and fashions the letters that tell of the birth, age and death of the silent sleeper beneath, but age defaces the inscription, covering the monument with the mosses of decay, while history preserves in its pages a record of the departed one that time renders more prized and valuable. In the gentleman whose name heads this sketch we have a member of one of the leading families of Dayton, and although he had but reached the meridian of life when stricken down by disease and death, had yet attained, by his own exertions and business capacity, a commanding position in the commercial arena of the Miami Valley. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 16, 1840, and was the son of William and Sarah Dickey, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. His boyhood days were passed in attending the schools of his native city, going thence to Wittenberg and Oxford Colleges, receiving a thorough English education. He began his business career by starting a wholesale and retail coal and general fuel depot, which he operated successfully for about seventeen years, or until failing health compelled him to retire from active business. He was married, October 12, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Hayner, the daughter of Lewis Hayner, of Troy, Ohio, to whom was born two children—Bessie H. and Arthur C. In business circles Samuel A. Dickey was always recognized as one of the most energetic, practical men of Dayton, and in August, 1866, he was elected a Director of the Dayton Gas Company, and President of the same May 10, 1876, which he held until his death. This sad event occurred August 9, 1880, from what is known as progressive locomotor attaxia, with which he had suffered for about two years. Mr. Dickey was a man of a quiet, unassuming disposition, kind and charitable, devoid of all ostentation, a man of actions rather than words, whom the poor and afflicted never sought help from in vain, and in his home he was ever the fond father and affectionate husband. As President of the Gas Company he was looked upon as a shrewd, efficient and capable

official, firm and unyielding in what he believed to be just, and exhibiting a knowledge of men and affairs far beyond his years; but the brightest page in his record was that his honesty and integrity were never doubted, his word always being considered as good as his bond.

R. R. DICKEY, President of the Gas Light and Coke Company, Dayton, was born near Middletown, Ohio, October 26, 1816, and is the son of Adam and Mary (McKee) Dickey who are spoken of in the sketch of William Dickey, deceased. Our subject was the youngest of a family of eleven children, and is to-day the only surviver. At the age of eleven years, through the death of his father, he was thrown upon his own resources, and at this tender age he became employed in a brick yard, working fourteen hours per day at $4.87 per month, and, afterward worked upon a farm at $5.00 per month, where he became imbued with that spirit of industry which has characterized him through life. Under those circumstances his advantages for an education were very limited, but by observation and rough contact with the world he acquired that knowledge of men and affairs that cannot be gained in the school room. When but a lad, he began working upon public works in Ohio and Indiana, for his elder brothers, who were prominent contractors, and at the age of seventeen he was made superintendent of a large gang of men, continuing for several years on the public works of those States. In 1842, he became a resident of Dayton, where he engaged with his brothers, John and William, in quarrying stone, which he followed until 1853. In 1847, he was connected with the firm of Dickey, Doyle & Dickey, in placing a line of packet boats on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and under the firm name of Doyle & Dickey built the reservoir lock at St. Mary's, and the locks at Delphos. In 1845, he was one of the organizers of the Dayton Bank, and for several years was one of its Directors. In 1852, he became a partner in the Exchange Bank with Messers. Jonathan Harshman, V. Winters and J. R. Young, and in 1853, became one of the largest stockholders in the Dayton Gas Light & Coke Company, of which he has ever since been a Director. Mr. Dickey served as President of the Gas Company from 1855 to 1858, retiring on account of ill health, but at the annual election in August 1880, he was again elected President, and is at present filling that position in such a manner, as to reflect much credit upon his business capacity and integrity. In 1852, he became identified with the Dayton Insurance Company, and also held an interest in the Dayton & Western R. R., being President of the latter company from 1854 to 1856, inclusive. In 1856, he went to Kansas and invested largely at the first sale of the Delaware Indian trust lands, and the following year put two hundred acres under cultivation, raising the largest crop of corn grown in the State up to that time. Mr. Dickey was one of the organizers of the Dayton National Bank in 1865, and, since 1868, one of its Directors. By this it will be seen that R. R. Dickey has been one of the most active and prominent business men of this city for nearly forty years, doing his full share toward building up its moral and material interests. He was married June 27, 1850, to Miss Martha J. Winters, daughter of V. Winters, Esq., of Dayton, of which union three sons have been born, the two eldest, William W. and Valentine B., being now extensive stock-growers in Colorado. From the rough experience of his early life Mr. Dickey learned the virtues of self-reliance, industry and frugality, clear-headed, shrewd and cautious in business affairs. He is, withal, a man of genial manners and generous impulses, one who is trusted and respected throughout the community of which he has been so long a leading citizen.

GEORGE B. EVANS, M. D., Dayton, was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, April 1, 1855, where he received his primary education in the high school of his native village, which he attended until 1873. He then entered the Hanover College of Indiana, from which he graduated in 1875. Having some knowledge of medicine, he commenced reading it with Dr. O. Evans, Jr., of Franklin, in the summer of 1875, and afterward attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in March, 1878. For two years thereafter, he practiced his profession in Middletown, Ohio. On the 17th of June, 1880, the Trustees of Hanover College conferred upon Mr. Evans the degree of A. M., and in the following fall—September 15—he was elected Assistant Physician of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane, which posi-

tion he now occupies. Mr. Evans has descended from a line of medical men, his father and grandfather both being physicians and men who have reflected honor to the profession, the former, Dr. O. Evans, Jr., now practicing in Franklin, Ohio, of which town he is a native and where his skill as a physician is duly recognized and appreciated. His wife, who was Jane Balentine, is also a native of Franklin. Our subject is a young man of promise, and we feel warranted in saying that in him will be sustained the reputation in the medical profession of the older Evans. He has recently been appointed to make the annual alumni address before the Alumni Association of the Medical College of Cincinnati, which meets in Music Hall, March 1, 1882.

HENRY C. EVERSOLE, merchant, Dayton. The subject of this sketch was born in Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, October 2, 1842. His father, Abraham Eversole, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Montgomery County, was born October 9, 1804, near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va., where he spent his boyhood. During his minority, he was apprenticed as a weaver and worked at the loom; but his inclination was for farming, and when he attained his majority he commenced this occupation, at which he worked during his whole life, until within three weeks of his death. When grown to manhood, he left that part of the beautiful Potomac Valley, the place of his birth, and located at Hagerstown, Md., where he united in marriage with Mary Logue, with whom he removed to Ohio, and who died shortly after their settlement in this State, leaving two children, of whom George, a prominent farmer living near Dodson, Ohio, is the only survivor. In 1834, Mr. Eversole was married to Margaret Folkerth, a lady of excellent worth, whose amiable qualities and Christian virtues endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. By this marriage, Mr. Eversole had ten children, three sons, the youngest dying in infancy, and seven daughters, all of whom, with the exception of our subject, are residing on farms in Montgomery County. Mr. Eversole died March 20, 1878, after forty-five years' residence in Montgomery County. Our subject worked with his father on the farm until the age of twenty-one, dividing his time in tilling the soil, attending district school three to six months in the year, and acquiring what knowledge he could at odd times in reading and storing his mind with useful information, thus attaining a standing of literary culture seldom attained by young men under like disadvantages. Immediately after becoming of age, he enlisted in the war for the suppression of the rebellion at Cincinnati on the 4th of March, 1864, as seaman on board the receiving-ship Grampus, and was afterward transferred to the United States steamer "Fairy," No. 51, of the Mississippi Squadron, under command of Commodore Porter, and, after serving his country faithfully, was discharged by reason of disability. His ship was engaged in piloting transports up and down the Mississippi to Red River and the Gulf. Though engaged in no great battle, he experienced some lively encounters with rebel bushwhackers along shore. Six hours after the terrible inhuman and bloody massacre of the Union troops at Fort Pillow, his ship ran up under a flag of truce, while Forrest and his murderers, calling themselves soldiers, were still in possession of the Fort, and aided in caring for the wounded and burying the mutilated and charred remains of the dead. During a part of his service on shipboard, Mr. Eversole commanded a 32-pound gun with its compliment of twelve men. In 1865, he came to Dayton and entered the clothing house of I. P. Straus & Bro., and, after a few years' service in that establishment, he entered into partnership with E. Ries, under the firm name of Eversole & Ries, and commenced the clothing business at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, giving to this establishment the name of "Oak Hall" Clothing House. In 1879, the business was moved to more commodious quarters at No. 32 East Third street, and in the spring of 1881 Mr. Eversole became the sole proprietor. Under his judicious management the business of tailoring and manufacturing ready-made clothing has made his house one of the most noted in the Miami Valley. He was married, October 1, 1868, to Miss Nora B. Fairchild, an esteemed young lady, the fourth of five children born to Este and Susannah (Carlisle) Fairchild, both natives of Ohio. Mr. Eversole is now serving his second term of two years on the Board of Education, where he is considered one of the strongest members, thoroughly devoted to educational

interests, and greatly esteemed by his colleagues. Mr. Eversole is the patentee of a valuable and ingenious invention for the use of invalids, known as the "Invalid Waiter or Extension Bracket," which is attached to a bedstead and forms a most convenient salver or stand upon which edibles, medicines, etc., may be placed within easy reach of the patient. It is adjustable by extension by verticle movement, and has a free lateral movement by which it is carried out of the way, and serves the place of a flower stand when not in use. This gentleman is deservedly popular with all classes wherever known. His associations and acquaintance in this section of the State are large, having been with its people ever since boyhood to the present time, and like the popular and prosperous in all communities, is a self-made man, a graduate of the field and farm, and the possessor of an honorable record; respected and conscientious in all his business transactions, he deserves the emulation of the young and aspiring for honors in the mercantile world.

ARNOLD C. FENNER, manufacturer, Dayton, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1826. He is the son of Augustus Fenner. He worked on a farm until after his majority, except at intervals, when he attended school and college. He began teaching school in the fall of 1848, at the Ludlow Street Schoolhouse in Dayton. He taught at the Perry Street Schoolhouse in 1851, and in 1852 was engaged at Troy, Ohio, from where he returned to Dayton in 1853, and took the Principal's position in the Eastern District, since known as the Turner Hall School. Here he continued until the school removed to Fifth street in the fall of 1862, when he assisted in organizing a company for the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From the time of the consolidation he served in the Army of the Tennessee. He was Acting Adjutant of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry during much of 1863, and Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. J. W. Sprague, commanding the brigade during the Atlanta campaign. He subsequently took command of a company and participated in all the marches of the Seventeenth Army Corps through Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, up to the muster out at Louisville. In the fall of 1865, he was given the principalship of Ludlow Street School which he retained until February, 1867, having on the previous January entered into a partnership with S. T. Cotterill in the tobacco-cutting business, in which he has continued up to the present time. Theirs is the North Star brand of fine-cut tobacco, which is known by tobacco users all over the United States.

HENRY FERNEDING, maltster, Dayton, was born November 10, 1812, in Martinus, Dunglage, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. At the age of 20 years, he came to America, and arrived at Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1833. From there he traveled on foot to Pittsburgh, and thence by river to Cincinnati, where he arrived in the following month. For six months while in Cincinnati he drove a milk wagon, but being broken down in health he left and came to Dayton, where he was employed as jigger and water carrier to the men engaged in digging the Miami & Erie Canal; but being taken down by chills and fever he gave up his job and for six months lay upon a bed of sickness. His money being used during his sickness he sawed wood for a living, working every other day when the chills were off. He next engaged in the distillery of Messrs. Horace & Perry Pease, on Hole's Creek, where he remained until 1839. Part of this time he did the work and received the pay of one and a half men. He next went to Milford, Hamilton County, Ohio, where he worked four months in John Koogler's distillery. After a two months' illness in Milford he went to Hamilton and worked five months in the distillery of Huston & Harper, in which he was terribly scalded by the bursting of the slop pipe, and was confined to his bed for three months with his injuries. He afterward returned to Dayton and worked for Snyder & Dryden in their distillery on Hole's Creek. On May 6, 1840, he married Miss M. E. Saphon with whom he became acquainted while at Milford. The result of this marriage was nine children, three of whom grew up, viz.: James S., who was in business, but died at the age of twenty years; M. Elizabeth, who died in her fourteenth year, and Clem. J., who still survives and is the business partner of his father. Mr. Ferneding then worked one year in

James Riddle's brewery on St. Clair street for $18 per month, after which he worked it on the shares, until 1845, when in connection with his brother, John Casper, and Frank Otten, he purchased the site of his present malt-house on Kenton street, and carried on there the business of malting and brewing until the partnership was dissolved by the death of F. Otten in 1847, after which the two brothers continued the business under the firm name of J. & H. Ferneding. In 1850, they purchased the old Riddle Brewery, and in 1851 built in its stead the present malt-house on St. Clair street. Before the completion of the new building, Casper died, whereupon Henry bought his interest, August 29, 1851, and carried on the business alone until 1852, when Bernard Hollencamp became a partner and remained as such until 1857. During their partnership they purchased the brewery of James Kyle, at Xenia, and carried it on under the firm name of Hollencamp & Co., Mr. F. attending to the business at Dayton and Mr. H. at Xenia. In 1857, Mr. H. became sole owner of the Xenia brewery, and Mr. F. continued the business in Dayton. These men had also rented the malt-house of Henry Herman on Main street and carried on the grain trade for five years. In 1859, Mr. F. feeling the want of better facilities for brewing lager beer, built the City Brewery on South Warren street, now owned by Jacob Stickle. This branch of his business he closed out in March, 1865, to Sander & Stoppleman. In August 1861, he, in company with George and Andrew Mause, commenced the manufacture of flour under the firm name of Ferneding, Mause & Co. In September, 1864, Andrew Mause retiring, Mr. F. and George Mause purchased the Hydraulic Mills of Eichelberger & Bro., and ran it until July 1, 1867, when Clem J. Ferneding succeeded Mr. Mause. In 1871, they sold this mill to Simon Gebhart & Sons. In July, 1870, Mr. F. and his son purchased the Hydraulic Brewery, which they conducted until January 1, 1871, when they sold out to N. Metz & Co. In August, 1872, Mr. F. with Hamilton M. Turner, Thomas Heckathorn and James Niswonger purchased the Isaac Hay Distillery and warehouse at Brookville, Ohio, which they worked until August 1874, when Mr. F. exchanged his interest in the distillery for the warehouse. In this connection he became agent for the Dayton & Union and Pennsylvania Central & St. Louis Railroad Cos. In July, 1878, he was appointed one of the assignees of Hollencamp Bros., brewers of Xenia, and by good management succeeded in again putting their affairs on a good footing. He is now sixty-nine years old, and possesses a strong and vigorous constitution and bids fair to yet remain for some years in the world where he has spent a life of honest activity.

LEO FLOTRON, deceased, was born August 12, 1846, in St. Imier, canton of Bern, Switzerland. He learned the trade of jeweling and engraving in Chan-de-Fonds, France, at which he worked until he was nineteen years of age, a period of five years. He came to this country April 14, 1866, and arrived in New York City, where he worked at his trade for some time. He then came to Osborn, where Mr. Shepherd's family lived, they being related to him. He stayed with them nine months, after which he came to Dayton, and worked at his trade with Mr. Mosher, on Main street, and with Mr. Tyler. He commenced business for himself October 19, 1870, on Main street, opposite the court house. On the 14th of April, he married Miss Kate Rouzer, who was a native of Dayton, born June 16, 1852, and daughter of John and Martha J. (Diehl) Rouzer, who were both natives of Ohio. By his marriage Mr. Flotron had one son, John R., named after his grandfather Rouzer. In May, 1875, Mr. Flotron embarked on the steamer Ville de Paris for Europe, where he remained three months. He returned August 10, 1875, on the steamer La France. He died June 19, 1876, about ten months after his return from Europe. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was baptized when three years of age. He took out his naturalization papers in 1866, in the Clerk of Court's office of this county. He was a kind and indulgent father and a most estimable citizen, having the respect of all who knew him and leaving behind him a record of untarnished purity. To such men as he a published record of their lives is but a poor tribute to their worth.

HON. JOHN L. H. FRANK, Judge of the Probate Court, Dayton. This well-known and trusted official of Montgomery County was born March 31, 1837, in Nord-

hausen, county of Brackenheim, Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, and was the second in a family of five children, all of whom are now residents of this country. His parents were natives of Kaltenwesten, on the Neckar, in Wurtemburg, but at the time of their marriage, in 1835, moved to Nordhausem, in the same county, where the Judge's father became proprietor of the Waldhorn Hotel. Subsequently they moved to Heilbronn, on the Neckar. Young Frank had an uncle and aunt living in Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y., who requested him to come to America, and in March, 1852, when not yet fifteen years old, he started by steamboat down the Neckar to the Rhine, thence through France by railroad to Havre de Grace, a seaport in France, alone and friendless, with not one soul on board whom he knew, or had ever seen before; but he possessed a determination to fight his own way through life, and this, coupled with his constant industry and rigid integrity, helped him to win success. Upon reaching his uncle's house, he soon became employed in the cultivation of fruit trees in his uncle's nursery, where he worked faithfully until 1855, when he removed to Rochester, continuing the same business at the Mount Hope Nursery; the following year a branch of the Mount Hope Nursery was established at Columbus, Ohio, and here he prosecuted his labors, attending at intervals Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, until the summer of 1859. He being then in limited circumstances, a kind lady offered to loan him money to complete his studies, but declining the generous offer from motives of economy, he went to Missouri to work in the Herman Nursery, and while quietly prosecuting his labors, in the spring of 1861, the tocsin of war sounded, and at the first call for volunteers he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service, but severe service brought on an attack of typhoid fever, and he was discharged in the fall of the same year. He soon after re-enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and although not perfectly recuperated, he stood the hardships of one campaign until the fall of 1862, when he was again discharged on account of physical disability. He was soon after given a position in the Quartermaster's office in St. Louis, where he remained until 1864, using his spare moments in reading Blackstone and other elementary works furnished him by Judge Eaton. About a year after our subject left Germany, his father died, and in a few years he sent for his mother and the rest of the family, the former dying in Dayton, April 27, 1877; two of his brothers and one sister reside in Dayton and one sister in Mattoon, Ill. In 1864 Judge Frank came to Dayton, where he continued his law studies under the tutorship of Craighead & Munger, making rapid progress, and being admitted to the bar September 2, 1867. He at once opened an office and practiced his profession successfully for several years. He was married August 11, 1870, to Mary Lutz, a native of Germany, who came to this country in childhood with her parents, and grew to maturity in Dayton. Six children have been the fruits of this union, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Politically, the Judge has always been a Republican, and in the fall of 1875, was nominated and elected to the office of Probate Judge. Commencing the duties of his office February 14, 1876, and in 1878 he was re-elected to the same position, which was one of the strongest indorsements of his official worth and integrity, when we consider that Montgomery County is largely Democratic. In all the relations of life, Judge Frank is trusted and respected because, whether in private or public life, he has always tried to do his whole duty. In the hour of the nation's peril, he stood by the flag of his adopted country and, in this, as in every page of his career, he was guided by conscience alone; affable and courteous to every one, he has won hosts of friends throughout the country.

CHARLES T. FREEMAN, Sheriff of County, Dayton, was born July 31, 1844, in Greene County. He came to Montgomery County with his parents during infancy, and settled in Van Buren Township. At the age of nine years, he removed to Dayton, at which time his father died and he was placed in school by his mother, and received as good an education as the country at that time afforded. After leaving school, he engaged in business with Nicholas Ohmer, Esq., with whom he remained about three years, and then drove an express wagon for a number of years, after which he accepted a situation in the United States Express Office, in Dayton, where he re-

mained until promoted to messenger of the company, which position he held for about a year. In February, 1866, he married Mary A., daughter of Joseph M. Turner, Esq., by whom he has had two children, both daughters. He was appointed treasurer of Turner's Opera House in September, 1866, and filled that position until the destruction of the Opera House by fire, on Sunday morning, May 16, 1869. In January, 1873, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, under William Patton, and held that office during the two terms of Mr. Patton, and one term under Mr. Albert Beebe, being a longer service, in that position, than any deputy has ever held in succession in the county. In September, 1880, he received the nomination for Sheriff of the county by acclamation, and was elected to that office at the ensuing October election. Mr. Freeman is a polite, accommodating gentleman, of considerable popularity throughout the county, and his ability makes his election to the office of Sheriff one of the most satisfactory political moves the electors of the county have made in many years.

JOSIAH GEBHART, white lead manufacturer, Dayton, was born February 13, 1835, in Somerset County, Penn., where he attended the common school until prepared for college. He then attended the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Penn., for two years. At the age of thirteen years, he came West with his parents, and entered the dry goods store of his father, as clerk. He engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, with his father and Simon Gebhart, Esq., under the firm name of Gebhart & Co., in 1848, and remained until 1870. Then he commenced the manufacture of bailing goods, for packing cotton. He discontinued this business in 1879, and, in company with his son, Charles W. and D. C. Floyd, Esq., commenced the manufacture of white lead, under the firm name of Josiah Gebhart & Co., as it now exists. On the 3d of October, 1848, he married Miss Susan Wilson, daughter of Nathaniel Wilson, and grand-daughter of George Newcom, an early settler of this county. By her he had two children, viz., Charles W. and Horatio L. The father of our subject was born in Somerset, Penn., 1797, and was engaged in the dry goods business until he came West. The mother, Catharine Walter, was born in the same place, in 1800. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters survive. The grandparents of our subject, John G. and Catharine Lehman Gebhart, were natives of Berks County, Penn., and were the parents of five sons and three daughters. Of these, two daughters died in infancy. Mr. Gebhart, the subject hereof, is a young man in the full prime of life, and fully merits the success that has attended his efforts.

HENRY C. GRAVES, manufacturer, Dayton, and a member of the firm of Marshall, Graves & Co., was born near Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y., in May, 1836. His father was Henry M. Graves, a prominent physician of Chemung County, who died when the subject of this sketch was eleven years of age. A year later, Mr. Graves accompanied his mother and family to Dayton, where he attended the district and high school. When twenty years of age, he obtained a position as clerk with J. B. Gilbert & Co., wholesale grocers and liquor dealers. He remained with this firm until 1868, when himself and brother, George M., purchased the stock and trade of the firm, and continued the business with good success until 1880. In the latter year, in connection with Albert C. Marshall, Mr. Graves purchased the business of the Dayton Machine Company, and soon after removed it to the present location of the firm. The firm subsequently bought out Riegel & Co., manufacturers of engines. Mr. Graves was married in 1863, to Sally J., daughter of William Dickey, a prominent citizen of Dayton, now deceased. Two sons have been given to bless this union, William D. and Challie. Mrs. Graves is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Graves is Democratic, and has served his fellow-citizens as a member of the School Board and Police Commissioners. Mr. Graves has been eminently successful as a business man, and has always evinced an active interest in the welfare of his adopted city. He is a Director in the Dayton Gas Light and Coke Company, and Vice President of the company; is also Vice President of the Ohio Insurance Company.

WILLIAM H. GRUNDY, physician, Dayton, was born in March, 1854, in Maysville, Ky. His father was the late Rev. Dr. R. C. Grundy, of Cincinnati, his mother being a daughter of Mr. James Kemper, of same city. To the latter belonged at one time nearly all that portion of Cincinnati now known as Walnut Hills. During the period from 1854 to 1865, the Rev. Dr. Grundy had charge of churches in Maysville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn. and Cincinnati, Ohio. On his death in 1865, his widow, Mrs. E. S. Grundy, moved to Dayton with her family. Subsequently she removed with her sons to Hanover, N. H. William here began his preparation for college under the tuterage of Prof. John Lord, of Dartmouth College, and the Rev. Lemuel S. Hastings. After one year's study here he went to Princeton, N. J., and studied a year under the Rev. James O'Brien. He graduated with honor in class of 1875, from Princeton. Immediately afterward, he entered upon his medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Long Island Hospital College, Brooklyn. After practicing successfully medicine and surgery in Ellis County, Texas, Dr. Grundy removed to his former home in Dayton. He entered immediately into partnership with Dr. William Egry, of Dayton, and on the departure of Dr. Egry for Europe, in the summer of 1881, Dr. Grundy took charge of the entire practice. He is connected by family ties to most of the prominent families of Dayton, and in that way is identified with the history of the city and county.

CHARLES A. GUMP, manufacturer and merchant, Dayton, was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 2, 1839. His education was obtained in the common and high schools of his native city. He began his business life at fifteen years of age as a clerk in his father's store, where he remained until 1866, when, in company with E. S. Forgy, Esq., he opened his present mill-furnishing establishment under the firm name of Charles A. Gump & Co. Mr. Gump enlisted in the National Guards in 1862, and assisted in opposing Morgan in his raid through Kentucky and Southern Ohio. His people were among the early pioneers of this State. His father, Andrew Gump, was born in Frederick County, Md., November 17, 1807, and moved to Ohio with his father's family in 1812. They first landed in Miami County, near Tippecanoe, where they lived in a log cabin from which they could shoot deer at almost any time. The family consisted of the father, Jacob, mother and six children—Andrew, Israel, Jeremiah, Eli, Sarah Ann and Nelson. The mother died in 1823, and, as the father concluded it would be impossible to keep the family together, Andrew, the eldest, came to Dayton, where he arrived on the 1st of March, 1825, and commenced clerking in the store of William Eaker, with whom he remained three years and four months. He married Miss Ruth Crampton in October, 1829, after which he went to Little York, where he opened a general notion store, which he carried on for thirteen months. He then moved the stock to Dayton and rented an old frame building on Second street, between Main and Jefferson, of William Eaker, into which his stock was placed. Two years afterward, he increased his stock by buying the goods and building owned by William Broadwell. Three years afterward he sold his building to William Eaker, who moved it to Wilkinson street, between Water and First, where it now stands. He then bought ground near the site of the old building and built a three-story business room adjoining one built at the same time by Samuel McPherson. In 1839, he built his present handsome residence, No. 118 West Second street, at a cost of $13,000. It was the best house in the city at the time it was built. In 1858, he built the first stone front store room in the city. In 1853, he built four brick houses on Water Street next to Liberty Street. In 1859, he tore down the old McPherson store rooms and erected a new four-story building. In addition to these he built a brick house in Miami City and a double brick on West Second street. Surely this gentleman has done much toward the growth and improvement of his adopted city. He has retired from active business life, but still watches with interest the rapidly increasing business of his son, our subject, who is one of Dayton's many solid and enterprising business men.

HON. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Germantown, Ohio, October 15, 1826. His grandfather, Judge Philip Gunckel, and his father,

Col. Michael Gunckel, were among the first settlers in Montgomery County, and besides other official positions, represented the county in the Legislature. Lewis B. Gunckel graduated at Farmers' College in 1848, and at the law school of the Cincinnati College in 1851. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and has been in the active practice in Dayton ever since, holding a leading position, and enjoying a large and lucrative business. But he has always taken an active part in politics. He was a firm and consistent Whig during the existence of that party. He refused to go into the "Know-Nothing" movement, but was among the first in Ohio to take his stand as a Republican, and he has ever since remained a zealous and active member of that party. In 1856, he was a delegate to the Philadelphia National Convention, and afterward did efficient work for Fremont upon the stump in Southern Ohio. In 1862, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and continued a leading member during the memorable sessions of 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865; for the last three years of which time, he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was an ardent Union man during the war, and was noted in the General Assembly as the friend of the common soldier; one of his first bills being for relief of soldiers' families. The constitutionality and expediency of the bill was then questioned, and, in his speech in reply to Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, he closed by saying: "But we can economize elsewhere—retrench everywhere—and save enough to the State, in its local and general expenses, to make up the entire sum. But if not, we should bear it cheerfully, heroically. *We must fight or pay.* We ought to do both; *we must do one or the other!*" He was the author of the soldiers' voting law, and of various bills to send surgeons, nurses, medicines, etc., to the soldiers in the front, and to care for the widows and children of those who were killed in the service. He also introduced a bill looking to the establishment of a State Soldiers' Home, and of a State Bureau for the collection and preservation of the name, family, enlistment, service and valor of every Ohio soldier, and for gratuitous aid in procuring bounties and pensions. During the session of 1863, Mr. Gunckel made a speech in support of the war, which the Republican papers printed in full, and pronounced the ablest made during the debate. It was afterward printed and circulated as a campaign document. In 1864, Mr. Gunckel was a Presidential Elector and canvassed the State for Lincoln. During the same year, his favorite idea was adopted by Gov. Brough, and a State Soldiers' Home established near Columbus, with Mr. Gunckel as one of its Trustees. The next year, Congress enlarged upon the idea, and established the "National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers," and by joint resolution appointed Mr. Gunckel as one of its twelve managers. After serving four years, Congress re-appointed him for the six years' term, and during the entire ten years, he was the efficient Secretary of the Board. In 1871, Mr. Gunckel was appointed by the President of the United States, Special Commissioner to investigate frauds practiced upon the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and his report assisted the Government in discovering and prosecuting the guilty parties, and also making important reforms in the Indian service. In 1872, Mr. Gunckel was elected to the Forty-third Congress from the Fourth District of Ohio. He served on the Committee on Military Affairs, and his first speech in the House was upon the army appropriation bill, and in favor of a reduction of the army and of the expenses of the war establishment. His speeches in favor of "cheap transportation," and the 'equalization of soldiers' bounties," and against appropriating $3,000,000 for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, attracted much attention, and were generally commended for their sound argument and strong practical common sense. His shorter speeches were generally against "jobs" and schemes of extravagance, and in favor of a more honest and economical administration of public affairs. He voted to repeal the act, passed by the preceding Congress and known as the "salary grab;" and although entitled to the increased compensation, refused to draw the same. During his Congressional term, he continued to perform the arduous duties of a manager and Secretary of the Board of the Soldiers' Home, but refused the compensation tendered therefor, and paid for his clerical assistance out of his own pocket. In 1874, the Republicans nominated him for a second term, but it was the "off year," and hard times, want of employment, the temperance crusade, etc., caused his defeat and that of his party in Ohio. But the people of Dayton regard Mr.

Gunckel's best work, the establishment and successful management of the Dayton Soldiers' Home. Since the war, it has been his "pet idea," and, seemingly, the ambition of his life. For twelve years, he worked quietly, unobtrusively, without pretension or boasting, but with wonderful patience and industry, under many discouragements, and with the burden of many other duties, public and private, until he succeeded in making the Dayton Home, not only one of the most beautiful and attractive places in the United States, but, confessedly, the largest and best institution of its kind in the world. When his long term as manager ended, the Board of Managers, including the President, Chief Justice, and Secretary of War, unanimously adopted resolutions expressing in most complimentary terms their regard for Mr. Gunckel, and returning to him their thanks for the ability, energy and industry, with which he had performed his duties as manager and Secretary. And at a banquet, subsequently given by the citizens of Dayton to the Board of Managers, Hon. George W. Houk, a prominent Democrat, complimented Mr. Gunckel for his efficient services in promoting the success and prosperity of the institution, and Maj. Gen. J. H. Martindale, speaking for the board, and detailing its work, said: "I recollect after the passage of the act, when we met together in the office of the Surgeon General, in the city of Washington. Gentlemen, Ohio was ably represented in that board. Salmon P. Chase, the great Chief Justice; the gallant, bold, defiant War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton; and I think it fair to say in this presence—I will not hesitate to speak of it—that if in this broad land of ours the very eye of inspiration had looked out for pure intelligence and ardent heart and generous enthusiasm to cooperate with that board, they could not have chosen better than the then local manager —Lewis B. Gunckel." For several years past, Mr. Gunckel has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, making occasional addresses on public occasions. Although regarded as one of the ablest and most successful jury lawyers in Southern Ohio, it is known that he habitually uses his influence to prevent litigation, and settle cases already commenced; and has earned (if ever lawyer did) the blessings promised to peacemakers. Mr. Gunckel was married in 1860, to Kate, daughter of V. Winters, and has two children living. His home is not only one of the happiest in Dayton, but, as many besides the writer knows, is "given to hospitality."

THOMAS D. HALE, painter, Dayton, is the son of William Hale, of Hagerstown, Md., and Mariah (Shaffer) Hale, of Nashville, Tenn. His father was a steamboat pilot, and moved his family from Nashville, Tenn., where our subject was born, to Louisville, Ky., in 1837. Our subject was born in Nashville March 29, 1835, and was therefore only two years old when his father moved to Louisville. He attended the common schools of Louisville until 1848, when he commenced learning the trade of house and sign painting, which he finished in Cincinnati in 1852. In 1854, he came to Dayton to work at his trade, and in 1860 opened a shop of his own, where he has since continued. He was married March 28, 1855, to Miss Katie E. Swain, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Bateman) Swain, of Dayton. By her he has had nine children, five boys and four girls, of whom three boys and four girls survive. Mr. Hale is a quiet, social gentleman, who has, by close application to business, built up for himself a large and paying trade. He employs a number of hands, and keeps them constantly at work. Yet, few people know the extent of his business because he does not make a great "blow" about it.

N. B. HOLDER, biographical historian, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Bolton, Mass., October 24, 1833; is a son of David and Ruth (Babcock) Holder, natives of same place. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Holder, was a boot and shoe maker by trade, which business he followed till his death. The maternal grandfather, Josiah Babcock, was a tanner by trade, which business, in connection with farming, he followed till his death. The ancestors of our subject were all Quakers. David grew to manhood, brought up to the same trade of his father; was married, and became the father of three children—Nathan B., Josiah B. and Charles A. He lost his wife by death in December, 1844, aged thirty-five years. Our subject, when three years of age, was taken by his mother's sister Mary, and her husband, Jarvis Wheeler, and raised to farm labor, receiving a good education in the common schools and high school

of Berlin, Mass., and at nineteen years of age commenced teaching school, by which he obtained some means, and in the spring of 1853, entered the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. He continued his course of study here, by teaching winters to obtain means, till in the fall of 1855 he graduated and received his diploma. The following winter he taught school in Gloucester, Mass., and in the spring of 1856 emigrated to Minnesota, where he remained four months; thence came to Dayton, Ohio, and in this vicinity taught two terms in a district school, and four terms in a select school, since which he has been engaged as a traveling salesman, and as a druggist, having been in the latter business about ten years. In January, 1880, he entered into the employ of W. H. Beers & Co., of Chicago, Ill., as biographical historian, with whom he still remains. He was married, May 26, 1859, to Miss Maggie, second daughter of James and Nancy (Ainsworth) Lucas, he a native of Virginia, she of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents, James and Mary Lucas, were natives of Virginia, but who emigrated to Ohio and located at or near Chillicothe just before or about the time of the war of 1812, and here they resided till their death. They were parents of eight children, all now deceased, James being the last one of the family to pass from the stage of action. He was born July 4, 1799, and when fourteen years of age was a teamster in the war of 1812; engaged in hauling provisions for the army, for which service in after years he obtained a land warrant for 160 acres of land. He grew up to manhood, inured to the scenes and hardships of those early days; was married in the fall of 1825 to Nancy, daughter of James and Lydia (Crain) Ainsworth, natives of Pennsylvania, but who emigrated to Ohio about 1804, and here they lived for many years, being among the early pioneers, and partaking of the log-cabin life with all its roughness and many hardships. In after years, they became residents of Indiana, where they lived till their death. They were parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, two only now surviving—Nancy and Margaret, now Widow Anderson. Nancy was born November 11, 1803, being about one year old when brought to this State; was raised and grew to womanhood under the sturdy influences of pioneer life. Mr. Lucas and wife by their union had five children—Mary Jane, born June 4, 1826; Lydia Ann, born March 20, 1828, and died June 20, 1828; Margaret, born August 1, 1829; Caroline, born June 22, 1834; and Maranda, born January 20, 1838. Mr. Lucas started in life a poor boy, and with a very limited education, but with an energy and a will, determined to overcome all obstacles. He learned the millwright trade, which business he followed for several years in the vicinity of Dayton, along Mad River; thence he entered upon the milling business in partnership with Mr. George S. Smith, with whom he continued several years; thence he entered upon farming, purchasing 122 acres of land in the Mad River Valley, in Clark County, about two miles from Osborn. Here he lived until he retired from the more active labors of life by purchasing a fine property in Osborn, where in the fall of 1855, he located with his family, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 30, 1874, aged about seventy-five years. Mr. Lucas was a man of great energy and determination of character, who knew no such word as *fail*, and from a poor man became, by his own industry and economy, possessed of an ample competency, so that in his latter years he lived in comfort and plenty. He was a man of undoubted integrity, possessing the entire confidence of this community; a man of great heart, a kind and loving husband and father, and his memory will be fondly cherished by his family and many friends for ages to come. Mr. Holder and wife by their union have had three children—James L., born April 16, 1860; Roscoe W., born November 20, 1866; and Lee Everett, born May 20, 1871, and died January 30, 1872.

JAMES W. HOTT, clergyman and editor, Dayton, was born near Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., November 15, 1844. He is the eldest child of a family of eight boys and two girls, children of Jacob F. Hott, who was a minister and a man prominent among the citizens of his native county. Of his eight children, three boys entered the ministry and one girl became the wife of a minister. Our subject, one of the above three, was received into the Virginia Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, at Edenburg, Va., February 16, 1862, and was appointed to a charge in Frederick County. He was ordained at Boonsboro, Md., February 22,

1864, and stationed at Martinsburg, W. Va., after which he served the following charges: Edenburg, Va., from 1866 to 1868; Churchville, Augusta Co., Va., 1868 to 1871; Boonsboro, Md., 1871 to 1873, and Hagerstown, Md., in 1873, when he was elected, by the General Assembly of his church, Treasurer of the Home, Frontier and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church. He was chosen a member of the General Conference in 1869, and also to the succeeding ones in 1873, 1877 and 1881. He married Miss Martha A. Ramey, eldest daughter of Presley Ramey, of Hayfield, Frederick Co., Va., May 31, 1864, and by her has had born to him four daughters, three now living, and one dead and buried in Dayton, where Mr. Hott has resided since July, 1873. After serving in the missionary work four years, he was elected editor of *The Religious Telescope*, the chief organ of the United Brethren in Christ, by the General Conference in 1877. To this responsible position he was re-elected in May, 1881. In appearance, Mr. Hott is a slender, delicate looking man, with a very wirey frame, and weighs 120 pounds.

WILLIAM P. HUFFMAN, banker, Dayton, was born in Dayton, October 18, 1813. His grandfather, William, who was of German descent, and grandmother, of English descent, emigrated to this country from Holland, some time in the decade following 1730, and settled in Monmouth County, N. J., where their son William, the father of our subject, was born May 24, 1769. The latter was married June 14, 1801, to Lydia Knott, who was born in Monmouth County January 19, 1779. By this union they were blessed with five children, one son and four daughters. The father died on the 23d of January, 1866, and the mother on the 21st of March, 1865. They came West and settled in Dayton, where their only son, William P., was born. He received a fair English education and read law under Warren Munger, Esq., not with the intention of adopting that profession, but solely as a means of acquiring a more thorough business education. Early in 1837, he left the city and for ten years engaged in farming. October 18, 1837, he married Anna M., daughter of Samuel Tate, of Montgomery County, by whom he had ten children, nine of whom are still living; of these, William, the oldest, is a stone dealer; the oldest daughter is the wife of E. J. Barney, the second daughter, Mrs. James R. Hedges, of New York City, and the third is the wife of Mr. Charles E. Drury, cashier of the Second National Bank of Dayton. In the spring of 1848, he retired from the farm and has since been engaged in real estate dealing and extensive building operations. He has been prominently identified with a number of local enterprises, among which are the "Third Street Railway," Dayton & Springfield Turnpike, Cooper Hydraulic Company, and the Second National Bank, of which he was an organizer and is now President. He was a War Democrat, but is not a strong partisan, looking to principles rather than parties. He was formerly connected with the Second Baptist Church, but in 1878 became one of the constituting members of the Linden Avenue Baptist Church. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio. He is a man of clear, sound, practical judgment, and is exceedingly careful and reliable in all business transactions, as his success in life will attest. As a man of integrity and moral worth, he has been recognized as a strong factor in molding the Christian sentiment of the community of which he has been so long a worthy and respected citizen.

WILLIAM HUFFMAN, stone dealer, Dayton. This gentleman, who is a son of William P. Huffman, whose name appears elsewhere in this work, was born September 5, 1838, in Mad River Township, Montgomery County, on the hill where camp Corwin was located in 1862. He received his education in the private schools of Dayton until he arrived at the age of sixteen; he then went on his father's stock farm in Greene County, where he remained until 1868, when he returned to Dayton and engaged as a contractor for cut-stone work. In 1875, he commenced quarrying stone, having three large quarries in Van Buren Township, and in this business he still continues. He was married, January, 3, 1862, to Miss Emily Huston, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth Huston, of Montgomery County. They have had eleven children, six boys and five girls, of whom four boys and four girls still survive. Mr. Huffman was

a member of the Council from 1871 to 1875, and President of the same body in 1874. He was a member of school board for 1878–79–80. He is a member of Dayton Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic Order, being one of the first of the latter fraternity to take the Scottish Rite degree. He is an affable gentleman of easy manners, and is accounted one of Dayton's solid business men.

REV. JOHN R. HUGHES, minister, Dayton. More fortunate than many people of to-day, our subject is able to trace his ancestry back to his great-grandfather, William Hughes, who was born in Wales in 1723, and died at the advanced age of one hundred years. His son, Rowland, the grandfather of our subject, was also born in the old country, but came to America in early childhood, and took up his residence in York County, Penn., where he continued until his death, which occurred January 4, 1779. He was married twice, having by his first wife three children and by his second six. Rev. Thomas Edgar Hughes, who was the sixth child by his second wife, was born in York County, Penn., April 7, 1769. He graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1796, and was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry in the Presbyterian Church in 1799. He died May 2, 1838, in the seventieth year of his life. He was the father of ten children—three daughters and seven sons. Four of the latter became ministers of the Gospel. The subject hereof is the youngest of the ten children. He was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 17, 1819. He graduated at Washington College, Penn., in 1845, and finished his Theological studies at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Penn., in 1848. He was pastor of Rehoboth Church, Westmorland County, Penn, from November, 1849, until December, 1864, and Principal of Blairsville Ladies' Seminary from April 1, 1865, until July 24, 1867. He took pastoral charge of East (now Memorial) Presbyterian Church, Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1879, in which capacity he still continues. He married Miss Ann Caroline Stewart, daughter of David Stewart, Esq., of Colerain, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Oct. 16, 1851, and by her has had six children, two of whom died in early childhood.

REV. JOHN KEMP, minister, Dayton, was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 29, 1813. His parents were John Kemp, a minister, who was born in Berks County, Penn., December 24, 1779, and died February, 1865, and Elizabeth (Zeller) Kemp, also a native of Berks County, born August 24, 1781, and died in Butler County, in 1852. They were the descendants of an old German family that came to America some time between 1650 and 1655. Our subject's parents were married in Montgomery County where they both located about 1806. They afterward moved to Butler County, where their first child was born. They had eight children, six girls and two boys. They alternated from Butler County to Montgomery County for a long time, but made their permanent residence in the latter county about 1860. John, the subject hereof, attended the subscription schools that existed in Ohio before the State adopted the present district school system. The higher branches and sciences he studied without a teacher, as he also did theology. He was married September 18, 1823, to Martha Clawson, daughter of Andrew Clawson, of Butler County, who died in February, 1844, leaving four children, two boys and two girls. He was again married in September, 1852, to Ann Williamson, daughter of Peter Williamson, of New Jersey, by whom he has had three children, two boys and one girl. Mr. Kemp entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church in 1849, the time previous to that having been spent in farming and keeping a general store in Butler County. His first charge was the Mount Pleasant Circuit, of Hamilton County. He has filled the office of Presiding Elder for many years while in Butler County. He was also Missionary Treasurer and Agent of the Missionary Society and is now a member of the board and chairman of the executive committee of the Missionary Society. He is also a director and the agent of the United Brethren Union Biblical Seminary, to which he made a donation of $10,000 in land toward its organization. He is a hard-working and worthy minister of the church of his choice, having attended all the general conferences for thirty-five years, and all the meetings of the Missionary Board since its organization, with the exception of one meeting of each. Of his children by his second

wife, one is a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine, and is now practicing in Dayton; the other son, S. E. Kemp, is a graduate of Ottoman University, at Westerville, Ohio, and of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Law School, and is now an attorney of Dayton. Of his children by his first wife, the eldest was kicked to death by a horse when eighteen years old; the next is a carpenter of Dayton; one daughter is Mrs. Jacob Walters, wife of the manager of the Globe Iron Works, of Cincinnati, and the other is the wife of George Parks, a farmer of Illinois.

WILLIAM KIEFABER, merchant, Dayton, one of the active and enterprising business men of Dayton, was born in Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, Penn., May 22, 1844. His parents were John and Josephine (Lipp) Kiefaber, natives of Germany. The family located at Dayton just prior to the late civil war. Our subject received the usual common school education, and on the breaking-out of the war, when but a boy, enlisted, in October, 1861, as a private in Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that organization for a period of three years, being discharged with the company in October, 1864. He participated in many of the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged, among which were Shiloh, Bridge Creek, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and Buzzard's Roost. In February, 1866, Mr. Kiefaber opened a grocery on the southwest corner of 2d and St. Clair streets, on a borrowed capital of $300. His store was stocked meagerly, but being endowed with business tact accompanied with other requisites for its proper use, he has from year to year increased his stock and added to its several departments, until to-day the business firm of William Kiefaber & Bro. is second to none of its kind in the city. The firm is William and Harry C. Kiefaber, who are importers of fancy groceries, fruits, wines, brandies, etc., and shippers of vegetables, berries, fresh oysters, fresh fish, etc. Their place of business is located at No. 118 East Third street. Our subject is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Wayne Lodge No. 10. He is also a member of the society of Sharp Shooters of Dayton.

CHARLES F. KIMMEL, miller, Dayton, born in Dayton, Ohio, October 15, 1843, and is a son of Augustus B. and Johanna L. Kimmel, who emigrated from Prussia and settled in Dayton, in 1843. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served in different regiments during the war of the rebellion, being mustered out of service July 7, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. After the close of the war, he traveled extensively over the South as well as all the Western States and Territories, crossing the American plains, Great American Desert and Rocky Mountains six different times. He has traveled upwards of 65,000 miles; on water, 21,000; on foot, 1,600; on cars, 38,000. Upon the 27th of November, 1870, he returned and located in Dayton. September 26, 1871, he was married to Miss Kate Ann Stephens, daughter of John G. Stephens, of Greenville, Ohio, by whom he had three children, viz.: Hattie P., Willomette — and Elmer Ellsworth.

ADAM KNECHT, superintendent of market, Dayton, was born in Dayton, March 22, 1837. His parents, Adam Knecht, a native of Rhine Byrne, Germany, and Rosina (Shiesley) Knecht, a native of Badisch, Germany, came to this country in 1834, and were married in Philadelphia in the same year. The father died in 1873, leaving his widow, who still survives, and a family of eight children—five boys and three girls. Our subject attended the German common schools of Dayton until seventeen years of age, when he graduated, after which for five years he kept books for his father, who then kept a hotel, and then clerked for Nauerth & Son until the breaking-out of the war, when he received a commission of First Lieutenant in Company A, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he recruited. He served three years, passing through the engagements of Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, at the latter place having his right foot taken off by the explosion of a shell. He received his discharge at Nashville, and after his return home was elected Superintendent of the Markets, to serve eight years. At the expiration of this time, he commenced keeping a restaurant, after which he served two years as Deputy Sheriff, and in 1881 was again elected Superintendent of the Markets, in which capacity he still

continues. He was married, October 25, 1859, to Miss Nettie Ross, daughter of Robert Ross, of Dayton, who died in 1867 without issue. He again married October 25, 1878, Miss Fannie King, daughter of Stacey King, by whom he had two children, viz.: Nettie Rosina and Ella P. Mr. Knecht is a member of the Red Men, Ancient Order United Workingmen, Grand Army and Old Guards. He served seven years in the old Independent Volunteer Fire Company. He is also a member in good standing of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH KREBS, merchant, Dayton, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 5, 1842, and emigrated to America, with his parents, at the age of four years. After receiving a limited education in the Catholic school of Dayton, he commenced market gardening, which he followed for ten years In 1869, he came into Dayton and opened a grocery, flour and feed store, in which business he has since continued, with the exception of two years, in which he kept a shoe store. He had built two storerooms, and by his polite and affable treatment of patrons he has established a large and prosperous trade. He was married in 1869 to Elizabeth Hochwalt, daughter of George Hochwalt, of Dayton, by whom he has had nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Clara, Josephine, Joseph, Bertha, Karl H. and Anna R., the latter being the surviving one of twins.

CAPT. JOHN ULRICH KREIDLER, Superintendent of Street Railroad, Dayton, was born October 31, 1832, in Greenmettstetten, O. A. Horb Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, Joseph, was born in 1800, in the above place, where he plied his trade of blacksmithing until he came to America. His mother, Mary Ann Dettling, was also born there in 1799. They had three children, John U., James S. and Mary, born in the order named. The father, with his family, emigrated to America in 1847, and landed in New York on the 7th of June of that year. He went to the village of Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., where he remained until April, 1848, when he came to Dayton, where he died in June of the following year, with the cholera. His wife survived him until 1866, and his son James until 1867, all dying in Dayton. His daughter Mary is the wife of ex-Street Commissioner Julius Wehner, of Dayton. Our subject attended the public schools of his native country until thirteen years of age, when he commenced working at blacksmithing with his father, and so continued until he came to America. Arriving in Dayton, he quarried stone, drove a canal boat from Toledo to Cincinnati, and sawed wood for one year, and then learned shoemaking, under McCutheon & Vogt, at which he worked as journeyman until 1857, when he became solicitor for the Fireman's Insurance Company, and continued until 1858. In 1858–59, he was on the police force and afterward solicitor for the Central Insurance Company, until the breaking-out of the war. At this time, he was a Lieutenant of the National Guards, but, finding that his company was not going to the war he resigned his commission and enlisted as a private in Company C, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 16, 1861, and served four months. He then returned to Dayton and resumed his business, but in August, 1862, re-enlisted as Captain in Company E, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until December 7, 1862, when his company was captured at Hartsville, Tenn. When he re-enlisted, his company presented him with a handsome sword, which he promised them should never be taken; when taken prisoner he broke this sword in the face of the enemy, and for this offense he, of all his company, was the only man not paroled. He endured all the horrors of the rebel prisons at Atlanta and Libby for four months, and then, April 17, 1863, was exchanged at Annapolis, Md. He continued in the service until February 10, 1864, when he resigned his command, because the Colonel of his regiment, who had been tried, convicted and dismissed from the service as a horse-thief, was re-instated. The Captain had called him and believed him to be a horse-thief, and couldn't endure the idea of fighting beside such a man. On his return to Dayton, he studied book-keeping, and was elected City Clerk in April, 1864. He was re-elected three times, but resigned during his fourth term and engaged in the grocery business. In May, 1868, he was elected First Lieutenant of Police, but was legislated out of office in the winter following. In the spring of 1869 his successor was elected but never

qualified, and he was ordered to remain on duty, notwithstanding a number of lawsuits against him and a conviction for usurpation of office. He continued to draw his pay under the orders of the Superior Court until 1870, when he was fully vindicated by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State. In the spring of 1870, he was appointed Superintendent of the Dayton Street Railroad, Route No. 1, and has since continued a valuable and efficient officer of that service. He was married, November 28, 1854, to Miss Rosa Bobe, daughter of John Bobe, a well-known stone-mason of Dayton, and Anna (Hengstler) Bobe, who are still living. By this marriage he was blest with three boys and two girls, viz.: Edward (who died in 1857), John E., William A., Rosa C. and Caroline C. Mr. Kreidler was a Captain two years, and Secretary five years, of the old Deluge Volunteer Fire Company, No. 4. He was also Captain of the Knights of St. George, the first company of uniformed Catholics in the United States. His checkered career has given him a knowledge of men that well fits him for the office he now occupies, where he has a great many men under him. In the above, we have neglected to say that from 1857 to 1860, he studied law with D. W. Iddings, and became an active Notary, but never applied for admission to the bar.

JACOB KUNZ, Sr., barber, Dayton, is the son of Phillip and Catharine Margaret (King) Kunz, natives of Bozen Bark, province of Rhine Byrne, Bavaria. They were the parents of six children, three girls and three boys. The father, who was born in 1800, died at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother died in 1863, aged sixty-four years. Jacob, our subject, came to America with one brother, in 1845, and landed in New York, from whence he went to New Orleans, but shortly afterward returned to New York. He soon after located in Sandusky, Ohio, and in 1848 came to Dayton, where he worked in a barber shop for two and a half years, after which he opened a shop of his own. He was married January 18, 1852, to Louisa Catharine Ficht, daughter of Frederick Ficht, of Dayton, by whom he had ten children, six boys and four girls, of whom five boys and three girls now survive. Mr. Kunz has been a great traveler in his time, having in his youth traversed the whole of France and Switzerland, and in his riper years a large portion of the United States. He was the Coroner of Montgomery County from 1872 to 1876 inclusive. He is a member of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., that being the only secret organization to which he now belongs.

DANIEL C. LARKIN, City Fire Department, Dayton. Among the many important positions in the city of Dayton, none is more responsible than the one held by our subject. As a General in war guards our lives and property from the hands of the enemy, so he in peace guards lives, property, and loved ones from the ravages of that fell destroyer, fire. Daniel was born in the city of Sandusky, Ohio, July 29, 1849. He is a son of Thomas and Ann (Ryan) Larkin; he is a native of Connecticut, and she of Ireland. Thomas was killed by the explosion of a locomotive, near Sandusky, Ohio, June 4, 1875. He had been an engineer on the C. S. & C. R. R. some thirty years. His regular engine was in the shop for repairs. He was sent out with an old, inferior engine, and when about two miles from home it exploded, killing Mr. Larkin instantly. Daniel attended school until fourteen years old, when he entered the car shops of the C. S. & C. R. R., where he worked two years as an apprentice, and then went on the road as fireman. When he was eighteen years old he was promoted to engineer, and given charge of the construction train and some thirty men, over which he had entire control. After running said train quite a while he was promoted to an engine on the road running regular trips. In August, 1872, he resigned his position on the C., S. & C. and accepted one on the C., C., C. & I., and continued with the same, running the Dayton Accommodation between Dayton and Cincinnati, until 1875, when he quit railroading (on account of the death of his father), and accepted a position with Kneisley & McIntire, of Dayton, taking charge of their line of drays, and at the dissolution of said firm, continued with Mr. Kneisley, and when Mr. McIntire opened his store took charge of the draying for both firms. In July, 1880, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Dayton Fire Department. He was married, May 26, 1875, to Miss Anna Hartnett, daughter of Moses and Julia Hartnett. They have three children, viz.: Morris,

May A. and Thomas. Mrs. Larkin was born in Dayton, January 10, 1856. During Mr. Larkin's service on the railroad he never had an accident to his train on account of neglect on his part.

DR. CHARLES H. LEAMAN, dentist, Dayton, is the sixth child of Nathaniel and Clarissa H. W. Leaman. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24, 1845, on the north side of Fifth street, between Walnut and Main, where the new custom house is being erected. At the age of fourteen years, he left school and went to work in Meader & Co.'s furniture warerooms, where he remained six months, after which his father obtained for him a situation in J. W. Gordon's drug store, corner of Eighth and Central avenue, where he clerked until June 24, 1861, when he received the appointment of Surgeon's Steward in the U. S. gunboat "Pittsburgh," a heavy iron-clad, carrying a 100-pound Dahlgrene, three bow guns, four 64-pounders and two 32-pounders on the broadside, and two 32-pounder stern guns. His vessel, with Commodore Foote's and others, proceeded under orders up the Cumberland River to attack Fort Donelson. In the engagement that followed the "Pittsburgh" had two men mortally wounded, and received several shots, one of which, a 128-pound solid iron ball, penetrated the bow, causing the vessel to sink just outside the range of the enemy's guns. Here, with three feet of water on the gundeck, Dr. Leaman stayed all night attending the wounded, until he almost perished with cold. They were raised next day and the crew transferred to the "Mound City," while the "Pittsburgh" was being repaired. The Doctor served as Surgeon's Steward until 1863, when he came home and stayed seven days, but receiving the appointment of Master's Mate again entered the navy. He left Cincinnati on the gunboat "Glyde" to New Orleans, where he received orders to report to Rear Admiral Porter, and afterward to Rear Admirals Davis and Lee. He was in nineteen heavy engagements and received one wound in the head. While in the navy, he conceived a liking for dentistry and studied it during that time. He received his final discharge in 1865 and came to Dayton to study dentistry with Dr. L. Hubbard, with whom he stayed until 1867, when he commenced traveling for "Crook's Wine of Tar," but returned to his profession, and March 1, 1868, entered into partnership with Dr. A. Sheets. January 1, 1869, this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and he began practicing for himself on Third street, east of the canal, where he continued until 1878, when he removed to his present handsome and commodious rooms on the southwest corner of Third and St. Clair streets. May 23, 1867, he was united in marriage to the eldest daughter of Dr. O. Crooks.

LYMAN W. LELAND, of the firm of Leland & Dougherty, boiler-makers, Dayton, was born at East Douglass, Worcester County, Mass., in June, 1817. His father, Oliver Leland, was a millwright by trade, and a general mechanic of undisputed ability. He built large grist-mills at Oxford, and for many years was prominently identified with the milling interests of the Bay State. Mr. Leland spent the first seven years of his life at Uxbridge. His parents then removed to a farm near Sutton, where our subject remained till eighteen years of age, receiving but a limited education. In the latter year he went to Worcester, Mass., and learned the trade of a general machinist. In 1840 he entered the employ of Bradley & Rice, the employers of probably the second largest car works in the Union. After remaining with this firm nearly five years, Mr. Leland went to Springfield, Mass., and accepted a similar position with Dean, Packard & Mills, in the same business. A year later the firm made an assignment and closed up business. Mr. P. came to Dayton to engage with E. Thresher, now retired, who, with E. E. Barney, established the present Barney & Smith car works, and sent for machinery formerly used by Dean, Packard & Mills, at Springfield, Mass. About a year after the commencement of the new car works, Mr. Packard needed a trusty and competent man in his machine shop. He sent for Mr. Leland, who accepted the position, and in September, 1852, took charge of the entire machinery department of the now famous car works. He remained in that important position until 1871, faithfully and honestly discharging the manifold duties resting upon him with ability and dispatch during the long term of twenty-one years, nearly a quarter of a century. To Mr. Leland may be attributed the model of neatness and good working order of the machinery in that de-

partment at the present time. Mr. Leland's long term of hard service had seriously impaired his health, and one year was spent in traveling over the West, seeking recreation and health, away from the dull routine of business life. In 1873, he became connected with James Dougherty in his present business, a history of which will be found in the chapter of manufacturing industries. In early life, Mr. Leland was a music teacher, and, upon coming to Dayton was solicited by the Wayne Street Church to take possession of its school. He led the singing two winters, and then organized the choir of the First Baptist Church, which he led for fifteen years. For his generous services the choir presented him with a gold-headed cane as a token of their friendship and esteem. Mr. Leland and family are members of this latter denomination.

JACOB F. LENTZ, retired farmer, Dayton. Jacob F. Lentz was born in the Kingdom of Wirtenberg, Germany, November 28, 1806. He is a son of Jacob and Fredericka Lentz, both natives of Germany. In 1816, the father, mother and four children, viz., Jacob F., Fredericka, Elizabeth and Barbary, set sail for America. After being taken hither and thither on the ocean at the mercy of the officers, instead of landed in America. They were shipwrecked on the west coast of Norway, nine months from the time they started from Germany. They were kindly taken care of by the citizens of Bergen, and lay in the hospital there one year and ten days, when they again took passage for America, and at the end of two months landed at Baltimore, Md., where the father, mother, Jacob F. and Fredericka, were apprenticed sufficient time to pay their passage, which was $30 each for father and mother, and $15 each for Jacob and Fredericka. Elizabeth died on the ocean, and Barbary was a babe. Jacob and Fredericka not only worked long enough to pay their own passage, but took one-half from both father and mother's share of their passage. Jacob worked eight years at the potter trade, and Fredericka six years at house work. The father and mother after having served their time, being about six months, were released, when they moved to Cumberland County, Penn., where they lived about eight years, and then removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, where they lived the remainder of their natural lives. The father died at the age of eighty-seven years, and the mother at the age of eighty-two years. After Jacob (the subject of this sketch), served his eight years, and completed his trade, he also came to Montgomery County, Ohio, to his parents, in 1830. After stopping a short time in Dayton, he went to Germantown, where he remained a short time, and then to Warren County, Ohio, where he entered into partnership with Isaac Benner in the potter trade. After remaining here a short time, he sold out, and removed to Preble County, Ohio, and then to Montgomery in 1832, where he purchased a farm, carrying on the pottery in connection with farming. In 1858, he sold his farm (what is now the Soldier's Home), and moved into Dayton, and engaged in the real estate business, in connection with Mr. Applegate. He was one of the incorporators of the Home Avenue Railroad, was also one of its directors five years, and Secretary and Treasurer of the same four years, of the five he was Director. He was married May, 6, 1830, to Sophia Schweitzer. They have five children, viz., Cyrus, Charlotte (now Mrs. Daniel Johnson), Harriet (now Mrs. Jacob Shoemaker), Margaret (now Mrs. C. Stimson), and Jacob F., Jr. Mr. Lentz has been a faithful member of the Lutheran Church since his seventeenth year; was an elder of the church in Dayton for quite a number of years. His school days were altogether sixteen months, two months each year while he was an apprentice. But by improving his leisure moments by reading good books, he has gained a very fair education, and is well informed on all leading topics. The present site of the Soldiers' Home is due mainly to his recommendation of the place. He has now retired from active business, having been a hard-working, industrious man. He has also taken pride in sustaining his character, which has always been above reproach.

JOSEPH LIGHT, Superintendent Gas Works, Dayton, is a son of George Light, a native of the South of England, and Ann (Rutherford) Light, a native of the north of England, who were married in London, and had twelve children, seven girls and five boys, of which Joseph was the youngest. He was born in London June 16, 1833, and until thirteen years of age attended the pay schools in his native city. He afterward

worked in a factory, where gas machinery was made, until nineteen years of age, when he emigrated to America, and after landing in New York, came straight to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained three years. In 1855, he was engaged as Superintendent of the Dayton Gas Works, and in that capacity, came to this city where he has since superintended the works of the above-named company. In 1855, he married Catharine Lee, daughter of Richard Lee, of Cincinnati, and by her has had six children, three girls and three boys. Mr. Light is a man of thorough business qualities, understands his work perfectly, and during his twenty-seven years of service here, has given the best possible satisfaction. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church, and of the following societies: I. O. O. F. Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor.

JOSEPH E. LOWES, physican. Dayton, Ohio. Among the men who merit a place in the history of this county, none are more worthy than Dr. Lowes, who came among us fresh from the lecture room, and by close attention to business and professional worth, has established a practice second to none of his school in the city. His father, John, called by the Indians "Honest John," was born in Cumberland County, Eng., in 1811, and came to Canada a short time before the "Six Nation" war. After remaining here six years, he returned to England, where he married Miss Isabella Bateman, of Cumberland County, and with her again came to America, settling in Brantford, Brant County, Ont., where he still resides. He was the father of five boys and seven girls, of whom our subject was born July 25, 1848, in Onondaga, an Indian valley close to Brantford, where his father was at that time engaged in farming. He was educated in the common and high schools of Brantford, and then took a years' private instruction under an eminent Irish teacher, named Moore. He was only twelve years old when he entered high school, and commenced the study of the higher branches of literature and the sciences, and at fifteen he graduated therefrom with the highest honors. At sixteen years of age, he commenced reading medicine in Brantford with Prof. Allen, and afterward attended lectures in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, where Prof. Allen was Professor of Anatomy. At twenty, he completed his medical course and graduated, but could not get his certificate, which was withheld until he arrived at age. During the year intervening, he entered the office of Dr. S. A. Boynton as partner. In 1868, he came to Dayton, where he entered into a partnership with Dr. Bosler, who died five months thereafter, leaving his practice to our subject, who has ably conducted it since with the best success. In the fall of 1868, he was married to Dr. Bosler's daughter, Meloezene, by whom he had one child—a daughter. His wife died in 1870, and in 1879 he was again married to Emma Jane Robbins, daughter of Ira Robbins, of Union County, Ohio. By her he also had a daughter born December 1, 1879. Dr. Lowes has the reputation of being the best Homœopathic physician in the county, and the best surgeon in the county, with a single exception. He is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in politics. He was Vice President of the School Board for five years; was a member of the County and City Republican Central Committees, and Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment. He has always been an active, influential and energetic partisan leader.

THOMAS O. LOWE, Dayton, lawyer and ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Montgomery County, was born in Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, February 11, 1838; is a son of Col. John W. Lowe, of the Twelfth Ohio Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Carnifex, W. Va., September 10, 1861. Judge Lowe is a grandson of Judge Owen Fishback, of Clermont County, Ohio, and great-grandson of John Fishback, who fought under Morgan at the battle of the Cowpens, South Carolina, in the war which resulted in the independence of the colonies. The boyhood days of our subject were spent in Batavia, Ohio, where he acquired his primary education to such a degree, as to fit him for "Farmers College," near Cincinnati, at the age of fourteen. From the year 1852 to 1854, he diligently and judiciously applied himself in that institution of learning, when it was under the Presidency of Freeman Cary and the venerable Dr. Bishop who was professor of Political Economy and History. In May, 1855, he came to Dayton, and entered the banking house of Ellis & Sturge, of Cincinnati, with

whom he remained until their failure in November of the same year. The study of law was then taken up under the direction of his father, Col. John W. Lowe, and the summer of 1856 accepted a position in the bank of W. B. Shepard & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., and January 1, 18—, took a better and more lucrative position in the bank of Middle Tennessee, at Lebanon. He adhered to the study of law while supporting himself in the employment of the above-named banks; returned to Dayton in July, 1857, and on November, 11, of the same year, his nuptial was celebrated with Miss Martha, eldest daughter of the late ————Harshman, Esq., of Dayton. The issue of this union is four children, of whom two survive, one son in his twentieth year and a daughter in her twelfth year. The Judge has continuously resided in Dayton since his marriage. He was admitted to the bar on Gen. Washington's birthday, 1859, but continued in the banking business until May, 1862, when he first began the practice of his profession. On January 1, 1864, he was appointed by the County Commissioners as County Auditor, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of B. M. Ayres. This office he filled until March 1, 1865, when he resumed the practice of law, to which he was devoted until the October election of 1870, when he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Montgomery County, which position he filled with undoubted ability for the full term of five years. At the expiration of his term in July, 1876, he the second time resumed the practice of law, and is located on the northeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets. During his residence in Tennessee, he was kindly treated by prominent gentlemen of political standing, such as John Bell, ex-Gov. William B. Campbell, Robert Hatton and others, and became a very enthusiastic member of the "Crittenden and Bell" party that endeavored in the border States to avert the inevitable conflict between the North and South. After the outbreak of the war, he became a member of the Democratic party, and received from it the official honors above mentioned. In March, 1855, he joined the Third Street Presbyterian Church, but on his return from Tennessee connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church, and in 1872 went with others to the assistance of Park Street Presbyterian Church, which was then in difficulty, and to which church he still adheres. He was one of the organizing members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has ever been an active and valuable member in all enterprises tending to the elevation and progress of the rising generation.

E. B. LYON, manufacturer, Dayton, is a descendant of one of the old Puritan families of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Peter Lyon, was born and raised in Massachusetts, and was there twice married, once to a Miss Severn, a daughter of one of the first families, and the second time to Miss ——. By these two marriages he had ten children. The father of our subject was of the issue by the second wife, and was born in Massachusetts in 1813. He was a paper maker by trade, and followed this business until his death, being the third generation of his family in the same trade. He was married in Newton, Mass., to Sarah Hager, by whom he had born to him one daughter and four sons. He came West with his family during the war of the rebellion and settled in Middletown, Ohio, to work at his trade, but left there in a short time and went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he died in October, 1864. Our subject was born in Chaplin, Windham Co., Conn., December 17, 1840, and spent his youth in the common school of his county. At sixteen years of age, he began clerking in a store, where he remained until November, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He was in the engagements at Roanoke Island, New Berne, N. C., and all through Burnside's expedition and the South Carolina campaign. His regiment was also in the Forlorn Hope charge on Morris Island, and at the capture of the works in front of Fort Wagner, where each man in Companies K and F had to carry two shovels and a pick in addition to their arms. Mr. Lyon was also on provost duty at St. Augustine and Jacksonville, Fla., and in the campaign of the Army of the James, through all their hard fighting. He was discharged November 8, 1864, the day after the battle of Chapin's Farm, and, after spending a month in Boston, came to Dayton, where his brother was living, and where his father was buried. He was married in April, 1866, to Ella Maria Broadwell, of Dayton, who bore him three daughters, two now living. When he came to

Dayton in 1864, he worked in a paper-mill for a time and then became receiving clerk in a freight depot, after which he commenced the manufacture of slats and trunk material, in which he is still engaged. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Old Guards. Before the redistricting of the city, he was elected Councilman from the Fourteenth Ward, he being a stanch Republican and the ward being strongly Democratic. He was ousted from office by the abolishment of his ward.

GEORGE W. MALAMBRE, Dayton, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1827. His father removed with his family to Dayton in April, 1836, in a one-horse wagon, being four weeks on the journey; has lived in Dayton ever since with the exception of a short residence in Maryland from July, 1865, to October, 1868; in boyhood attended the common schools of the city and then at the old Dayton Academy preparing for college; entered the Junior class at Miami University in October, 1846, where he remained till the latter part of January, 1848, and February of the same year entered the senior class at Center College, Danville, Ky., and graduated there in June, 1848; immediately came home and entered upon the study of law with the late W. J. McKinney, who was then Clerk of the Courts of Montgomery County; in July, 1850, was admitted to the bar by the old Supreme Court on the circuit at Maumee City, then the county seat of Lucas County—the present Chief Justice of the United States and the distinguished and eccentric Spink, of Perrysburg, being on the Committee of Examination; commenced the practice of law in Dayton, and has ever since continued in the practice; was chosen City Clerk of the city of Dayton in 1851, and was continued in that office till April, 1855, when he declined a re-appointment; June 2, 1856, was elected to fill a vacancy in the Council from the Fourth Ward; since then has held no office of any kind; on the breaking-out of the civil war he, for about a year, edited the *Union Democrat*.

ALBERT C. MARSHALL, manufacturer, Dayton. The subject of this sketch is a member of three large business firms of Dayton—senior member of Marshall, Graves & Co., manufacturers, Marshall & Baker, hardware merchants, and Cotterill, Fenner & Co., manufacturers of tobacco. He was born at Connellsville, Penn., in 1841. His father was Samuel Marshall, who came to Dayton in 1842, and became a member of the firm of Gebhart & Marshall, stone manufacturers, and pioneers among the manufacturers of the Valley City. Mr. Marshall quit school at the age of sixteen years, after having spent three years as a clerk. At the age of seventeen he purchased a stock of hardware, and located in business in that part of Dayton called "Oregon," being a pioneer merchant in that part of the city. Although a young man, his natural business traits and energetic nature soon placed him among the solid business men of that day, and his business has steadily increased to the present time. In 1875, John F. Baker was admitted as a partner, and the firm became Marshall & Baker, under which name it has since done business. Mr. Marshall became interested in the firm of Cotterill & Fenner, and soon after the firm name was changed to Cotterill, Fenner & Co. He has since devoted almost his entire time and attention to this branch of business. In 1879, he purchased the stock and trade of the Dayton Machine Co., and in 1880 Henry C. Graves bought a half-interest, changing the firm name to Marshall, Graves & Co. This firm ranks among the prominent manufacturing industries of Dayton. Mr. Marshall was united in marriage in 1864, to Laura Zeller, a native of Cincinnati. They have two children—Bessie and Harry. Mr. Marshall and wife are members of the Third Street Presbyterian Church. Having been identified with the early growth of the eastern part of the city, Mr. Marshall's real estate operations have proven very profitable. He has toiled early and late since commencing a mercantile career, and by his own individual efforts has succeeded in winning a place among the solid and substantial business men of the "Rochester of Ohio." The houses with which he is connected occupy the front rank in business circles. A detailed history of Mr. Marshall's business career might justly be termed "a record of a busy life."

FRANCIS J. McCORMICK, merchant, Dayton, was born in Ross common, Ireland, November 25, 1843. His father, Frank McCormick, was born in the above place in 1798, and died there March, 1848. His mother, Elizabeth (Cox) Mc-

Cormick, was born in the same place in 1803. Francis J., our subject, came to America with his mother in 1848, and after a two years' residence in Boston, moved to Sandusky, Ohio, where they lived until January 9, 1855, when they came to Dayton. Francis attended the common schools of the city for three years, after which he served as railroad fireman and engineer twenty years. At the expiration of this time, he opened his present store on Jefferson street, where he keeps a very large and handsome stock of all kinds of gas and lamp fixtures, and plumbing material. He was married, January 31, 1870, to Miss Bridget Gibbons, daughter of Martin and Ellen Gibbons, natives of Ireland, but now residing in Northern Ohio. As a result of this union they have had the following children: Frank, Elizabeth, William (since deceased), and Martin. Mr. McCormick was a member of the City Council from 1878 to 1882, and is a consistent member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

JOHN J. McILHENNEY, physician, Dayton, was born in Adams County, Penn., Sept. 24, 1813. His parents, Samuel McIlhenney and Sarah Hunter, became pioneers of Brown County, Ohio, in 1814. Of a family of eleven children, our subject is the only surviving son. At the age of fifteen, he was left fatherless, and thrown entirely upon his own resources. He at once entered a printing office, and followed that trade for about four years, during which time he acquired more valuable practical knowledge than at any other period of his life. He then spent a short time at a manual labor school in Hanover, Ind., where he earned his way by chopping wood. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he commenced study at the age of twenty, in Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio; attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, and began practice in Brown County in the spring of 1836. In the following year, he moved to Fairfield, Greene Co., Ohio, where he remained eighteen years. In 1843, he became an alumnus of the Willoughby University, near Cleveland, Ohio, now the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. In May, 1855, he located in Dayton, which has since been his residence. May, 1856, he was appointed Superintendent and Physician of the Dayton Insane Asylum, and so remained for six years, during which time the duties which devolved upon him were discharged with remarkable precision and success. No man ever left an institution with a better record. His patients were much attached to him, and his employes, to this day, regard him with a degree of kindness seldom equaled. For three years subsequently, he was in professional service in the United States Navy, acting as surgeon in the Mississippi Squadron. He then returned to Dayton, and has since been in active practice, and occupies a leading rank in the medical profession of his adopted city. He was, in connection with a few others, one of the originators of the Ohio State Medical Society, and has continued a member of the same. In politics, formerly a Whig, upon the organization of the Republican party he espoused its principles, and subsequently became a liberal Republican, being a great friend to Horace Greeley, but now votes Independently. Religiously, he is a Free Thinker. Personally, he is a man of strong, independent feelings, very decided in his connections, and plain and positive in the expression of his views. Though in his sixty-eighth year, he possesses the activity and vigor of a man much younger, and still commands a very extensive, successful and lucrative practice. He has ever been noted for great conscientiousness and signal promptness and fidelity in the discharge of his professional duties, without regard to their recompense. No worthy poor ever left his office without some professional assistance, while his disinterested benevolence, genial manners, and kindness of heart, have won for him the highest esteem of his numerous patrons. On April 26, 1837, he married Pauline J., daughter of Rev. Robert and Rowena (Polsley) Graham, and has had four sons, the youngest of whom was drowned in a cistern while an infant. The others received a good English education, graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, and are now practicing physicians—Scipio Solon, at Helena, Montana Territory; Julius Leonidas is associated with his father in Dayton, Ohio, and Cassius Adams McIlhenney, is located at Zimmermanville, Greene Co., Ohio.

PATTERSON MITCHELL, Dayton, President of the Dayton Leather and Collar Co. The grandfather of this well-known and respected citizen of Dayton was William Mitchell, a native of Pennsylvania, who there married a Miss Patterson, and

at an early day with his wife and ten children left the Keystone State for Ohio, floating down the river on a flat-boat and landing near the mouth of the Little Miami—afterwards, Columbia—which was a few miles above Cincinnati, then only a village. He purchased land from Gen. Symmes, upon which he settled, but subsequently removed to a farm on Sycamore Creek, near the Little Miami River. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and his pension papers, signed by James Robb, Secretary of War, under President James Madison, are yet in the possession of his descendants. Of his family of ten children, William, the father of Patterson, was born in Pennsylvania, September 9, 1784; came, as stated, to Ohio with his parents, and here married Mary Crane, who was born in Hamilton County December 26, 1793, and settled on land adjoining his father's. Imbued with the same love of country and spirit of patriotism which his Revolutionary sire had exhibited on the battle-field thirty-six years before, he shouldered his musket in 1812, and went out to fight the same old foe of freedom and liberty. He served as a non-commissioned officer, in Capt. Robinson's company from Cincinnati, who, while under marching orders, with knapsacks on their backs, were addressed by the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D., the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who encouraged them to always do their duty. To William and Mary Mitchell were born four sons and two daughters, Patterson being the eldest in the family. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, April 21, 1812, and when but twelve years of age his father died, this event occurring June 21, 1824, leaving the widowed mother with six small children in charge of the farm, the former dying August 22, 1859. At the age of seventeen, our subject went to learn a trade with John M. Barnett, of Middletown, Ohio, whose brother Joseph was for many years one of the prominent citizens of Dayton. Having learned his trade, William Mitchell was soon after married to Louisa Barnett, daughter of John M. Barnett, the marriage being consummated October 2, 1834. Of this union three sons and three daughters were born, viz., William H., Joseph B. (deceased), Mary E., Claude N., Louisa A. and Belle J. By the advice of his father-in-law, he commenced in business for himself soon after marriage, upon a capital of $30, which he continued in Middletown until the spring of 1853, when he came to Dayton and entered into a copartnership with Isaac Haas in the leather and collar manufacturing business, but in the year 1870, he purchased Mr. Haas' interest, subsequently forming a joint-stock company with some of the principal operators as stockholders, he being President, and his son, C. N. Mitchell, Secretary and Treasurer, which organization continues up to the present. Politically, Mr. Mitchell was an Old-Line Whig, and afterward a Republican, and his two sons, William H. and Claude N., went out in the defense of the Union, proving that the patriotism of the sire of 1776, had descended to his great-grandchildren. The whole family are members of the Third Street Presbyterian Church, to which faith the parents and grandparents of our subject also adhered. Mr. Mitchell has been the architect of his own good fortune, having risen step by step, through constant, unremitting industry, until he stands in the foremost rank in the manufacturing arena of the Miami Valley. Courteous, affable and kind-hearted, he has won and retained the friendship of a large circle of citizens, who respect his sterling integrity and admire his shrewd business sagacity.

T. COKE MITCHELL, railroad man, Dayton, was born in Greene County, Ohio, December 31, 1822. In the early part of his life, he was engaged in farming and in mercantile pursuits, but has for many years been a railroader. He was married to Miss Jane E. Miller in 1844, and has had by her four children, of whom three are married.

W. MITTENDORF, minister and editor, Dayton. This gentleman was born in Oldendorf, in the kingdom of Hanover, December 30, 1830, to Adam and Elizabeth (Obermiller) Mittendorf. He was married in 1850 to Louise Remmert, a native of the same place. In 1853, he and his wife accompanied his father's family to America. The family consisted of the parents, three sons and five daughters. They settled in the iron region near Portsmouth, Ohio, where the father died January 22, 1869, and the mother six years afterward. In 1862, while among the iron furnaces, our subject began preaching, and was soon sent to a charge at Pomeroy. He was raised in the "Old Lu-

theran" faith, but afterward joined the United Brethren Church with twenty-six others. From Pomeroy he was sent to a circuit in Hamilton County, Ohio, and from there to Shelby County, Ohio. While here in 1865, he was regularly ordained by the Conference of his church, which was held at Dayton. He was then sent to Danville, Ill., where he was appointed to translate the church history from English to German. June 22, 1869, he came to Dayton and was elected editor of German literature in the U. B. Church, by the General Conference held that year in Lebanon, Penn. This position he has since continued to fill. He has seven children—four boys and three girls—now living, and four boys dead. His wife died January 17, 1879. He has written a work in German entitled "Spiritualism in the Light of the Word of God," and other smaller books. In 1881, he was appointed by the Church Executive Committee to go to Germany to inspect the mission fields of the church, and to hold an annual district conference.

OTTO MOOSBRUGGER, editor, Dayton, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839. He is the son of Dr. Med. Alvis Moosbrugger, who was born in Wurtemberg (where he still lives) in 1812, and Josephine J. (Ledaire) Moosbrugger, who was born in Germany in 1808, and died in 1856. They had twelve children, four of whom came to America, and three to Dayton. Our subject was among the latter number. He was educated at High School, Tuebingen, Wurtemberg; emigrated and settled in Dayton in 1867, where he has since been engaged in various branches of business. He established the first daily German paper in Dayton, September 1, 1876, in company with his brother, and is still engaged in its publication. He was married to Miss Wilhelmina Foehrenbach, of Madison, Ind., in 1869. His paper is looked upon as one of the leading enterprises of the city, and, with its present management, it promises to become still better if it meets with the encouragement it merits.

GEORGE NEDER, Dayton. George Neder, Esq., editor and publisher of the Dayton *Daily and Weekly Volkszeitung* and *Sunday Amanda*, emigrated to America from Germany, landing at New York May 29, 1862. He soon afterward located in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was for some years, employed as local and political editor on the German newspapers of that city. In the spring of 1866, he removed with his family to Dayton, where he has since resided. Upon arrival in Dayton, he purchased the Dayton *Volkszeitung*, which a few weeks before had been commenced as a weekly paper, but for lack of enterprise and patronage had suspended a few days before his arrival. Mr. Neder at once infused new life into the concern, and at once revived the weekly issue, and met with such encouraging success that, within two weeks, he began the publication of a semi-weekly, and soon afterward a tri-weekly. In 1876, he ventured upon the publication of the Dayton *Daily Volkszeitung*, and both daily and weekly have grown to such size and importance at present, as to be the recognized official German organ of the city of Dayton and of Montgomery County, and is classed among the leading German papers of Ohio. Printed from clear-cut, new type, and with a large daily and weekly circulation, not only in Dayton and Montgomery County, but throughout southwestern Ohio, they have grown to be very valuable as advertising mediums. The *Amanda*, the only Sunday German newspaper in this part of Ohio, was begun January 1, 1881, and has already grown greatly in popularity and circulation.

ANDREW C. NIXON, leaf-tobacco dealer, Dayton, was born in Carrollton, Montgomery County, Ohio, April 23, 1841. His grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Nixon, natives of New Jersey, who came to this State at an early day. His father, A. H. Nixon, was born near Carthage, Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1813, and was reared on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he learned the hatter's trade; but, being obliged by ill health to give that up, he in 1835 located in Centerville, Montgomery County, and for three years engaged in the manufacture of cooper-ware. In the spring of 1838, he removed to Carrollton, where he soon after married Mary A. Cotterill, a native of Brown County, Ohio. Twelve years later, he engaged in the tobacco business, and in 1857 came to Dayton, where he has since resided. He is the father of four children, viz.: Andrew C.; Mary, wife of A. G. Pomeroy, of Hartford, Conn; Emma, wife of John Voorhees, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office at Dayton, and Miles. The subject of this sketch

attended the common schools of his native village until about fourteen years of age, when he became a student in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He afterward attended Stevenson's Miami College in Miami City, of which the late Robert Stevenson was Principal. In 1857, he came to Dayton with his family, and has since resided in the Valley City, being engaged with his father in the leaf-tobacco business. At the breaking-out of the war, he joined the militia, and was sent to Kentucky during the celebrated Kirby Smith raid. He also went to Hamilton with his company after John Morgan, the raider; and still later, his regiment, the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio National Guards, was ordered to West Virginia and Baltimore. The latter place they garrisoned for nearly three months, during two of which Mr. Nixon was detached on special duty, having command of the guards at Long Bridge. In 1876, he was elected Councilman from the First Ward, and in 1878 he was elected Sheriff, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 379, in the face of a large Democratic majority in the county. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Laura Beck, daughter of E. G. Beck, of Dayton, by whom he has two sons, aged, respectively, eight and eleven years. Mr. Nixon is one of the prominent business men of his city, who warmly supports any enterprise that is for the good of the community in which he lives. He is a genial, warm-hearted, whole-souled man, highly esteemed by all who know him, and worthy of universal respect. He is member of the Knights of Pythias and Old Guards of Dayton.

COL. MICHAEL P. NOLAN, attorney at law, Dayton. This well-known gentleman was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 18, 1823, and the following year his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in Lancaster County, Penn., removing to Dayton, Ohio, in 1838, where our subject has since resided. The Colonel's early life was one of toil and privation, and he has literally "fabricated his own fortune." Without the advantages of schooling in his youth, he learned the trade of carriage making, entered a debating society, with which there was connected a good library, for that day, previous to the era of public libraries. He read extensively the standard authors, devoted himself to study, and, possessing a good memory, retains the information thus early acquired, upon which he draws with facility. He commanded a canal boat for some time when a young man, and in early manhood cultivated habits of industry, frugality and temperance, which have not deserted him in his more mature years. He was married December 30, 1847, to Miss Anna Schenck Clark, of Miamisburg, Ohio, to whose good sense and guidance he attributes his success in life. There have been born to them ten children, eight of whom are living. Industrious and energetic, after marriage he worked at his trade during the day, spent his nights in reading law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-eight. In the profession he soon became distinguished as an advocate, and was considered a successful lawyer, especially with juries, from whom he would secure verdicts quite unexpected, many of which were set aside by the courts. He has had more verdicts thus set aside than any other practicing attorney in this county. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, in April, 1861, and the call was made by President Lincoln for troops, Col. Nolan raised Company G, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the railroad depot, just before starting with his company for the rendezvous camp, on being called out by the multitude, made a short patriotic address, which created quite a furor, and was reported in the *Journal* of April 23, 1861. He became Lieutenant Colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth. During the war the Colonel was an active member of the Union League; was its President in the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and the delegate from that body to the convention that renominated Lincoln at Baltimore, June 4, 1864. In Ohio, during the summer of 1863, he assisted in organizing the "War Democracy," with Col. S. J. McGroarty and a few others, who drew up a declaration of principles, together with an address to the patriotic Democrats of the State. The other gentlemen were inclined to make a ticket, but Col. Nolan strenuously insisted upon the indorsement of John Brough for Governor, a patriotic Democrat whom the Republicans had nominated a few weeks previous, and his counsel was finally taken. He entered vig-

orously upon the canvass, was well received by large audiences, and on the 7th of October, 1863, spoke at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, and was greeted with the largest audience of the season, his speech being partially reported and portions of it reproduced in the leading journals of the country. Among the people his speeches were well received, being original, independent, and noted for candor; always extempore, using no notes, but relying wholly upon his memory. A writer in the Dayton *Journal* a few years ago thus describes him: "Col. Michael P. Nolan is in some respects the most remarkable man at the bar. In person he is not above the medium height, slightly inclined to rotundity of figure, and in appearance is quite *distingue*. He has all the native wit and readiness of repartee characteristic of his nationality, and endeavors in all instances to get his cases before the jury, where he has few peers, and still fewer superiors. At times he is truly eloquent, and from any speech of his of an hour's duration, passages may be culled which in beauty of arrangement and effectiveness of delivery, will compare favorably with the studied efforts of the best speakers of the day. His speeches are extemporaneous; anything like a studied effort would be a failure with him. His oratory is not rude, yet far from classic, being of the style which catches the popular ear and holds a crowd that would grow weary under the voice of men of much greater pretensions. When he rises to speak, everybody in the court-room is delighted, except the opposing counsel, who often writhe under his excoriations." For several years after the war closed Col. Nolan was U. S. Commissioner in Dayton. At the Fourth of July celebration in Dayton for 1876, Col. Nolan was the orator selected by the citizens' committee, and accordingly delivered the Centennial oration. In August, 1877, he prepared a paper on the present condition of laboring men, which appeared in the Dayton *Journal* and which excited much discussion, claiming as it did that most of the distress among the laboring classes was the result of labor-saving machinery. The document was widely circulated, extensively read and translated into German. Our subject has led a steady, temperate life, drinking neither beer nor spirituous liquors, and has never even used tobacco. In 1877, when the temperance wave swept over the country, Col. Nolan was unanimously elected President of the first Murphy organization of Dayton. In 1878, he was solicited by the Greenback Labor party to accept their nomination for Congress in this district, which he did without any prospect of election. He entered the field and earnestly advocated the principles of that party to large audiences, and under the circumstances, obtained a handsome vote. The Colonel is an affable, wholesouled gentleman, a hearty friend and boon companion, frank and outspoken at all times. We trust he has many years of usefulness yet before him.

J. HUNTER ODLIN, dairyman, Dayton; was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 3, 1840, and, after receiving a common school education, entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, which he was obliged to leave on account of ill-health. In the commencement of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the Dayton Zouaves, under Col. King, and was detailed to Columbus on police duty. He was afterward promoted to a captaincy in the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Hill, in the West Virginia service. He was next appointed Major of the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but when that regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-first, he was ousted. He afterward became Assistant Adjutant General on Rosecrans' staff at Corinth, Miss., but was relieved in order that he might take command of the One Hundred and Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then forming at Dayton. With this regiment he went to Cincinnati to repel Kirby Smith, and there was ordered to Mansfield, Ohio, to fill his ranks. By the consolidation of his regiment with the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he become Major of the Sixty-third, and afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the same. He soon resigned his commission in the above, and reporting to Maj. Gen. Canby for orders was sent, by Gen. Dennis, to Arkansas. He resigned his commission, and retired from the army in 1865, shortly before the fall of Richmond. He was married in Philadelphia, April 15, 1867, to Miss Josie W. Danah, of the Quaker City. They have had six children, five girls and one boy, viz.: Charley, Florence, Susan, Josie, Nellie and Edna.

CHARLES PARROTT, proprietor Aughe Plow Works, Dayton, Ohio, has been a life resident of Dayton. He was born in 1834, and is a son of William Parrott, of the firm of T. & W. Parrott, a pioneer dry goods firm, which was one of the oldest wholesale houses in the city. His father retired from business in 1848 or 1850. His mother was Margaret A. Willis, both parents being natives of Maryland. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native place, and received his literary education at the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, graduating from the classical department in 1856. He desired to enter the legal profession, and to that end commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession until 1866, when he engaged in his present business. He is proprietor of the pioneer plow factory of Montgomery county. In 1873, he was one of the lessees of the Public Works, of Ohio, and had charge of the business at ths State capital. He was subsequently engaged in constructing railroads, at which business he remained till 1880. Mr. Parrott was married, in 1866, to Lizzie Marlay, a native of Frankfort, Ross Co., Ohio. They have four children living—Bessie, Mabel, Nannie and Charlotte. Mr. Parrott was formerly a member of the School Board of Dayton, and at present is connected with Dayton Masonic Commandery, and is a member of the M. E. Church. He is well known throughout Montgomery County for his warm social nature and excellent business qualifications. His factory is under the charge of his brother George, as he himself is residing in Columbus, Ohio.

EDWIN D. PAYNE, Dayton, proprietor of Dayton Flax, Corn and Feed Mill, was born at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., May 22, 1818. His father was Elisha Payne, a native of Cornwall, Conn., who in an early day left his native place, and in company with his brother and some neighbors traveled by ox team *via* Albany and Rome, to the Chenango Valley, where he founded the village of Paynesville, now called Hamilton. Mr. Payne's mother was Esther Douglas, her father being a pioneer Baptist minister of the Empire State. Our subject was raised a "farmer's boy," attending the rude schoolhouse by the wayside, where his early literary education (and a small amount, at that) was obtained. When twenty-two years of age, he went to Warren County, Ohio, for the purpose of accompanying a surveyor, named Woodruff, to Iowa, to make a general survey of the State. Through the death of President Harrison, Mr. Woodruff lost his position, and Mr. Payne then came to Dayton. Soon after arrival, he secured employment in a book store owned by Ells, Claflin & Co. He subsequently worked for Charles Ells, in the same business. His next occupation was found in a wholesale grocery house, owned by John Sayres. In 1847, Mr. Payne established a book and stationery business, in an old-fashioned brick building, on the present site of Rickey's book store. Soon after commencing, the Phillips Block was completed, and Mr. Payne removed his stock into that building (60 Main street). He subsequently took his nephew, Augustus Payne, into partnership, and after some years, sold his stock and trade to George Holden. When he started in business, he possessed less capital and experience than any of the six men then in business in Dayton. When he disposed of his business, his stock and trade were the largest and best in Montgomery County, a noted example of industry, perseverance and economy. In 1875, Mr. Payne engaged in his present business, to which he has given his entire time and attention, with a few exceptions. Mr. Payne was induced to invest his capital and experience in the Woodsum Machine Co., in which he remained about two and a half years. Mr. Payne has always evinced an active interest in all matters pertaining to the growth and prosperity of his adopted city. In company with others, he assisted in starting the Second and Merchant National Banks. He was united in marriage, November 1, 1849, to Phebe M. Crawford, a native of New York. They have four children—Emma C., wife of Rev. F. Clatworthy, pastor of the Baptist Church at Norwalk, Ohio, and formerly pastor of the Linden Avenue Church of Dayton; Edward D., book-keeper for H. Hoefer & Co., and a student in the law office of A. A. Winters; William, who assists his father in the milling business, and Elizabeth. Mr. Payne was long a member of the First Baptist Church, of Dayton, and assisted in building their present house of worship. He was Trustee and Secretary of this organization for some time. He has

been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism since boyhood, and although residing in the heart of the city, his physician advised him to remove to Huffman Hill. He did so, and erected a large and comfortable brick residence. Since then, he has removed back to his former residence. While residing at Huffman Hill, he suffered much annoyance from the long distance necessary in passing over to reach the church of his choice, his residence being somewhat isolated from the heart of the city. He, therefore, in company with many others, assisted in organizing the Linden Avenue Baptist Church, of which he served as Deacon seven years. Mr. Payne was once a member of the Union Insurance Company, officiating as President a portion of the time. He was one of the original "Washingtonians," of early temperance celebrity, an honored citizen of Montgomery County, and a Christian gentleman.

JOSEPH PETERS, builder, Dayton, was born January 28, 1820, at Potter's Fort, Center County, Penn., of parents in limited circumstances, but of sound moral worth. At the age of fifteen years, our subject was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and served a term of three years' faithful labor, working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, but he thus acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, which the average apprentice of to-day never attains. On the 10th of April, 1840, Mr. Peters was married to Catherine States, in Hollidaysburg, Penn., she being a daughter of Col. William States, of Huntingdon County, in that State. In those days the main, if not the only line of commerce between the East and West was the Pennsylvania Canal, by which the Eastern cities were connected with the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, Penn., the eastern and western divisions being connected by the Portage R. R., which ran from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown. This road climbed the mountain sides by inclined planes, operated by stationary engines at the top. This line of commerce was owned by the State, which made it interesting all along the line whenever a State election took place it being the prerogative of the Governor to fill all appointments, and it was this scramble for place and the scandal arising from it that caused Mr. Peters to withdraw from the Democratic party, since which time he has voted with the Whig and Republican parties. In the summer of 1844, Mr. Peters concluded to go West, and in October of that year he loaded his effects upon a section boat, and, with his family, landed at Dayton, in November, making the whole distance in a boat. He soon became one of the principal builders of the city, and many of the buildings and fine churches of Dayton have been erected under his supervision, four of the latter standing within a radius of three squares. To Joseph and Catherine Peters have been born seven sons and one daughter, of whom five sons and the daughter survive. His son Luther is now one of the foremost architects of Dayton, many of the private and public buildings having been the result of his fertile brain, notably the new Fireman's Insurance building, on the corner of Main and Second streets, which is a gem in architecture, and one of the handsomest buildings in the Miami Valley. He was also elected in 1881 as one of the Water Works Commissioners, which position he now holds.

WINSLOW S PHELPS, Dayton, was born in Woodstock, Vt., May 12, 1815. His grandfather, Winslow Phelps, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. His father, Henry Phelps, was a merchant in Woodstock, but becoming embarrassed by the war of 1812–15, he started with his family, in 1821, with the intention, of removing to Illinois, where he owned land, but on hearing unfavorable reports of the newness and unhealthiness of that part of the country, he left his family at Cincinnati and went himself to see the land, but died on his return at Henderson, Ky. His widow was thus left in a strange city, with but little money and three small children, one son and two daughters. Her energy, however, was equal to the emergency. The subject of this sketch being but six years old, was sent to such private schools as were to be had, the public schools not then being in existence. At the age of thirteen, he was put into a store, and from errand boy he became clerk, and at last book-keeper. His business made him acquainted with many Dayton men, and in 1835 he removed here with his mother and sisters, to take a partnership with Samuel T. Harker. At the end of one year Mr. Harker sold his interest to Joel Estabrook, and the firm of Estabrook & Phelps continued until the close of the year 1865. In 1837, Mr. Phelps married

Susan, daughter of Squire James Foster, of Cincinnati. She and three sons and two daughters are still living. The store was at the head of the basin until Mr. Phelps bought the ground and built the store No. 25 East Second street, in 1857. The firm occupied the new store until Mr. Phelps bought out his partner. He continued the wholesale grocery business in his own name for a year, when he took in his sons, Winslow and William A., under the firm name of W. S. Phelps & Sons. He subsequently took in his third son, Samuel F. In January, 1869, at the solicitation of his friend, John W. Achey, then a director, and now President of the Dayton National Bank, he became its cashier, which position he now holds, leaving the charge of the firm business to his sons. Being one of the original stockholders in the Fireman's Insurance Company of Dayton. he was elected a director in 1862, and still holds the office. His principal investments, outside of his business, have been in real estate. The only public office which he has held was four years' membership in the Board of Education. He became a member of the Third Street Presbyterian Church in 1843; was made a Deacon in 1854 and an elder for life in 1860; was connected with the Sunday School over thirty years, and was its Superintendent thirteen years. In the forty-sixth year of his life in Dayton, he has seen it grow from a country village to a city of fine halls, churches, residences, stores, schools and manufactories, with railroads and telegraph, and all that goes to make it a desirable place for business or residence.

CHARLES A. PHILLIPS, manufacturer of cotton goods, Dayton, was born in this city, June 14, 1852. His father, Thomas A. Phillips, was a native of Maryland, who came to Dayton in May, 1844, and there established the business now carried on by the subject of this sketch. He departed this life, November 27, 1877. His mother was Margaret J. George, a native of Dayton, who is yet living and resides with our subject. Mr. Phillips grew to manhood in his native city, and when of age, entered the Department of Science of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, but a year and a half later, left school to assist his father in his rapidly increasing business. From that time to the present, Mr. Phillips has devoted his entire time and attention to the business of the firm. After his father's demise, himself and brother, George L., operated the business till May, 1880, when our subject purchased his brother's interest, and has since continued the business, a sketch of which will be found in the chapter on the industrial interests of Dayton. Mr. Phillips is a man of a warm, social nature, affable in manner; truly benevolent; and by his integrity in business affairs, and absorbing interest manifested in all matters pertaining to the growth of his native place, has made hosts of friends throughout the county and State. He is connected by membership with the following organizations; Board of Police Commissioners (from April, 1879, to April, 1883); Mystic Lodge, No. 405 (Masonic), Reid's Commandery, No. 6, and the Consistory of Southern Ohio (Scottish Rites). He is a director of the Dayton Gas Light & Coke Company, Dayton Insurance Company, and the Dayton Club Company. Politically, he is an ardent advocate of the principles set forth by the Republican party. Mr. Phillips was married at Covington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1879, to Susie H. O'Hara, a native of Crittenden, Ky. They have one son—Thomas A. Mr. Phillips resides in a substantial brick residence, at No. 24 West Fourth street.

WARREN W. PHILLIPS, carriage-maker, Dayton. This gentleman was born near Middletown, Frederick County, Md., November 15, 1808. He is descended from an old Scotch-Irish family who came to America at a very early day and settled in the State where he was born. His father, Samuel, was born in Frederick County in 1736, and followed farming till his death, which occurred in 1820, when our subject was only twelve years of age. His mother, *nee* Mrs. Rebecca Lyles, also lived to be a very old lady, and died in 1838, near Indianapolis, where she had gone to live with two married daughters who had moved to the West. By her Mr. Phillips, Sr., had three boys and she had six daughters when he married her. Our subject received a very limited education in the common school of Middletown, and there served an apprenticeship in carriage-making with Jacob Young and Peter Beeter, of Sharpsburg and Middletown. He afterward clerked in a drug store in Fredericktown, Md., for one year. He came to Zanesville early in 1832, and to Dayton in April of the following year.

He started a carriage shop on East Fourth street, where he is still located. In April, 1827, he married Miss Catharine Creager, daughter of George Creager, the then Sheriff of Frederick County. By her he had three boys and three girls, all of whom are now dead. His son, Henry Lee, was in the Second Regiment, Ohio Cavalry, during the rebellion; and his son Willie W., was in the service during the Morgan raid, but both returned to their home unhurt. Mr. Phillips is the oldest carriage builder of Dayton, and has always been considered one of the most worthy business men of the city.

JOHN POWELL, deceased, was born August 2, 1811, in the village of Culm, near Presteign, Herefordshire, England. With naught else than a good education and a strong, earnest purpose, he entered alone upon the struggle of life at the early age of eleven as an apprentice to a linen draper—or haberdasher—in London. Securing a fair competency, he emigrated in 1835 to America and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where, with varying success, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, notably the leather, wool and hide trade. In 1837, he re-visited England, witnessing the coronation of Queen Victoria. In 1845, he moved to Dayton, and for twenty-four years carried on the wholesale boot and shoe trade with marked success, gaining a fortune and an enviable rank among the substantial business men of the city. He was one of the projectors of the First National Bank, organized in 1863, remaining a large stockholder and director until it was merged into the private banking house of Gebhart, Harman & Co. He retired from active business pursuits in 1869, but was of too active a temperament to long remain idle. From merchandising he turned his attention to banking, in which he so evinced his capability of organization and management as to be readily seconded by prominent business interests throughout the county. He was the founder in 1871, and for two years the President of the Merchants' National Bank, which, owing largely to his personal direction and shrewd financiering, took from its organization high rank among the solid institutions of the city. A director of the bank until his death, its financial policy was almost invariably shaped in accordance with his views.

For eighteen years he was a director and one of the largest shareholders of the Firemens Insurance Company of Dayton. Gaining a large and valued experience, he was known as one of the best underwriters in the State. One of its earliest inceptors, and perhaps the most efficient of its Board of Directors, the very prosperous history of this institution is due not a little to his active interest and wise oversight. In him the English characteristics of conservatism and decision and the American spirit of enterprise were happily blended; and his counsel in financial affairs was wisely sought and generally profited by.

In politics, while never ambitious to act a conspicuous part in public life, he was a pronounced Union man and a firm adherent to the Republican party. Strong, unflinching fidelity to principle and unwavering devotion, at whatever peril, to the right as he perceived it, formed a most marked trait of his character.

His was eminently a religious life, speaking daily to his family and the world more by acts than by professions. For many years he was a member and vestryman of Christ (Episcopal), and latterly a member of the Third Street Presbyterian Church, in which relation he carried the same spirit of activity, zeal and conscientiousness which characterized his business career. He was honored with the warm personal friendship of the Right Rev. Bishops McIlvaine, Bedell and Jaggar, of the Episcopacy. But it was as an earnest, efficient organizer in the Bible Cause that he was best known among the christian people of the county; being identified with the Montgomery County Bible Society as a director, dating from 1859, and for six years serving as Treasurer. The Bible work was especially dear to him, since in so vast a field his powers found scope for exercise and expansion. His religious views were liberal as opposed to a spirit of sectarianism or churchly exclusiveness; all movements looking toward a union of effort in church or religious work by christians of whatever creed found in him a firm devotee.

Amid the distracting cares of a busy life, he ever evinced a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of Dayton. He was passionately fond of horticultural pursuits;

the beautiful flowers and abundant fruits produced on his home premises on West First street attesting his zeal and success. Superior exhibits of fruits and flowers for many years at our local fairs would seem to place him among professional rather than amateur cultivators. An active member of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, his addresses were listened to with interest to the profit and instruction of its membership. His "garden book" is an invaluable record of horticultural and meteorological data for twenty-four years—from 1854.

Although possessing marked individuality and great decision of character, his was a warm heart, most strongly attached to his family and home interests. Of domestic traits, his love and affection as a husband and father were continually shown forth in the exercise of self-sacrifice and loving counsel and guidance.

John Powell died at his residence, November 7, 1878, aged sixty-seven, his last illness being of ten days' duration, although for many years he had been at times a great sufferer. A wife and nine children survived him. The funeral service was held at the Third Street Presbyterian Church, conducted by Rev. J. H. Montgomery, pastor. His remains were laid to rest in his beautiful lot at Woodland Cemetery, Rev. E. H. Jewett, rector of Christ (Episcopal) Church, officiating. The following gentlemen served as pall-bearers: Alexander Gebhart and James Applegate, representing the Merchants' National Bank; Preserved Smith and T. S. Babbitt, the Firemens Insurance Company; Valentine Winters, the Third Street Presbyterian Church, and George A. Black, a warm personal friend.

ADAM PRITZ, manufacturer, Dayton; was born in Hanover, York County, Penn., September 9, 1808. He came to this city in 1841, and immediately associated with him Augustus Kuhns in a business extending from that time up to 1864. Mr. Pritz is a typical Pennsylvanian of the old school, whose life has been devoted to tireless labor with that intensity of purpose, which forms a prominent trait in thousands of representatives of that State scattered throughout the Union. In his early years and up to the time of leaving his native town, he was engaged in the manufacture of Coffee Mills, a mill invented by his father, and which at that time had a prominence over all mills made in this country. Mills of his manufacture made in 1828, in Hanover, are now in use in this city by old citizens, formerly from his native State. From 1841 to 1851, he specially engaged in the manufacture of an elliptic spring for carriages, horse-powers and threshing machines discontinuing the mills after 1842. In 1851, he commenced the manufacture of the "Moore Grain Drill." This was the first drill made in this city, and Mr. Pritz is the pioneer drill manufacturer of this valley. He continued the manufacture of this drill up to 1858, when with various additions and improvements, as the result of his inventive genius, he, with his associate, Mr. Kuhns, gave to the world Pritz & Kuhns' Improved Drill. In the same year, 1858, Mr. Pritz bought of Owen Dorsey, of Maryland, the right to manufacture the Dorsey Reaper for this valley, which Mr. Pritz continued to manufacture each year, adding improvements up to 1876, when the present reaper that the firm now manufacture was patented by William Pritz, his son. Mr. Pritz has earned an honorable reputation among his cotemporaries, as one of the foremost of the manufacturers of this city, in his contribution of time and money in the early enterprises, asking help and patronage from the capitalists and prominent citizens of this valley. He was an enthusiastic advocate and subscriber to the Mad River Railroad, the first railroad seeking admission to this city. Afterward he liberally aided the Xenia and Belpre road, Dayton & Western, the original "Short Line," which was abandoned after absorbing the fortunes of many of our citizens. At a later day he was an active and earnest helper in securing the Dayton & Southeastern coal road. One of the principal movers in building the Dayton View Hydraulic, and is now one of its chief stockholders. In 1847, pending the completion of the canal through the city, it became apparent to the business and other interests that an extension running through the lower part of the city should be constructed. The State refused to assist in its construction, and hence itwas left to the public enterprise of the citizens. In this undertaking Mr. Pritz was a liberal subscriber, and took an active interest in its accomplishment. The judgment of the people of that day was correct, as the subsequent abandon-

ment of the upper canal for boats, and its use for hydraulic purposes only, demonstrated. In all these enterprises Mr. Pritz was a leading spirit, not prompted by a desire to reap ultimate gains, for in but few of these investments has he ever realized a dollar, but having, in broad view primarily, the welfare of the city, and always prompted by a progressive nature. In his younger years, his ambitions and inclinations centered in desires for soldiery and military honors, and in his native State is familiarly remembered as Maj. Pritz, and by other titles. He raised and commanded successively two military companies, the Warren Greys and Warren Riflemen, the pride amateur military companies in the State in its early history.

In connection with years of active association among the drills and reapers in this city, Mr. Pritz also has large interests in South Bend, Ind., being an equal partner in the firm of Jacob Strayer & Co, manufacturers of the Statesman Force Feed Grain Drill. Mr. Pritz is now seventy-three years of age, and has reached that point in life and age when most men quietly rest upon their earnings; but such a condition of things would be foreign to his nature. His nervous and active temperament is not at ease unless he is surrounded by the busy hum of machinery, with which he has been associated with his daily efforts for nearly half a century. He is daily at a work bench, seeking to improve and add another contribution to future improvements in machinery. In politics Mr. Pritz consented on one occasion to accept a nomination for an unexpired term in the City Council. He served in this position for one year. This comprehends his political and office-holding experience. In religion Mr. Pritz was formerly a Lutheran, but about eight years ago, united with the Third street Presbyterian Church of this city. He has ever been willing to testify his zeal and liberality in the cause of Christianity by generous donations to the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred organizations, having in view the religious and moral advancement of his fellow-men. He was married June 14, 1832, to Mary Kuhns, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Welsh) Kuhns. They are the parents of ten children, five of whom are alive. For the past twenty-five years his sons have been associated with him in business.

Mr. Pritz has not only been distinguished for his enterprise, industry, economy and indomitable energy, but his patriotism. Whatever he undertook to do he did with all his might. During the existence of the Whig party, he was a truly national conservative. He viewed slavery as a local institution, but not national. Sincerely attached to the whole Union, he opposed sectionalism, and when the South endeavored to extend the institution of slavery into the new Territories and States, he opposed their policy. When the people of that section made war with the Union, Mr. P. was among the first to make any and every sacrifice in behalf of the Union. He urged all to volunteer, and when the first call was made for defenders of our beloved Union, his eldest sons, Jacob and William H. Pritz, were among the first to follow the advice of their father, and aided with their efforts until the rebellion was closed, their father doing all he could during this fearful period to provide for the destitute wives and children of the patriots who had gone to the war. He entered into the work of crushing the rebellion with his characteristic energy, and finally, at its close, and when the caring of the crippled and destitute soldiers became a matter of concern to the patriotism and legislation of the country, gave of his time and generous contributions of money to secure the establishment of permanent homes and the location of a branch at Dayton.

In reviewing the history of this laborer in the fields of enterprise and mechanical improvements, we have thereby sought to bring from the back-ground and place to the front the name of Adam Pritz, who, as one of the pioneer manufacturers in years of active efforts, has contributed from his wealth of brain and invention the genius which, applied in material forms, has gone out to the world, causing prosperity and consequent happiness to his neighbor and employes, adding to the growth and wealth of his city, and contributing to the progress of civilization.

JOHN C. REEVE, physician and surgeon, Dayton, was born in England, June 5, 1826. In 1832, his father's family emigrated to this country, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where our subject was reared. He enjoyed good school privileges up

to the age of twelve, when by the loss of his mother and financial reverses in the family he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, became an apprentice to the printer, and spent several years in the offices of the Cleveland *Advertiser and Herald*. While thus employed, by industrious personal application, and by an attendance of several winters' upon common schools, and one summer at the Academy, he fitted himself for teaching, which he followed for a time as the best means of improvement and education. He then read medicine with Dr. John Delamater, Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he graduated. In 1849, he began practice in Dodge County, Wis. Some four years later, he visited Europe for the purpose of further study of his profession, and after passing the winter in London, and a summer at the University of Gottingen, Germany, returned to this country, and in the fall of 1854 settled in Dayton, which has since been his residence, where he rapidly rose in the confidence and esteem of the public generally, and now occupies a leading rank in the profession of that city. He has performed most of the leading operations of surgery falling to the lot of one in general practice; among others a case of tracheotomy, by which was successfully removed from the throat of a little girl eight years old the largest body, with one exception, ever taken from the windpipe—a shawl-pin, three and one-fourth inches in length. The case is alluded to, and a cut of the pin given, in "Gross' Surgery." He has performed ovariotomy five times, three of them being successful, and which is about the usual number. He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, of which he has several times been President; also of the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Gynæcological Society, of which he was one of the founders. He has made numerous reports of important professional cases, and has been a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals of the country, especially to the review department of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, and to the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York. He occupies the rank of a leader in the profession in Ohio, and his personal standing is that of an affable, polished gentleman. On August 10, 1849, he married Emma G. Barlow, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has two sons and two daughters.

JACOB RICHMOND, retired carpenter, Dayton. Jacob Richmond was born in Frederick County, Md., July 5, 1809; when he was fifteen years old he began the cabinet trade, at which he worked three years, when he turned his attention to carpentering. After serving an apprenticeship of three years at this trade, he worked at the same as contractor until 1877, when he retired from business. He was married March 8, 1831, to Rebecca Coblentz. Of their ten children, but six are living, viz.: Morgan H., Caroline R., Edward C., Malinda C., Annie R. and John P. Francis P. in 1862 enlisted in the Ninety third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in front of Atlanta June 23, 1864. Three children died in infancy. Mr. Richmond moved from Maryland (in a wagon, being twenty-one days on the road, to Montgomery County, Ohio, and located in Dayton in 1832. His wife died December 22, 1873. Mr. R. was a member of the City Council from 1848 to 1854, also Infirmary Director from 1876 to 1879. He has always lived an exemplary life; having started a poor boy, he has by economy and industry, accumulated quite a comfortable living for himself and family. He is now seventy-two years old, but still very active.

JOHN S. ROBERTSON, Clerk of Courts, Dayton, was born July 25, 1843, at Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio. His father, John Robertson, was the youngest son of Rev. James Robertson, a Scotch Presbyterian minister; his mother, née Margaret E. Vallandigham, was a daughter of Rev. Clement Vallandigham, and sister of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. Our subject obtained his early education at the New Lisbon High School, and, when eighteen years of age, commenced teaching school, thereby obtaining the means to enable him to attend medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. He commenced the practice of medicine in Columbiana County, but removed in 1869, to Germantown, Montgomery County where he practiced his profession until elected Clerk of the Courts of this county, in October, 1875. In 1878, he was re-elected for an additional term of three years He was married to Miss Elizabeth Rowe,

of Germantown, June 19, 1872. As an accommodating and efficient officer, an honest and reliable citizen, and a gentleman in all respects, Mr. Robertson has gained the respect and esteem of all who meet him.

JOHN ROUZER, contractor, Dayton. Mr. Rouzer, now one of the foremost contractors and builders of Dayton, was born on the 29th of June, 1822, in Clark County, Ohio, near the (now) city of Springfield. He is one of the most conspicuous of the many illustrations afforded by our American life, of the success achieved by intelligent industry and personal integrity. Mr. Rouzer s father was a native of Frederick County, Md., of German descent, and lived to the age of eighty-four years. His mother was a native of Virginia, of Scotch parentage, and survived to be eighty years of age. Both of robust constitutions, and of simple and industrious habits, they raised a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom they lived to see established in life. John came to Dayton, as a boy, with his father's family, about 1832, when the town was scarcely more than a village. His education was only such as the limited facilities of so small a town could afford, before the school system, now developed into a chief source of pride of our community, was originated, but he has the satisfaction to know that it is to his skill and taste as a mechanic, that the city is, in a large part, indebted for some of the handsomest school edifices that are one of its principal ornaments. Mr. Rouzer commenced in Dayton as a practical builder and contractor in 1861. His close attention to the details of his business, and to the completeness and honesty of his work, soon established for him an enviable reputation as a faithful mechanic and honest contractor. His chief object was to give satisfaction to his patrons by the excellence of his work. His business rapidly grew to large proportions, and, keeping abreast with the rapid improvement in mechanical machinery, he has now one of the most complete and extensive establishments in his line of work anywhere to be found, and is able to execute the largest contracts for the carpenter work of public buildings in Ohio and the adjoining States. He has been able to accumulate a respectable property, and can exhibit in the elegance and perfect finish of his own residence a specimen of his skill and taste that was pronounced, by one of the most accomplished architects in the United States (William Myers, of Detroit), unexcelled by any similar work he had ever inspected. Mr. Rouzer married Martha J. Deihl, the daughter of Mr. Henry Deihl, of Dayton, on New Year's Day, 1850; but two daughters of a family of seven children survive. It may be said, without any fulsome praise, that Mr. Rouzer has a reputation as a business man, as well as a citizen, in all the relations of social and domestic life that is without blemish, and that he has honestly earned it by his industry, his intelligence, his enterprise and his personal integrity. It is such men as he and his class who give dignity, respect, ability and success to American labor.

JOHN RUNCK, JR., butcher, Dayton, was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 6, 1855. His grandfather, Philip, and his grandmother, Elizabeth (Runck) Runck, were both natives of Rhine Byrne, Germany, where our subject's father, John Sr., was born on the 10th of May, 1830. The latter came to America in 1848, and, after a few months' residence in Cincinnati, came to Montgomery County and commenced butchering in Dayton, where he learned his trade, and where he has since continued to follow it. He married, December 20, 1854, Miss Louisa Steiner, daughter of Henry and Oppolina (Wenst) Steiner, of Dayton, both natives of Germany. By this union they had thirteen children—Anna Mary, John, our subject, Charlie, Kate, Caroline, Margaret, Frank, Julia, Michael L., Hattie, Florence, Clara and Oppolina; of these one girl and two boys have since died. John, Jr., attended the schools of Harrison Township, where they lived and then took a course in the Commercial College, of Dayton, working at his trade of butchering at the same time. He married January 6, 1880, Miss Julia A. Klaner, daughter of William and Barbara Klaner, of Dayton, by whom he has had one child, a daughter, born November 10, 1880. He is a young man of much business ability, a good financier, and an industrious and obedient son.

MARK RUTLEDGE, of firm of Rutledge & Co., paper manufacturers, Dayton, was born in Kirkoswald, England, March 13, 1812. His parents were George and Mary (Archer) Rutledge, the former of whom was a manufacturer of linen goods, and

never wore any garment made of cotton until after coming to America. Our subject was reared to maturity in England, and upon arriving at his twenty-first mile-stone in life, came to America, locating at Worcester, Mass., and engaging in his present business; he had previously learned his trade in his native land, and remained at Worcester eight years. During the forepart of this period, he attended night schools, where he obtained his literary education. He removed his business to Norwich, Conn., and eight years later went to Andover, where his mill was subsequently destroyed by fire. Two years later he went to Lowell, Mass., and six years later to Dayton (in 1854). For a time he was foreman for L. F. Claffin & Co., and was afterward a member of the firm. He subsequently engaged his services, as foreman for Mead & Weston, and in 1867 established his present business. Mr. Rutledge was married, in 1837, to Augusta Livermore, a native of Massachusetts. They have three children—George, Janie (wife of Luther Peters, an architect of Dayton), and Ellen. Mr. Rutledge was formerly a Democrat, but is now "a pure Republican." He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., and of Dayton Lodge, Masonic. Himself, wife and children are members of the Universalist Society. George Rutledge, the eldest child, and junior member of the firm of Rutledge & Co., was married, January 1, 1863, to Virginia Simmons, a native of Yazoo City, Miss. They have three children—Walter, Virginia and Mary. Mrs. Rutledge is a regular attendant on the religious services held in Raper chapel. Mr. Rutledge has full charge of the business of the firm.

ADAM SCHANTZ, butcher, Dayton, was born in Mittilkinsig, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, September 7, 1839. He was the second son of Frederick and Marie Elizabeth (Scheeler) Schantz, who were natives of Germany and parents of eight children, six boys and two girls. Adam, our subject, emigrated to America on the 11th of April, 1855, and on the 1st of September following came to Dayton, where he engaged in butchering for Michael Oldt, with whom he worked one year. He then left Dayton for several years, during which he visited and worked in Iowa two years, Chicago six months, St. Louis four months, New Orleans five months, across to Germany, where he stayed with his folks four months, then to Hamburg and London, and on the 10th of June, 1862, back to Dayton, where he has since been in the butchering business. He was married March 29, 1863, to Saloma Latin, daughter of Falteen Latin, of Dayton, by whom he had nine children, five boys and four girls, of whom three boys and four girls survive. Mr. Schantz was a member of the City Council in 1877–78. He was also President of Southern Ohio Stock Yards and a Director of the Southern Ohio Fair Association. He is a member of Steuben Lodge, I. O O. F., and of the German Lutheran Church.

MICHAEL SCHIML, brewer, Dayton, was born in Reglasreuth, near Baireuth, Bavaria, Germany, August 4, 1825, and is the son of Christopher and Mary (Kramer) Schiml, natives of the same place. His father was a prominent mill owner, a man of means and commercial standing who died about 1842. Michael was the youngest in a family of eight children, five of whom died previous to his coming to America, whither his brother John had preceded him in 1845. Michael, with his mother and one sister, following in 1848, all settling in Montgomery County, Ohio, where the aged mother died soon after reaching this county. Mr. Schiml was married, September 12, 1848, to Miss Annie M. Heindl, a native of Bavaria, and daughter of John and Frederica Heindl, who remained in the fatherland. Of this union eight children are the fruits, as follows: Teresa, John L., Joseph (deceased), Susan, Andrew, Cidonia (deceased), Aloys C. and one died in infancy. Mr. Schiml worked at coopering in this county until 1852, when, in partnership with his brother John, they started a brewery on the corner of Wayne and Hickory streets, making their first lager beer on December 13 of that year, from stock brought from Boston, by a cousin of the Schiml's who was a brewer, this being the first lager beer made in Montgomery County, Ohio. His brother, John, died September 5, 1858, since which time the business has been owned and operated by our subject, who ranks as the pioneer brewer of Dayton, and whose success in his line has been second to none. Beginning upon a capital of $1,800, he has by constant attention to his business, and the manufacture of as good an article of beer as other first-

class brewers, increased his sales yearly, and thereby his financial standing, until to-day, he takes his place among the wealthy men of the Miami Valley, being worth over $75,000, all the legitimate result of his own indefatigable will to win success. His son, John L., is the book-keeper of the establishment, and Andrew attends to the outside business, it being the intention of Mr. Schiml to retire from active life in a short time, leaving the management of his brewery to his sons, who are thoroughly competent of imitating their father's success in life.

JOHN SCHOEN, Bailiff, Superior Court, Dayton. Mr. Schoen was born in Hessen, Germany, April 3, 1825, emigrated to America in 1856. After sojourning some two years in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities in Pennsylvania, he came to Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1858, and settled in Dayton. He worked in breweries from the age of fourteen years until he came to Dayton, Ohio. After his location here, he followed frescoing and paper hanging until the fall of 1880, when he was appointed Bailiff of the Superior Court. He was elected a member of the City Council of Dayton in 1876, and served a term of two years. In 1878, he was elected for three years one of the Board of Infirmary Directors. In 1861, in the first call for troops, he enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and four months, when he was discharged on account of wounds received in battle. In the second battle of Bull Run he lost one finger from his right hand, the rest of the hand being disabled as to almost destroy its use. He also received three other wounds in different parts of his body. It was his love for the country that gives him liberty that prompted him to enlist in its defense. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Red Men, V. A. O. D., and A. O. W. W. Also a member of the Gymnasium Furness Association and the O. N. G. He was instrumental in starting the first beneficial association of this city, being one of the incorporators. He was married, September 7, 1858, to Catherine Faulstick, to whom six children have been born, viz.: Conrad, Harmon, Johnie (deceased) Annie, Katie and William. Mr. Schoen has always been a hard-working, industrious man, true to his God and country.

FREDERICK SCHUTTE, County Auditor, Dayton, was born in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, March 16, 1846. His parents were Frederick Schutte, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, who came to this country about 1840, and Catharine C. (Webber) Schutte, a native of Prussia, who came to America in 1838. They were married in Dayton, and had five children, three boys and two girls, of whom our subject and one girl are the only survivors. The father had his passage paid to this country by parties in Dayton, and after his arrival worked fifteen months in a stone quarry at $7 per month to repay it. His estate now owns the land on which this, the first work he performed in the new world, was done. He died February 7, 1871, after a life of honest toil, leaving his family in very good circumstances. His wife is still living and is enjoying very good health for one so advanced in years. Our subject, who was the oldest child, attended the common schools of Dayton until seventeen years old. At the age of twenty-one years, he became a Deputy in the Auditor's office, in which he remained four years and then became Steward of the Southern Ohio Insane Asylum, under the administration of Gov. Allen. He remained at the asylum from June 19, 1874, until July 17, 1876, and then accepted a position in the County Treasurer's office, where he served one year or until 1877, when he was elected to fill his present office. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Druids. He is also a member in good standing of the German Lutheran Church. He resides with his mother and sister in Van Buren Township, just out of the city. His official service has been attended with the best of success and with credit to himself and his party.

COLESTIN SCHWIND, brewer, Dayton, was born in Stadtprozelten, Bavaria, Germany, May 19, 1825, and is the son of Ignatz and Elizabeth Schwind. He came to America in 1850, and settled in Dayton, where he started a brewery in 1854, on Logan street, which he carried on fourteen years. In 1865, he built his present brewery in Dayton View, where he does a business of $80,000 per year. He came to Dayton a poor man, but by dint of hard labor and strict economy he has succeeded in be-

coming one of the wealthy men of the city. He was married, August 28, 1856, to Christine Latin, of Dayton, a native of Germany, to whom has been born eleven children, nine of whom survive. Mr. Schwind is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Society of Druids. His family consists of his wife, seven girls and two boys, all enjoying the prosperity that honest industry has brought the husband and father.

HENRY L. SHEPERD, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, Dayton, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 5, 1824, and is a son of Henry Lewis Sheperd, a native of Switzerland; emigrated to America in 1816, and landed in New York; located in Lancaster County, Penn., where he lived until 1833, when he removed to Ohio, and in 1835 located in Wayne Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, where his death occurred January 4, 1861; Mrs. S. died February 4, 1864. The original way of spelling the name Sheperd was Chopord, but the family were called here by the name of Sheperd. After a few years Mr. Sheperd adopted the latter manner of spelling his name which has always been continued by the family. A full and complete genealogy of the Sheperd family may be found in the biography of R. Sloan, among the sketches of Wayne Township in another part of this work. Henry L., Jr., came to Ohio with his parents in 1833, being then nine years of age; he remained upon the farm and assisted his father in agricultural pursuits until 1846, when he and his brother, Jacob H., removed to Dayton and engaged in the foundry business; they originated the Buckeye Foundry, which business they continued until 1850, when they disposed of their interest. H. L. returned to the old farm and followed farming until March, 1881, at which date he removed to Dayton and engaged in the above business which he now runs in connection with farming. August 10, 1851, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Rubsam, also a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Francis M., Laura Z. (deceased), Mary E., Susan S. (deceased), Jacob L. and William B. Mr. S. has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1843.

WILLIAM JOHN SHUEY, minister and editor, Dayton, was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, February 9, 1827. His father, Adam Shuey, and his mother, Hannah (Aley) Shuey, emigrated to this country in 1805, he from Dauphin County, Penn., and she from Washington County, Md. At the age of nine years, our subject moved, with his parents, to the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, where he assisted his parents in opening a farm out of a dense forest. His advantages for education were limited to the common country schools of that day, and four months in the high school of Springfield. On the 7th of March, 1848, he married Miss Sarah Berger, whose parents, natives of Berks County, Penn., settled near Lagonda, Ohio, in 1838. By this marriage he has been blessed by four sons, the eldest of whom, Albert L., died in childhood. Of the remaining three, Ewin L. is a professor in Otterbein University; William A. is a student in Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, and Lincoln is a student in the Sophomore year in "O. U." Mr. Shuey entered the active ministry of the Gospel in the United Brethren Church in 1849, and was appointed to his first charge at Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohio. In the autumn of 1851, he was transferred to Cincinnati, where, at different times, he served the church seven years. He was twice elected Presiding Elder in the Miami Conference of his church, and two years pastor of the First United Brethren Church of Dayton. In 1855, he visited the west coast of Africa for the purpose of locating a mission among the heathen of that country. In 1864, he was elected one of the agents of the United Brethren publishing house, Dayton, in which capacity he still continues. For fifteen years, he has had sole charge of the business management of the house. In May, 1881, conference elected him, for the fifth time, to this position, which will give him twenty-one years of continuous service. When he began his work in the publishing house it was embarrassed with liabilities amounting to over $52,000. At the close of his fourth term (of four years each) all its debts were paid and the net assets exceeded $160,000. This circumstance in itself will prove whether or not Mr. Shuey is a successful financier and shrewd business manager.

ALVAN A. SIMONDS, manufacturer of machine knives, Dayton, was born at Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 28, 1841. His father was Abel Simonds, a scythe manufacturer of that place. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native State, and when sixteen years of age, learned his present trade. He worked at it four years, and then, in company with his brother, George F., opened a shop at home, remaining in business there for ten years. The firm was known as Simonds Brothers, and subsequently was organized into a joint-stock company, under the name of the Simonds Manufacturing Company. Mr. Simonds became its trusted and efficient Treasurer. The firm of Simonds Brothers commenced business with ten men in their employ, and in 1874, when Mr. Simonds resigned his position as Treasurer of the company, the force had been increased to 125 employes, and the amount of business to $200,000 annually. In 1874, Mr. Simonds came West, seeking a good location for his business. On his arrival at Dayton, he was so well pleased with the business outlook that he resolved to settle himself and trade in the Valley City. He erected his present shops in Dayton View, and his success has fully justified his decision. In 1861, Mr. Simonds enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. After a term of three years in defense of the beloved Union, he was honorably discharged and returned home. Mr. Simonds was married, in 1865, to Marcella C. Willard, a native of Leominster, Mass. Of the five children given them, four are living—Caroline J., Cora B., Herbert R. and Ethel G. Bessie E. is deceased. Mrs. Simonds is a member of the Unitarian Church of Leominster, Mass., and our subject is connected with the Old Guard.

JOHN W. SOLLENBERGER, contractor and builder, Dayton, was born in Franklin County, Penn., May 30, 1820. His father, Daniel Sollenberger, was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 10, 1795. He was a weaver by trade, but worked at farm work. On the 12th of October, 1818, he married Esther Wenger, by whom he had the following children—John W., Christopher Columbus, Daniel J., Jacob, Elizabeth, Martin and Sarah. In 1824, he came to Montgomery County, and located on Wolf Creek, one mile from Dayton, where he died in January, 1871. His wife was born at Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Penn., June 3, 1800, and all his children are still living. They are descendants of an old family, who came from Berlin, Germany, at an early day. John W., our subject, stayed on his father's farm until seventeen years old, when he learned the carpenter trade with George Dice (above Dayton), with whom he stayed two years. He then worked as a journeyman until 1865, when, with J. N. Eyer, he commenced business for himself. Mr. Eyer retired from the firm in 1876, and for two years afterward Mr. Mason Davis was a partner. Since then, Mr. Sollenberger has conducted his business alone. He has been married three times, first February 17, 1842, to Mary Wagner, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Wagner, of Little York, Montgomery Co., Ohio, by whom he had four children, one boy and three girls, all of whom are living except a babe, that died soon after its mother, who died June 6, 1854. His second marriage was celebrated November 3, 1856, to Mary A. Roney, daughter of Hercules and Susan Roney, of Little York, who, after bearing him three boys and three girls, died April 2, 1870. He afterward married, February 14, 1871, Barbara Schoch, daughter of Frederick and Saloma (Spielman) Schoch, of Baden Baden, Germany, who emigrated to America in the spring of 1860, and Montgomery County in 1861. By her he has had one daughter. Mr. Sollenberger, although over threescore years of age, looks much younger. He is a steady, hard-working man, who tends to his own business and leaves others to do the same. His reputation throughout the city is most complimentary to himself and family.

JAMES STEELE was born in Rockbridge County, Va., October 28, 1778, and died in Dayton August 22, 1841. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the family having emigrated from the North of Ireland to Virginia in 1737. His father, Robert Steele, removed to Kentucky in 1788, and settled in Fayette County, near Lexington. James Steele was brought up amid the dangers and privations of pioneer life, and the foundations were thus laid for a manly, self-reliant character. When twenty-one years old, he loaded a flat-boat with produce, and descending the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi

Rivers to New Orleans disposed of his cargo, and returned on horseback to his home in Kentucky. In 1806, he came to Dayton and engaged in merchandising in connection with Joseph Peirce, whose sister, Phebe Peirce, he afterward, in 1812, married. Isaac Peirce, the father of his wife, was a member of the Ohio Company, and came to Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, with the first colony which settled in the State, the same year in which the Steele family arrived in Kentucky. When he became a citizen of Dayton, he at once identified himself with all efforts to promote the prosperity of the town. He took the liveliest interest in education, and served for many years as a Trustee of the old Dayton Academy. He was a member of the board when the old buildings on St. Clair street were sold, and a new one erected on the lot where the present high school building stands. He was instrumental in the employment of Mr. E. E. Barney as a teacher, and appreciating his admirable qualities, retired from the Trusteeship, when he retired from the Academy. Because of his well-known interest in education, he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio one of the earliest Trustees of Miami University, and served for many years, manifesting the deepest interest in that institution until the time of his death. He was early elected a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a member of that body when the first and second church buildings were erected on the lot where the present elegant stone structure stands. He was especially interested in the second building, which, when erected, was considered a model church, and gave to it much of his means and personal attention. The house was just completed when he died in 1841. An incident of the war of 1812 may serve to illustrate his promptness and decision of character. After the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, news came to Dayton that the Indians assembled in council near Piqua, emboldened by the success of the British, were dangerous and threatening to attack the inhabitants. The news came on Saturday, and, on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, a company of seventy men was ready, and marched to the front, commanded by Capt. Steele. The alarm proved to be groundless, and, after a few days the company returned home. Capt. Steele was retained longer in the service by order of Gen. Harrison, to superintend the building of block-houses at St. Mary's for the protection of the people of that region. In 1824, he was chosen one of the electors for President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Ohio, and had the satisfaction of joining in casting the vote of the State for his friend and favorite statesman, Henry Clay. He was twice elected by the Legislature an Associate Judge for Montgomery County, and served in that capacity for fourteen years. In 1834, he was elected to represent Preble and Montgomery Counties in the Senate of the State, and, in 1836, re-elected, serving four years. He was one of the original stockholders in 1840 in the Woodland Cemetery Association, and presided at the meeting when the Association was organized by the election of the first Board of Trustees. He was elected a Director in the Dayton Bank in 1815, and, in 1822, was elected President and held the position up to the end of his life. The bank occupied the two-story stone building still standing on Main street, north of First. It was the aim of the bank to accommodate Dayton mechanics and business men with loans at a low rate of interest, and such customers were always preferred to foreign borrowers, even if more profitable. So prudently had the bank been managed that it did not seriously suffer from the great commercial reverse commencing in 1837, and continuing through several years. It was a matter of great pride to the officers of the bank that while the other banks of the State were compelled to suspend specie payments, its notes were redeemed in coin whenever presented. The following extract of an obituary notice, written by the late Judge Crane and published in the Dayton *Journal*, will show the estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens. "In all the relations of life, public and private, his character was irreproachable. On the bench he was distinguished for good sense, integrity and impartiality. As a legislator in a period of great public excitement, though firm and consistent in his political opinions, he won the esteem and respect of his opponents by his candor and moderation. His private life was not more marked by strict and unyielding integrity than by the kindness and benignity of his nature to all his fellow-creatures. His death was sudden and unlooked-for, but he was a humble and devoted Christian, and his life had been in preparation for that awful event."

DR. JOHN STEELE, Dayton. John Steele, M. D., the son of Robert and Agnes Coulter Steele, was born in Fayette County, Ky., April 1, 1791. He was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, of which college the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush was at the time a Professor and lecturer.

Having completed his medical course, he was induced by the residence of his brother, James Steele, in Dayton, to choose that place to commence the practice of his profession. During the war of 1812, Dayton was a depot of supplies for the army, and a great thoroughfare. A large number of wounded from the army were brought to the town and a hospital established. Dr. Steele was employed as a physician and surgeon, and found ample opportunity to extend and perfect his knowledge of surgery. This was of the utmost value to a young surgeon just beginning practice, and gave him at once an established position in his profession. In his after life, he was called in consultation in difficult cases in all the surrounding country.

Confining himself closely to his profession, and steadily refusing all offers of political preferment, his life, well rounded and filled with usefulness as it was, offers few salient points for the biographer. He was always ready to discharge the duties of a good citizen, and served for many years as a member and President of the City Council. His name is prominently connected with the benevolent and religious societies of his day; he was a founder and liberal contributor of the Dayton Library Association; was an original stockholder in the Woodland Cemetery Association, and a prominent member and President of the Montgomery County Medical Society. In 1829, he was elected an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and served in that capacity until 1837. In that year a colony, of which he was a leading member and Elder, left the First Church and established the Third Street Presbyterian Church. He was largely instrumental, at great self-sacrifice, in building a house of worship, which, at the time, was considered one of the finest church buildings in the West. This has been recently removed to give place to another and finer, but the present builders will not be called upon to bestow on the work a tithe of the anxious thought and self-denial required of the building committee of the first house. Dr. Steele served the Third Street Church as a Ruling Elder from its origin to the time of his decease. Only members of that church can know the respect and love in which he was held.

In his extensive practice in Dayton and Montgomery County, he made a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. Many families may yet be found, although twenty-seven years have elapsed since his death, who speak of him with reverence and warm affection. He was remarkable for his dry humor and wit, and his old patients recall and repeat his witty sayings with a relish, no doubt heightened by the memory of the relief they brought amid the despondency and pain of the sick room. After a protracted illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and patience, he died October 21, 1854.

Nothing better illustrates the deep impression he made on the community than the testimonials offered to his memory at the time of his death. The following is an extract of an editorial which appeared in the Dayton *Journal:*

"We seek not to write a formal obituary of the departed, nor yet to attempt a detail of his virtues or of the remarkable traits of character for which he was distinguished. His long residence in Dayton dating back to its early settlement, and his prominent position as a practitioner of medicine, gave him an extensive acquaintance in the city and surrounding country, securing for him a name which is associated with all that is honorable, noble and elevated in human character. Few men go down to the grave leaving a memory in which the fragrance of good deeds, the exaltation of true manhood, and the elevation of Christian character, so happily combine to render it truly blessed."

The following are the proceedings of the Montgomery County Medical Society:

"At a called meeting of the Montgomery County Medical Society, occasioned by the death of Dr. John Steele, the President (Dr. Haines) addressed the society in a very feeling and appropriate manner. He was followed by Dr. Awl and others, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, the members of the Montgomery County Medical Society have received

notice of the death of John Steele, M. D., a former President of this body, and a great and good man, always respected and beloved in the profession. And, WHEREAS, we with one accord have assembled to take suitable action on an occasion so appropriate for testimony to departed worth. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That a public acknowledgment of the many virtues, and the noble bearing of our venerable and departed friend and co-laborer in medical practice, is not only honorable and due on the part of the living, but is eminently just and becoming to the memory and character of the departed dead.

"*Resolved*, That, as citizens and surviving members of a common profession, we deeply realize and every way deplore the loss which science and the community have this day sustained in the removal by death of this highly esteemed and useful man.

"*Resolved*, That we most truly sorrow and condole with the members of his family and relatives in this affliction and dispensation of Divine Providence.

"*Resolved*, That we attend his funereal in a body and as a society."

Dr. Steele was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Jane Boyd, lived but a short time after marriage. On the 30th of October, 1823, he married Miss Cornelia King, of Morristown, N. J., who, after a happy married life of thirty-one years, survived him twenty-five years, dying April 25, 1880.

His eldest son, Dr. Henry K. Steele, adopted his father's profession and succeeded to his practice. To benefit the health of his family, he removed, in 1871, to Denver, Colo., where he now resides, enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

ROBERT W STEELE, son of James Steele, whose biography appears in this work, was born in Dayton July 3, 1819. He was prepared for college in the Dayton Academy, at that time in charge of Mr. E. E. Barney, and was graduated at Miami University in 1840.

After leaving college, he entered the law office of Crane & Davies, but attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, was prohibited by his physician from pursuing the study of the law. Unable to practice a profession, he heartily engaged in enterprises for the benefit of the community.

In 1842, when a city charter was granted to Dayton, and the public schools organized under it, he was appointed by the City Council a member of the Board of Education. This position he filled by repeated re-elections for thirty years, and served for twelve years as President of the board. In 1847, he was one of the founders of the Dayton Library Association, and for many years a Director and President. When, in 1860, the Library Association was united with the Public Library, he was appointed by the Board of Education Chairman of the library committee and served in that capacity until 1875, when he retired from the Board of Education.

On his retirement from the board the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. Robert W. Steele retires from this board after a continuous service of more than thirty years; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we desire in the name of the people of Dayton, whom we represent, to thank him for his faithful and efficient service as a member of this board, for the interest he has always manifested in the cause of popular education and for his untiring efforts to increase the efficiency of our common school system.

Resolved, That for his constant, able and unremitting attention to the Public Library is in a great measure due the establishment and growth of an institution which is a just source of pride to the people of Dayton; and that we sincerely regret the decision which deprives the schools and library of the benefit of his judgment and experience.

Resolved, That these resolutions be enrolled upon the minutes of this board, and that a copy of the same be furnished Mr. Steele by the Clerk.

In 1844, he was one of the incorporators of Cooper Female Seminary, and served as a member of the Board of Trustees until the institution passed into private hands. In 1857, he was appointed by Gov. Chase a Trustee of Miami University and served nine years.

He was one of the earliest members of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society and served as its President. He has also been an active member of the several Horticultural Societies which have been established, and has been Treasurer from the

beginning of the present successful one. In 1852, he was elected a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture and had charge, in 1853, of the first State Fair held in Dayton. At that time the labor of preparing for the fair, now performed by a salaried officer, was largely thrown on the member resident where the fair was held.

In the early history of the railroads centering in Dayton, he was active in promoting that interest. He has been a subscriber to the stock of all the railroads, except three, entering Dayton. He served as a Director in the Dayton & Western and Dayton, Xenia & Belpre roads.

The war of the rebellion warmly enlisted his sympathies for the cause of the Union, and he took an active part in all measures to promote enlistments and to provide for the comfort of the soldiers and their families. He was appointed by the Governor of Ohio and served as a member of the Military Committee for Montgomery County; was a member of the Sanitary Commission and Chairman of the Citizens Committee to assist in raising the Ninety-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

In 1853, he was elected Secretary of Woodland Cemetery Association to succeed Robert C. Schenck, who had been sent Minister to Brazil. On the death of John W. Van Cleve in 1858, he was elected President, and has filled the position to the present time, a period of twenty-three years.

In 1866, he was appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) a member of a committee to meet a similar committee on the part of the Old School branch of the church to devise measures for the re-union of the two churches. This committee did much of the preparatory work which resulted in the cordial and happy re-union of the churches.

When the Montgomery County Children's Home was established in 1867, he was appointed a Trustee by the County Commissioners and served nine years. During his trusteeship the grounds for the Home were purchased and the present building erected.

In 1867, he was appointed by Gov. Cox, a member of the Ohio State Board of Charities and served five years. The duty of this board is "to investigate the whole system of the public charities and correctional institutions of the State, and recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their economical and efficient administration."

Mr. Steele has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1841, and has served as an Elder in the Third Street Church since 1854.

JACOB STICKLE, brewer, Dayton, was born in Neckar-Thailfingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 26, 1825, and emigrated to America in 1849, landing in New Orleans, La., on the 1st of May in that year. His father, John Jacob, and mother, Katerina, were natives of the above place in Germany, the former having been born there October 22, 1798. Our subject on his arrival in this country came straight to Dayton, where he arrived on June 1, 1849, and, for two years thereafter, he butchered, that being his trade, for Adam Hopple. He afterward opened a stall in market, which he attended for seventeen years, or until 1868, when he purchased the brewery of Saunders & Stopplemann, in which he now does about $50,000 worth of business annually. He was married, August 31, 1851, to Barbara Drecksel, by whom he had two children—Katerina and William, the former dying in early childhood. William grew to manhood, and is now assisting his father in his business, to which he will eventually succeed. On arriving in Dayton, Mr. Stickle had but little money and no friends; today he is considered one of the wealthy men of the city, which standing he has obtained by honest dealing with his fellow-men, shrewd business sagacity and close economy.

HENRY STODDARD (deceased) was born in Woodbury, Conn., March 18, 1788, and died in Dayton, Ohio, November 1, 1869. He was a son of Asa Stoddard, a descendant of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, of London, Eng., who settled in Boston in 1670, and whose numerous descendants have, for more than two centuries, occupied honorable positions in several States of the Union. Senator Sherman and also Gen. Sherman are descendants from the Stoddard family. Having received such education as the common schools of this day afforded, our subject spent the last five years

of his minority in the capacity of store clerk. He then read law and was admitted to the bar in 1812. Four years later, he came West on horseback in company with the late Hon. George B. Holt, of Dayton, and, in 1817, permanently located in that city. At that time, Dayton was a village of some 600 inhabitants in the center of a vast unbroken wilderness, and for many years, Mr. Stoddard made the circuit of the courts in the different counties on horseback, riding for days through the storms of winter, and at night often sleeping in the bush. Of the early lawyers of Dayton, Mr. Stoddard was one of the most prominent and successful. From 1840 to 1844, he was in partnership with Judge D. A. Haynes. Having by the latter year acquired a handsome competency, he retired from regular practice and devoted himself to the management of his private affairs. He was one of the constituent members of the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton, in which body he was, for many years, a ruling deacon. He also held the office of Vice President and Life Director of the American Colonization Society. For many years previous to his death, he was an invalid. His first wife was Harriet L. Patterson who died October 1, 1822, leaving one son, Asa P., now a resident of St. Louis, Mo. His second wife was Susan Williams, the daughter of an early pioneer of Dayton. She died April 5, 1861, leaving three sons and one daughter to honor her memory. The daughter is Mrs. Col. S. B. Smith, of Dayton. The oldest son is a resident of California. The two youngest, John W. and Ebenezer F., constitute the manufacturing firm of John W. Stoddard & Co., one of the most extensive of its kind in the country. In 1861, Mr. John W. married Miss Susan, daughter of Daniel Kiefer, a retired business man of Dayton, and has had five children born him, three living. He is a man of modest manners and great kindness of heart. He graduated from Princeton College, N. J., in 1858; studied law with his father and was admitted to practice in 1860. He continued, however, but a short time in the profession and then turned his attention to manufacturing business. Ebenezer F., the youngest son of our subject, graduated at Yale College in 1867, and in the autumn following engaged with his brother in the manufacture of linseed oil, in which business they continued five years. In 1872, he was made Superintendent and Secretary of the Dayton Steam Gauge Company, and, in 1875, became a member of the firm of John W. Stoddard & Co., and has since been Superintendent of their manufactory. On November 10, 1868, he married Miss Bessie W., daughter of Col. John G. Lowe, of Dayton, and has had four children, two deceased. He is a gentleman of a genial, accommodating spirit, and is very systematic, prompt and energetic.

HENRY W. STOUT, printer, Dayton. The history of this county would be incomplete without a brief sketch of Henry W. Stout, the veteran printer and publisher of Ohio. He was born in Somerset County, N. J., November 7, 1807, and in 1811 came with his parents to Warren County, Ohio. His father, George W. Stout, went out in the war of 1812, and died during that struggle. Henry was the eldest in a family of three children, and is to-day the only survivor. He began to learn the printer's trade May 11, 1822, in the office of the *Western Star*, Lebanon, Ohio, where he remained four years, then went to Cincinnati and worked eight months, during which time he made up the forms and worked off the first large-sized daily sheet published in that city. In the fall of 1826, he went to New York, and worked for nearly six years in Harper's Publishing House, four of which he was Superintendent of the composing room. In the spring of 1833, he was engaged as editor on the Wooster *Journal*, of Wayne County, Ohio; in the fall of the same year became editor and proprietor of the *Ohio Argus*, of Lebanon, Ohio; and the following spring moved his paper to Franklin, where he issued it under the name of the *Ohio Argus and Franklin Gazette*. This was the first printing establishment in Franklin. In 1839, he removed to Sidney, Ohio, and there published his paper under the title of the *Ohio Argus and Sidney Aurora*. In 1841, he purchased the Troy *Times*, of Troy, Ohio, which he sold in 1847, and bought the Dayton *Transcript*, which he disposed of in 1850 to William C. Howells & Co. The same year he took back the *Transcript*, and its name was changed to the Dayton *Gazette*, with which he was connected until 1858. Since that time, he has been connected with various papers of Dayton in different ca-

pacities. In 1872, he established the Franklin *Advertiser*, which he sold in 1876, and since then has run a job office in which several papers have been printed. In September, 1837, Mr. Stout was married to Caroline A. McClisty, who bore him one son, George K., who died as a veteran of the rebellion in 1864. Mrs. Stout died in 1843, and in 1845 he married Elizabeth Kennedy, to whom has been born one daughter, Esther Anna, who died in 1878. Although Mr. Stout is nearly seventy-five years of age, he is still able to look after his office and business, in which he has been engaged more than sixty years, a period unparalleled in the history of the Ohio press.

JOHN TEMPLE, deceased, was born February 3, 1821, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was a son of Robert and Christina (Allen) Temple, people in moderate circumstances, who followed the quiet occupation of farming. His father was a Captain in the militia, and his mother a daughter of Capt. Robert Allen of the Royal Navy. John enjoyed the advantages of the parochial schools of his native country until seventeen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist and mechanical engineer at the town of Cubadona. He served five years at his trade, and after attaining his majority was employed for one year as a journeyman in Scotland. In April, 1843, he left home to seek his fortune in America, and having a natural proclivity for general mechanics, he soon became familiar with the details of mill building, which he carried on in Canada until the year 1848, when he entered the "States," first at Buffalo, and afterward residing at Sandusky, Ohio. In July, 1851, he arrived at Dayton, where he followed mill building along the valley of the Miami, and in 1854 became associated with two partners under the firm name of Stout, Mills & Temple, in the manufacture of mill machinery, which firm has long been widely known as being the most extensive and enterprising manufacturers of mill machinery in the West. In 1859, he obtained a patent for the American turbine wheel, an invention whose importance may be inferred from the fact that although it was followed by a great number of imitations as close as the law would permit, it continued for more than a decade to almost monopolize the market, and of which more than 5,000 have been manufactured at the shops of the firm. The case, as well as the wheel, is his invention, and the subject of a patent. In 1873, both of these patents were renewed by the Government. Mr. Temple was also the author or projector of several other inventions of importance, but on which he neglected to secure patents. Prominent among these are the universal feed for boring mills and drill presses, also an engine for the cutting and automatic counting of the teeth of wheels. The drill feed has come into general use, and would have been the source of a handsome income if he had secured the patent on it. From the above recital of the principal events of his career, it is not necessary to say he was a self-made man. He was married April 6, 1853, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Henry Riddick, of Preble County, Ohio, by whom he had five children, of whom only one survives, viz., John C., who now occupies his father's place in the firm. Mr. Temple died February 7, 1879, leaving a host of friends to mourn his loss. To the mechanical world his death was a calamity, as his fertile brain was continually devising new and important pieces of mechanism. He was a life-long Mason of the highest standing, and was buried with the ceremonies of the Scottish Rite degree. He was also an able and consistent member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and of the First Baptist Church of Dayton. In conclusion we would say the immense success of the firm with which he was connected, is largely due to his untiring energy, inventive genius and mechanical skill, in fact, we have been told by manufacturers and others who knew him throughout his business career, that John Temple was "the brains" of the Globe Iron Works.

ELIHU THOMPSON. The subject of this sketch was born on the 13th day of October, 1837, in Randolph Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. His parents both emigrated from the State of Pennsylvania, his father, James F. Thompson, from Fayette County, in the year 1818, and his mother, Mary Ann Riley, in the year 1820, from Bedford County, in that State. The father came with his parents, by means of flat-boat, from above Pittsburgh on the Allegheny, to Cincinnati, while the mother came with her family by means employed on the overland routes in that day. The lands at that time in Randolph Township, were heavily timbered, and a great measure

swampy in their character, and required a vast amount of labor bestowed on them before they could be fitted for cultivation. There was at that time considerable land held by the Government, which was taken up by these early settlers, and is now among the best farms in that part of the county. The first schoolhouse in that district was built about a half mile from where Mr. E. Thompson was born, and at which, for several years, he attended school, and acquired his rudimental education. He excelled especially in spelling, it being said of him at one time, by an admiring teacher, that he could spell everything in Webster's spelling book, without missing a single word. In the year 1848, his parents removed to Jackson Township, near Farmersville of the same county, where until the year 1854 he remained with them upon the farm, engaged with them in its ordinary employment, and attending the common schools during the winter months. In 1855, he attended the southwestern Ohio Normal School at Lebanon, Warren County, and in September of that year, commenced teaching one of the schools in the immediate neighborhood of Farmersville, which he continued in for several months, and again returned to the normal school at Lebanon, and engaged in the study of the higher branches of mathematics and the natural sciences. After becoming proficient in all the branches necessary to be taught in those schools of the country, in which he continued to teach for several years, he determined to adopt the practice of the law as his permanent profession in life, and to this end provided himself with copies of Blackstone, Kent and Walker's Commentaries on the Law, along with Parsons on Contracts and Greenleaf on Evidence, and Bouvier's Law Dictionary, and while engaged in his ordinary occupation of teaching, gave all the time to reading these books of the law that he could command; and in the year 1862, attended one term of the law school at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated with some thirty others, and was admitted to the bar of the State, and upon the recommendation of the professors of the college, also to practice in the District Court of Northern Ohio. At that time the war was in progress, and after the close of the law school, upon returning to Dayton on the 6th of August, with a number of the young men of the neighborhood, he enlisted in the Ninty-third Ohio Regiment, under Capt. Allen, Company E, and in the latter part of the month went with his regiment into Kentucky, as far as Lexington, where he was taken sick and ordered to the hospital, while the regiment itself was sent on that precipitate march to Richmond, Ky., to engage Kirby Smith, who was then advancing northward with a view of attacking the city of Cincinnati. The Union forces were driven back upon Lexington in the wildest disorder and confusion, and the town on the next week was captured by the forces under Gen. Morgan and Kirby Smith, and all who were then in the hospital declared to be prisoners of war, and as soon as they were able to march were paroled. About the middle of September, Mr. Thompson reported at Camp Chase, Columbus, and again in October, when upon being subjected to a medical examination, he was declared physically unable to discharge the duties of a private soldier and was honorably discharged, and entirely satisfied with all that is not derived from the pride and pomp and circumstanstance of war. He again returned to his profession, teaching, in which he continued until March, 1864, when he came to Dayton and opened a law office, since which time he has closely devoted himself almost exclusively to the business and duties of that profession. In the year 1869, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County, ant re-elected in 1871, serving in this capacity for a period of four successive years, with a measure of success both gratifying to himself and the members of his profession. Mr. Thompson's parents are both now living at Johnsville, in this county, his father, at the age of seventy, and his mother at the age of sixty-eight years. The father served as a member of the Ohio Legislature for one term, in the years 1874–75. His father's family consists of the subject of our sketch; L. H. Thompson, engaged in merchandising, at Troy, Ohio; Franklin Thompson, farmer, and W. R. Thompson a physician, and one daughter, Eliza Jane Lukens, all of whom are living, no deaths having as yet occurred in the immediate family of the parents. In 1865, Mr. E. Thompson was married to Elina Jane Gregg, of Springboro, Warren County, Ohio, who died at Dayton on the 11th of September, A. D. 1865. In 1868, he was again married, to Miss Belle Whitmore, of Dayton, Ohio, who is the daughter of Jacob Whitmore, deceased,

formerly a resident of Madison Township, adjoining the Soldiers' Home. In his political faith Mr. Thompson is a Democrat, but independent in his judgment upon all political subjects believing in gold and silver as the only true theory of a currency, an ardent advocate of free trade believing that in the end the protection system will prove itself to be founded in the worst character of sophistry and selfishness, and be the means of enforcing the oppression of many to enrich the comparatively few in number. In matters of religion he may be said to be Unitarian, giving all religious discussion a fair hearing, but reserving all matters of faith to his private judgment. He is not a believer in the popular creeds of the day but yields a hearty assent to the faith and doctrines of immortality. He has devoted much time and attention to writing upon these subjects, associating them with the scientific discussions of the day, and while having never appeared in public, has given several interesting lectures to select and private assemblies upon subjects of this character, and for his amusement, as well as culture, has indulged in writing poems most of which however, are of a humorous nature.

ISAAC N. THORNE, merchant, Dayton, was born in Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y. October 25, 1842. He is the son of Isaac and Eliza (Buddell) Thorne, of New York. Our subject is one of a family of two sons and two daughters. He attended the public schools of his native city until he was fourteen years of age, when he was obliged, on account of diseased eyes, to give up his schooling. He afterward clerked in a grocery, worked on his father's farm, learned tinning, and in 1863 enlisted in Battery L, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, from which he was discharged at the close of the war. After the war, he returned to Waterloo, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Dayton and started a junk shop. He is still in that business and has sixteen wagons constantly on the road. In 1867, he married Elizabeth Close, daughter of William and Mary Close, of Waterloo, by whom he has had three boys and one girl, the latter having since died. Mr. Thorne is a member of the Board of Education and Chairman of the High School Committee. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and Grace Methodist Church. He takes a good deal of interest in educational matters, and is a valuable auxiliary to that board.

DR. H. A. TOBEY, Superintendent of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane, Dayton, was born in the northern part of Union County, Ohio, April 6, 1852, where his early boyhood life was spent. In 1864, his parents located in Mt. Victory, Hardin Co., Ohio, where he acquired his primary education. During the years 1870–71, his time was devoted in Wesleyan University at Delaware.

At the age of twenty, he commenced the study of medicine under the tutorship of Drs. Watt and Sondgras of Kenton, Ohio, and graduated at the age of twenty-three, at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He soon after located in Sidney, Ohio, where he practiced two years, the latter one in partnership with the able and established Dr. H. S. Conklin, the father of Dr. Conklin, of Dayton. While in Sidney, he received and accepted an appointment to the Columbus Insane Asylum, as Assistant Physician under the well known Dr. Richard Gundry, who was for sixteen years the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, and one to whom much is due for the present standing of the Institution. In May 1877, a political re-organization of the Columbus Asylum took place, at which time some of the officials were removed, and Dr. Tobey was then promoted to First Assistant Physician, which position he held until May, 1880, when he was elected to his present position, of which he took charge July 15 following. To undertake to estimate the life and career of one so young as he, would be a premature proceeding; but, marked as it has been by integrity and profitable exercise of sound common sense, we can be no danger in predicting that his future will satisfy every reasonable hope of his many friends.

CHARLES P. TOWER, manufacturer, Dayton. This gentleman is a member of the Tower Varnish Company and was born in Hingham, Mass., twelve miles from Boston, April 13, 1822. His father was Isaiah Tower, a farmer of that county. When old enough, Mr. Tower served as an apprentice at the painting trade in Roxbury, now a portion of the city of Boston. He then attended school two years at Worcester, Mass., and subsequently engaged to do ornamental painting for Downing & Son, man-

ufacturers of busses, coaches, etc., Concord, N. H. He remained at that business four years, and for one year after contracted for the painting in the car shops established at Hartford. In March, 1852, Mr. Tower came to Dayton, and soon after took the contract for painting in the car works then owned by E. Thresher & Co. Mr. Tower manufactured all the varnishes and Japan used by that establishment, and after a period of six years, engaged with E. & J. B. Thresher in the manufacture of varnishes. He remained in this connection eight and a half years. He then sold out his interest, and in connection with Chicago parties, formed the stock company, for the manufacture of varnish, etc , under the name of the Tower Varnish Co., Mr. Tower becoming its President. This office he has satisfactorily filled to the present time. Mr. Tower became a member of the Baptist denomination while a resident of Roxbury, and upon coming to Dayton, united with the First Church. When a portion of the society, residing in the eastern part of the city desired a place of worship nearer home, Mr. Tower became one of the organizers of the Linden Avenue Church, and, with his wife, has continued a faithful member to the present time. He was married, in 1852, to Annie J. Bisbee, a native of Waterville, Me. They have one son—Carl V. Mr. Tower was formerly a member of the Free Soil and Liberty parties, but since the organization of the Republican party, has been a quiet, but earnest advocate of its principles.

JAMES TURNER, retired, Dayton, was born on the 8th of June, 1812, at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England, and at the age of nine years was put to learn the trade of a Brussells carpet weaver, and was considered an adept in the business upon reaching his majority. From fourteen to twenty-three, Mr. Turner devoted all his spare moments through the day time, as well as every night, to study, having had no chance of attending school after his ninth year, and thus he laid the foundation for that wider sphere of knowledge, which he afterward acquired by contact with men and books. At the age of eighteen, he joined the I. O. O. F., and is yet an active member of the order, having devoted much of his time to the advancement of friendship, love and truth. He was married, June 21, 1835, to Miss Mary Brooks, of Stone Parish, near Kidderminster, England, and on the 12th of May, 1840, left his native land with his wife and three children, landing in New York on the 24th day of June following. In 1842, he came with his family to Dayton, Ohio, arriving here on the 12th of July, having traveled by water and wagon from Tariffville, Conn., spending fourteen days on the road. Soon after coming to Dayton, he began working at coverlet and carpet weaving, on the corner of Fifth and Stone streets, continuing in that line until March, 1858, when he formed a partnership with Robert Mercer, and engaged in the wood-turning business. In 1852, Mr. Turner was elected a member of the City Council, and continued therein most of the time until 1880. In 1857, he was elected a County Commissioner of this county, and in 1859 was elected Magistrate, which position he filled until 1868, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community at large. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Turner was appointed by the Governor a member of the Military Committee of Montgomery County, and May 23, 1863, was requested to raise a company of Ohio National Guards, which he did, reporting to the Adjutant General on June 28, that he had enlisted eighty-seven men, which company was accepted and designated as Company B, Second Regiment Ohio National Guards, of which Mr. Turner was immediately elected Captain. On the 2d day of May, 1864, under the call of Gov. Brough for one-hundred-day men, he reported with his company for duty, was accepted, and mustered into the United States service as Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, did duty at Baltimore, Md., and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, August 25, 1864. In 1868, Mr. Turner retired to private life, but in 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature to fill a vacancy therein. At this time our subject is a well-preserved man of nearly seventy years of age, forty of which has been spent in Dayton, and we can truly say that few men have won and retained to a greater degree the respect and confidence of its citizens.

JEFFERSON A. WALTERS, physician, Dayton, was born in Fayette County, Penn., October 19, 1810. His father, Ephraim Walters, was born in the same

county in 1776, and, in 1800, boated flour to New Orleans in a keel-boat. In 1803, he married Elizabeth Ache, daughter of a Dunkard preacher, and passed his life in farming and stock-raising, and died at the ripe old age of ninety years. Ephraim, the grandfather of our subject, was captured at the age of fourteen by the Shawnee Indians on the South Branch of the Potomac, in Virginia, in 1851, together with his mother and six other children, her husband being shot dead at the same time. On crossing the mountains westward, her nursing babe was torn from her breast and its brains dashed out against a tree, and she herself was tied to a tree and tortured to death in the most horrid manner. Young Walters and the other prisoners were taken to an Indian village on the Muskingum, near Pittsburgh, and was adopted by the chief, Younghashaw, kindly treated, and became an expert hunter. He was a witness of Braddock's defeat, and the fall of Fort Du Quesne in 1758. He was exchanged in 1759, but becoming offended at the overbearing disposition of some British officers, he soon followed his Indian associates to Ohio and spent two years on the Muskingum River and its branches. In 1761 he returned to the Muskingum, and made his headquarters at the village of the celebrated Indian chief Cornstalk in what is now Fayette County. In 1770, he located, by "tomahawk right," about seven hundred acres of land in that county, which is lying among the finest and most valuable land of any in Western Pennsylvania. In the same year, he married a Miss De Bolt, of French descent, and from this union there were reared seven sons and three daughters. Three lived to the age of ninety; six to over seventy-five, and one to fifty-five. During the Revolution, Mr. W. raised a company for the defense of the settlement. During the war of 1812, his youngest son being drafted, Mr. Walters, though over seventy-five years of age, offered himself as a substitute, and was accepted. For a number of years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace. Most of the land which he located is still in possession of his descendants. He died in 1835, aged ninety-six years, and his wife followed him seven years later at the age of ninety-four years. Dr. W., our subject, came to Ohio in the fall of 1830, and entered as the first student at the Eclectic Medical College, then just organized at Worthington, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. He began practice in Perry County, where he remained some three years. In June, 1837, he located as a practicing physician in Dayton, Ohio. On December 24, 1840, he married Loretta E., only daughter of James Brooks, by whom he has had one son and one daughter. In the summer of 1847, he engaged in the drug trade, which he carried on very successfully for twenty-five years. In January, 1868, he had the misfortune to be thrown from a buggy, receiving a very serious injury to his spine. He was almost disabled for six years afterward, and was a great sufferer, but finally found relief, and has since enjoyed tolerable health. His only son, James B., is a prominent druggist of Dayton. In politics, Dr. W. has always been a stanch Democrat. He now devotes most of his time to intellectual pursuits, of which he is specially fond. He is particularly fond of historical and philosophical subjects, and his reading in this direction has made him quite an antiquarian. He is well preserved for his age, and looks much younger than he is. He possesses a very genial nature and unusually fine social qualities.

JOHN A. WEAVER, tobacconist, Dayton, was born in Ohio October 9, 1819. His father was Adam Weaver, a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother a native of Ohio. Our subject, who was their eldest son, was married, in 1841, to Miss Rachael Shade, who was born in 1822, and by whom he has had four children, two boys and two girls—John Alfred, James M., Elvina and Milla. Of these, Elvina is married to J. T. Gossett, two others are in New York, and John Alfred is at home, being the only one of the old folks now with them. Mr. Weaver was a farmer until 1875, when he engaged in the tobacco business, in which he has since continued.

LEWIS H. WEBBER, manufacturer and dealer in cut stone, Dayton, was born at Salem, N. J., in 1845. His father was Thomas Webber, a merchant of that city. Mr. Webber was reared in his native State and Delaware. He received his educational training in the Newark Academy, where he prepared for college. In 1869, Mr. Webber came to Dayton through the influence of his uncle, who was engaged in the stone

business. He obtained employment with the firm as book-keeper, and remained in that position five years. He then formed a partnership with S. T. Bryce in the stone business. They erected a mill near the Union depot, where operations were commenced. Mr. Webber's business increased with time, and at present he is one of the largest contractors of stone in the State. A sketch of his business will be found in the chapter on the industrial interests of Dayton. Mr. Webber was united in marriage, in 1875, to Florence Southgate, a native of Delaware. Two children have been sent to bless this union—Emma E and Florrie. Mr. Webber and wife are faithful and consistent members of the Third Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Webber's father and grandfather were "Old-Line Whigs," but the subject of this sketch has been a Republican "all the days of my life." He is a man of strict business integrity, and since coming to Dayton has made many warm personal friends.

REV. J. T. WEBSTER, minister, Dayton. This gentleman was born in Bensalem, Penn., May 26, 1846. His early days were spent on a farm. He graduated at Andalusia College, Philadelphia, and Racine College, Wisconsin. He taught school for two years in New Jersey, and subsequently was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in Racine College. He graduated in theology from Nashotah Theological Seminary, Wisconsin; was ordained Deacon in New Jersey, in May, 1869, and priested in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1871. He was pastor of Trinity Church, Hudson, Mich., five years, and of Emanuel Church, Detroit, Mich., five years. During six years of his Michigan pastorate he was editor of the Michigan Diocesan paper. He became pastor of Christ's Church, Dayton, Ohio, January 1, 1880, over which he has continued to preside. He was married, June 2, 1870, to a sister of Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by whom he has had two children—a daughter aged ten, and a son aged seven. He is a man of sterling qualities, fully appreciated by the congregation to which he administers. Though comparatively a young man, his ability, manifested by the evident deep thought and logical tenets of his sermons, would do credit to a much older and more experienced head.

J. H. WILD, manufacturer, Dayton, of the firm of J. H. Wild & Co., proprietors Dayton Woolen Mills, was born in Delaware, July 9, 1845. His father, John B. Wild, was engaged in operating a woolen mill in that State. When twelve years of age, Mr. Wild accompanied his parents to Ohio, locating at Spring Valley, where they remained nine years, and where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. He learned the woolen trade with his father, and has been engaged at that business all his life. For a short time he was engaged with Charles Rabbitt, at Springfield, and operated a mill for seven years at Spring Valley. He came to Dayton, and purchased his present mills of Ritter & Aiken, and from his life experience in the business, has been enabled to build up a large and profitable trade. A sketch of this business will be found in the chapter on manufacturing industries.

REV. DAVID WINTERS, D. D., minister of the Reformed Church, Dayton, was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Va., December 24, 1801, and is a son of Rev. Thomas Winters, a pioneer minister of illustrious fame. In 1809, he and family emigrated to Ohio and located near the (then) village of Dayton. In 1815, they removed to Germantown, Montgomery County, where Thomas continued his ministerial labors in behalf of the Reformed Church. He was one of the first of his denomination in the West, and in fact the first and only one to spread the doctrines of their church abroad in the Miami Valley, out of whose labors evidently much good has resulted. About the year 1819, there was a synodical meeting of the Reformed denomination convened at Germantown, Ohio. At this meeting were present three ministers and two Elders. At the opening of this meeting, each of the former, who were respectively Rev. Thomas Winters, Rev. George Weisz and Rev. —— Riderof, these each were elected to the respective offices, viz.: President, Secretary and Treasurer, transacted their business and adjourned. From this small body has by careful nursing and the fostering care of those early pioneer ministers, grown to a body of over 500 ministers west of the Alleghany Mountains, with charges for each to fill. We might speak further of the above meeting, but deem it best for it to occupy a space in the general

body of this work under the head of German Township. Rev. Thomas Winters continued his pastoral labors in the Miami Valley for many years, but at last laid down the shield of labor in West Alexandria, Preble County, Ohio, in 1863, and was interred on V. Winter's lot, in the Woodland Cemetery, at Dayton, Ohio. Thus ended the earthly career of one of the noble pioneer ministers, at the age of eighty-seven. In the brief foregoing sketch of Rev. David Winters, D. D., it is impossible to do justice to one so noble as he, and to one who has led so many souls from their sinful paths to the way of righteousness. He is the second of a family of twelve children, of whom eight are now living. Of the eight survivors two are ministers, viz., the subject of this memoir and Rev. Thomas H., the latter one having been in active services in the Reformed Church for many years, but now lives retired at Xenia, Ohio. The former received his education mainly from his father, and entered the ministry in 1824; was ordained at New Philadelphia, Ohio. Immediately after the ordination, he removed from Germantown to Dayton, where he has ever since resided. In January, 1825, his nuptials was solemnized with Mary A., eldest daughter of William Huffman, Esq., of the city of Dayton. In his early pastoral career, it was a common thing for him to travel on horseback from 2,000 to 3,000 miles per year, organizing congregations, preaching under the tall and stately forest trees, in log huts and barns; often administering the Lord's Supper to his people where nothing but the canopy of Heaven overspread them. Thus he labored for many years, having in his field of labor so large an area that of more recent date it has been divided and subdivided until now there are seven self-supporting charges that was his original one, and of which he virtually was the organizer. In the field during his ministerial labors there have been thirteen church edifices erected, with which he was either directly or indirectly associated. And the charge he now serves, being known as the Mount Zion, a part of the original field which he occupied, upon whose call he was ordained, he has served during his entire ministry, being a period of over half a century. The gentleman is now within a few months of the allotted period of life, fourscore years, and has been in the ministry fifty-seven years, the oldest active minister of his denomination in the city or State, and feel safe in saying in the United States. We here, by permission, place upon record a few of his correctly-kept records: He has attended 1,255 funerals, confirmed 1,793 persons, baptized 2,569 persons and married 4,564 couples. Rev. Winters has been for many years prominently identified or connected with the Heidleburg College and Seminary College at Tiffin, Ohio, of which institution the trustees of the former several years since conferred upon him the honor of D. D.

VALENTINE WINTERS, Dayton, was born in Clearfield County, Penn., July 8, 1807, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1809. His father, Rev. Thomas Winters, was one of the pioneers in the Miami Valley, and a sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this volume. Two of his brothers, David and Thomas, went into the ministry of the Reformed Church, and have labored successfully in Southern Ohio for fifty or more years past.

Valentine, at an early age, showed an aptitude for business, and as Germantown was too small a field, he left his father's family at the age of eighteen and sought employment in Dayton. He obtained a situation in the dry goods store of Andrew Irwin, and subsequently in that of Harshman & Rench, in the first case at only $50 per year. But he showed so much capacity and industry in the business that, united to his pleasant manners, strict integrity and steady habits, he soon earned promotion, and gained not only the confidence of his employers, but also the hand of the daughter of the head of the firm, Jonathan Harshman. He was married January 1, 1829. The next year, he became a member of the firm, which was, for awhile, Harshman, Rench & Co., and subsequently Rench & Winters, but all the time one of the leading dry goods establishments of Dayton. In 1845, he became cashier of the Dayton Bank, which was what was then known in Ohio as an Independent Bank. In 1851, the private banking house of Harshman, Winters & Co. was formed, of which Mr. Winters was the active and controlling member.

After two years, it gave way to that of Harshman & Winters, and that again,

after some four years, to V. Winters & Son, composed of the subject of this sketch and his son, Jonathan H. Winters. This firm continued in the same place for twenty-five years, enjoying a universal reputation for safety and square dealing. On January 1, 1882, it was merged in the "Winters' National Band," named after Valentine Winters, and established with a capital of $300,000, and already regarded as one of the most substantial banking institutions in the State.

Valentine Winters, although its largest stock-holder, and still one of its directors, has given over its active control to his son, Jonathan H. Winters, President of the bank. Mr. Winters was also President of the Preble County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio from 1857 to 1866, the close of its charter, and from 1853 to 1866 a member of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, and, as such, was with a few friends successful in organizing the Ohio Valley Bank in Cincinnati, Ohio, with a view of taking up State bank paper of the different branches for exchange, to keep it out of the hands of brokers, who would return it to the bank for specie. He continued one of the directors of this bank until it closed its business.

Mr. Winters took a deep interest in all public enterprises that were calculated to improve Dayton; he spent a good deal of time in soliciting stock for the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, and subscribed for ten shares when he had nothing to pay it with; he was one of the organizers of the Dayton & Western Railroad; spent much time in soliciting stock and getting right of way; he was a Director from its organization, and Treasurer and President for many years. He also built and equipped the first railroad in Minnesota, being the road between St. Paul and St. Anthony.

He also assisted in forming the Firemans Insurance Company of Dayton, and has been one of its Directors ever since, and Treasurer most, if not all, the time. He was one of the building committee in the erection of their new building on the corner of Main and Second streets, and is a large stock-holder in all but one of the insurance companies of Dayton.

Some three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Winters celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, and the Dayton *Journal* gave a description of the exercises, and made it the occasion of an article upon the life and character of Mr. Winters, from which we make some extracts. After describing the company present, the presentation of a golden memorial plate, the speeches, music, etc., it added: "One of the pleasant incidents of the evening was the production by Mr. Winters of his cash-book, commencing January 1, 1829, fifty years ago. It contained many amusing items, which space will not permit us to copy, but we may state, for the benefit of our young men, that Mr. Winters commenced his married life $46.75 in debt. His first year's salary, as a clerk in the dry goods store of Harshman & Rench, was $285, and yet, upon this small sum, after paying all the expenses of both himself and wife, including their clothing, he managed to pay the $46.75 he owed, and at the end of the year to have $38.77 to his credit. The next year his salary was increased to $300, and the total expenses of himself, wife and child, were $191.18, and with the savings of himself and wife he was able, at the end of the year, to devote $251.65 to the building of his first house. It was on Jefferson street, on the site now occupied by the Beckel Hall. At the commencement of the third year, he was taken in as a partner, and the firm became Harshman, Rench & Co., but, although his family had increased to two children, his expenses for the year were only $372.

"Thus he continued from year to year, working and saving until, at the end of the first ten years, he found himself worth over and above all debts, $9,190.60, the foundation of his present fortune. What a lesson is here presented of the results of probity, industry, economy and good habits.

"All golden weddings are interesting on account of their rarity, but this of Mr. Winters and his wife possesses some extraordinary features, which entitle it to a special celebration. One remarkable feature is the almost uninterrupted good health of the parties. Both have attained the age of threescore and ten, without any visible or conscious sign that they were nearing the limit allotted to human life. As was stated by one of the speakers last evening, Mr. Winters is not only the youngest-looking man of his years in Dayton, but the best-looking gentleman in Ohio.

"Another extraordinary feature in the life of this couple is their uninterrupted prosperity. Mr. Winters commenced life as a boy, working in a brick-yard near Germantown, at 10 cents per day. He then went into a store in Dayton, and commenced clerking at $50 per year, and rose year after year, as already shown by his cash-book, first to a partner in the store, then sole proprietor, and finally a banker, in which capacity he is best known to the present generation. As a banker, he has conducted his business with the same energy, caution and probity that insured success in his previous mercantile operations. He has confined himself strictly to legitimate banking, resisting the temptation to embark on the glittering sea of speculation, which has lured so many others to shipwreck and ruin. During the many financial panics that passed over the country in the past thirty years, the banking house of which Mr. Winters is the head, has never suffered in public confidence. The storms of financial distress descended, and the floods came and beat upon that house, and it fell not, because it was founded on a rock. Another feature that will be generally recognized is the liberality and generosity of both Mr. and Mrs. Winters in all public, religious and charitable enterprises, refusing no applications, but generally responding to all." Mr. Winters has long been an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has contributed largely, both in time and money, to the construction of the new church and chapel on Third street. His wife, Catharine Harshman Winters, died April 14, 1882, leaving eight children and twenty-three grandchildren. The former are—Mrs. N. B. Darst, Mrs. R. R. Dickey, Mrs. C. McDermont, Jonathan H. Winters, Mrs. L. B. Gunckel, Mrs. L. B. Eaton, Mrs. R. McGregor and Mrs. E. C. Shaw, all but two of whom reside in Dayton. In speaking of her death, the Dayton *Journal* said: "Mrs. Winters' life was thoroughly a home life, but many gracious and kindly influences went out from her life that were never connected with her name. The writer has knowledge of charitable streams that flowed the fuller because fed from her hand. And now 'her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her.'" Mr. Winters, although well advanced in years, enjoys excellent health, and gives promise of many years of usefulness to the family, church and community, which have been so long blessed with his kindly aid and fellowship.

W. W. WOLF, physician, Dayton, was born in New Haven, Conn., September 3, 1810. He is the son of James and Betsey Wolf, the former of German descent and the latter a pure Yankee. They had fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls, of whom our subject was next to the oldest. They moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, from Connecticut, and our subject here served an apprenticeship to a druggist from 1822 to 1826. He then commenced learning the baking business. In 1841, he located in Dayton and commenced reading medicine with Dr. Widard, of that city, at the same time keeping a bakery, which he still operates. On the 5th of November, 1868, he received a complimentary certificate from the Homœopathic Medical Society of Montgomery County, under which he has since been practicing with deserving success. He was married July 11, 1830, to Miss C. Richardson, of Cincinnati, daughter of James Richardson, who was Drum Major in Gen. Wayne's army. The issue of this marriage was ten children, four boys and six girls, of whom two boys and two girls survive. One of his daughters married Samuel Ambrose, of Dayton, and the other is the wife of James C. Hill, of Canada. The Doctor is still in the prime of life and takes great delight in using the talents intrusted to him for the benefit of sick and suffering humanity.

HIRAM WYATT, baker, Dayton, was born in Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, August 11, 1810. In 1812, he was taken with his father's family to Pennsylvania, where they moved from fear of the Indians. In 1816, they returned to Ohio and settled in Zanesville; from there they went to a farm on Meigs' Creek, thence to Cambridge, Ohio, thence back to Zanesville, and from there to Gallipolis, Ohio, then to Dresden, where they farmed for several years on land belonging to a brother of General and son of Maj. Cass, of 1812 fame. They next returned to Zanesville, where Hiram was apprenticed to a tobacconist, while the family went to Cincinnati. After serving out three years of his apprenticeship, Hiram ran off on account of his master's cruelty, and joined his folk in the Queen City, where he served three years and six months as

an apprentice in the baking business. In 1830, having acquired his trade, he commenced working as a journeyman in Cincinnati and afterward in Marietta. From the latter place, he returned to Cincinnati to pay the expenses attending the burial of his father and mother, which left him penniless. On the 29th of April, 1834, he came to Dayton to work during the races, and, two months later, he and Walter Smith, Esq., bought the bakery of Tilden & Smith, of which Mr. Wyatt became sole proprietor one year thereafter. In 1859, he took his son-in-law into partnership under the firm name of H. & T. Wyatt, as it now exists. On January 22, 1835, he married Elizabeth Elder, daughter of Jonathan Elder, of Honey Creek, by whom he had a son and a daughter. His wife died April 22, 1838, and he was again married, February 21, 1839, to Mary C. Davis, daughter of John Davis, of Zanesville, and had by her four daughters and one son. The father of our subject was born in Providence, R. I., where he married a Miss Blake, and reared a family of six boys and six girls, of whom our subject was the youngest. The father died in 1833, and the mother one week after him. Of the family of twelve children our subject is the only one now living. He is in his seventy-second year, but is yet full of life and vigor. He possesses a strong constitution and looks much younger than he really is; a man of affable, courteous manners, and of the strictest integrity and moral worth, he has won hosts of friends, who look upon him as a fitting representative of the business growth and prosperity of the Miami Valley. Politically a Republican, he was in an early day a member of the City Council, and has ever taken a deep interest in the development of his adopted county.

E. S. YOUNG, attorney, Dayton, was born in Lyme, N. H., February 28, 1827. He is the grandson of Dr. Hugh Murray Young, an early Irish emigrant to Connecticut, who was born in 1742 and died in 1815. The father of our subject, George Murray Young, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., April 1, 1802, and died in Dayton, Ohio, August 30, 1878. He was educated at Exeter and Poughkeepsie Academies. He learned printing, and married, in 1826, Sibel Green, of Lyme, N. H.; she died in Dayton, Ohio, in 1865. In 1835, he located in Newark, Ohio, where for ten years he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1840, he was Whig candidate for Senator from Licking County, but was defeated in the face of a strong Democractic vote, by only forty-five majority. For six years succeeding 1845, he was in business in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1851, he moved to Dayton, and was Justice of the Peace and Mayor, and at the time of his death was United States Commissioner. He was Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance when that society numbered 30,000 in Ohio and one of the editors and publishers of the *Ohio Organ and Messenger*, the organ of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio and Kentucky, published in Cincinnati. His oldest son, our subject, completed his Sophomore year at Granville College in 1845, and graduated at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, in 1847. He read law with W. J. McKinney, of Dayton, and in 1853 graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. During a professional practice of twenty-five years, he has been associated, first with George W. Brown, then A. Houk, and from 1866 to 1878, Oscar M. Gottschall. In June, 1878, Mr. Young's eldest son, George R., became a partner. Mr. Young married in September, 1856, in Philadelphia, Sarah B. Dechert, daughter of Elijah P. Dechert, and grand-daughter of Judge Robert Porter. He was a strong Union man and an earnest supporter of Lincoln's administration. He was Commissioner of the Draft in Montgomery County, and made the largest draft of any in the State. He was also largely instrumental in the organization of all the companies that left Dayton for the war.

MAXIMIN ZEHLER, Dayton. Brother Maximin Zehler was born in Bergheim, Alsace, August 19, 1826. From the age of six to fourteen, he received instruction in the parochial schools, and from fourteen to sixteen went to a private or select school. He left his home December 27, 1842, to join the Brothers of the Society of Mary, whose mother house for Alsace was Ebersminster, where he studied and prepared himself for teaching and began his career as a teacher November 1, 1844. He presented himself for and obtained the teacher's diploma for life, March 3, 1845, at Colma, capital of the Department of the Upper Rhine. He taught at Ammerschivir from 1844 to 1847, and at St. Marie and Mines from 1847 to 1849. In 1849, the Society

of Mary sent the first colony of Brothers (four) to the United States to take charge of some schools in Cincinnati, Ohio; Brother Maximin Zehler was of the number. Arrangements were not quite ready to take charge of the intended school, so he assisted his fellow-brothers to teach. Meanwhile, Rev. A. Meyer bought the Dewberry farm near Dayton, which was formerly the property of Hon. Charles Anderson, who sold it to John Stuart. Brother Maximin Zehler arrived by stage, there was no railroad yet from Cincinnati to Dayton) March 10, 1850; two brothers had arrived two days before him. They lived together in a small cottage built by Mr. Stuart for a tenant. Maximin Zehler was neither afraid nor ashamed to put his arms to the plow and to other works. The brothers being too poor to keep a hired man, they performed all the agricultural labor themselves, of course, sometimes in a very awkward manner. Col. Jefferson Paterson, their next neighbor, spent many an hour with them to show them how to perform the work on the farm, and his memory is still held in grateful remembrance by the first inmates of the Dewberry place, now called Nazareth. Mr. Stewart having left the premises May 1, 1850, Brother Maximin Zehler opened the school in June, 1850, in the house built by Hon. Charles Anderson. He had a few pupils from Dayton, and some from Van Buren Township. Everything was very imperfect, all was in harmony with the great poverty of the brothers. He taught school for six hours daily; the rest of the time he was employed in working on the farm. During August, 1850, some candidates for the brotherhood arrived, who took charge of the farm work, and Brother Maximin Zehler could then devote more time to his school and to the study of the adopted mother tongue. In September, 1850, the boarding school opened. The first boarder was Joseph Greulich, of Dayton; he was afterward joined by some more pupils from Dayton, viz., Lawrence Butz, Jr., C. Baumann, Joseph and Charles Murray, Salvator Schafer, etc., and some from Cincinnati and other towns of the vicinity. The number of boarders and day scholars increased, so that in 1852, at the end of the scholastic year, they numbered some seventy. In 1852, Mr. Maximin Zehler was sent by his superiors to Cincinnati to take charge of the St. Mary's school on Thirteenth street, where he found about 140 pupils for two teachers. He remained there until 1860, when the number of his pupils approached 300, and he was recalled to Nazareth again to take charge of the boarding school, numbering some forty pupils. When he returned he found some buildings erected but not finished. The lower story of the south wing was not even excavated; there was again room to practice patience and resignation. By and by the buildings were finished, accommodations for more pupils was gained; the number increased so that it became a necessity to build an addition of 40x80, three stories high, in 1865. Shortly after, a house 40x60 was erected as a dwelling house for the Brothers and candidates. In 1867 and 1868, the church was erected, and, as soon as finished, was paid for, so that the most Rev. Arch-Bishop John B. Purcell could consecrate it on the 24th of June, 1868. The number of pupils had now reached 170 to 180, and many were refused admittance for want of room, so that Brother Zehler, with the advice of his superiors, began the construction of the actual St. Mary's Institute. The funds were very limited, but trusting in God's providence, the plans were made and approved. The work began in 1870, and was brought to such a completion that, in May, 1871, the pupils could occupy the upper story of the building as a dormitory. The course of studies opened September, 1871, in the new building of four stories and a mansard roof. The number of boarders was now 227, and about from eighty to ninety day scholars from Dayton. After Brother Zehler had liquidated the debt of the construction of the institute, he conceived the plan of a playhouse or amusement hall, to provide a place for the pupils in bad weather for their recreation. The building is 180x60, with an entertainment hall of 40x110, and twelve small bath rooms provided with warm and cold water attached to the east side. Mr. Zehler, after having seen the institute in a flourishing condition, the necessary buildings erected and paid for, obtained from his first superior the favor he was asking for several years, viz., to lay down his charge of great responsibility, to withdraw from the directorship and to spend the remainder of his life in another line of usefulness, for the society to which he belonged since 1842, having spent thirty-two years in

the education of children. He has charge of the temporal affairs and directs the manual labors at Nazareth.

ABIA ZELLER, druggist, Dayton. Abia Zeller was born June 2, 1819, near Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio. He is a son of Michael and Maria (Brauer) Zeller, and a grandson of Andrew Zeller. Andrew entered into the service of God about the year 1790. In 1805, he settled near Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, where he immediately began to build up the kingdom of Christ. He assisted in organizing the first conference in Ohio (of the United Brethren denomination); was a delegate to the first general conference in 1815, where he was elected bishop, which office he filled with entire acceptability for a period of six years. His good sense, deep piety and liberality contributed greatly to the prosperity of the cause of Christ, especially in the Miami Valley, where his influence will be perpetuated to the end of time. This venerable bishop and pioneer evangelist died on the 25th of May, 1839, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Michael was born in Pennsylvania August 13, 1788, and Maria, his wife, was born in Virginia, October 3, 1794. They were married in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1811. They each came with their parents to Ohio about the same year and settled near each other, where they became acquainted. In 1825, Michael opened a drug store in Germantown, which was the first drug store of that place, and among the first in the county. Michael continued in the drug trade until his death. He died in 1838, a highly respected Christian man. His good wife followed him the next year, 1839. But before their death they had instilled into the minds of their children (of whom there are five still living) such true Christian principles that have enabled them to be not only an honor to their parents but useful citizens in the communities in which they live. At the death of Michael, Abia, who had learned the drug business of his father, took charge of the store, and in 1860 moved to Dayton, where he still continues the same. Abia was married September 15, 1839, to Caroline Negley, daughter of John C. and Mary (Shuey) Negley. They are the parents of five children—Martha E. (now Mrs. John H. Reed), Laura V. (now Mrs. A. C. Marshall), Anna V., Carrie N. (now Mrs. Joseph Udell) and Willie A. Mr. and Mrs. Zeller have been consistent and worthy members of the United Brethren Church for forty-three years. Abia was one of the first pupils of the Sunday school in Germantown, and after he grew to manhood became its Superintendent. He is one of the trustees of the First United Brethren Church of Dayton, Ohio, which position he has held for the past six years.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Centerville, son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Allen, was born July 15, 1816, in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, on the farm on which he now resides and is the owner thereof. Received his education in the pioneer schoolhouse, furnished with pioneer furniture, viz.: Saplings, one side flattened; pins driven in for feet; puncheons put up in the same rude manner for the writing desk. Then in one end of the building was the large fire-place, into which large quantities of good wood could be placed, and when fairly ablaze would make a boy pull his shins back or crisp his buckskin breeches. Then the teacher attended to setting copies for all that were learning to write, making and mending their pens; the scholar did the ruling in his copy-book; the branches most generally taught then were reading, writing and arithmetic; schools were then made up by subscription, and each patron boarded the teacher so much of the time during the school term.

Mr. Allen says the wearing apparel in his boyhood days was almost entirely of home manufacture—linen, linsey, jeans and fulled cloth; of these articles, the second and last named have pretty much disappeared from use. Shirt buttons were made from thread by the women of the house, and they were nearly the only ones in use. Boys were limited to one pair of shoes per year, a good wool hat for winter, and sum-

mer hats were of home manufacture, and were made from either rye or oat straw, platted and then sewed together. Going to mill was principally done on horseback. When a surplus of marketing was on hand it was loaded on a wagon and taken to Cincinnati and there sold or bartered for groceries or other articles the family needed. The first church privileges were at the Methodist log meeting-house, called Hopewell, located on Sugar Creek. There the pioneers listened to the circuit riders, composed of such men as Sparks, Hardy, Parsons, Dixon, Elliott, Goddard, Brook, McGuire, Strain, Maly, Manly and Sullivan. Mr. Allen married, August 2, 1841, Miss Susan Lawson, of Adams County, Ohio. From this union there were ten children, only four of whom are now (July, 1881) living. Mr. Allen's mother was a native of Pennsylvania. His father was born in Culpeper County, Va., and moved from there to Mason County, Ky.; from there to the Miami Valley about 1803; purchased his farm for $2.50 per acre, second hand. On this farm are six acres which have been farmed for eighty years, and will now make an average yield with any land in the township.

JOHN E. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Centerville, son of Lawson and Frances M. Allen, was born September 15, 1828, in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. School privileges, some improvement on pioneer times. He never had any political aspirations, and, raised a farmer, he has continued to make that his principal occupation so far in life. He is the occupant and owner of the farm upon which he was born, being the one owned by his great-grandfather, John Edwards, who emigrated here from North Carolina in 1805. He purchased the above farm and, being a widower, had two of his sons-in-law at one time living with him. While he was engaged in selling goods and trading in real estate, being a man of means, he had the reputation of being a very precise man in all his dealings. In religion, he was an Orthodox Quaker. He died in the winter of 1828–29, upward of eighty years of age. His boot-jack, brought from North Carolina, is still doing duty in John E. Allen's family. Frances M. Silvers, daughter of Nathan and Mary Silvers and grand-daughter of John Edwards, was born August 1, 1808, and married December 2, 1825, to Lawson Allen. After their marriage they moved to the above-named farm, and Grandfather Edwards spent the remainder of his life with them. Lawson Allen then became the owner of the farm, partly by legacy and the remainder by purchase. Lawson Allen was the son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Allen, born in Kentucky September 2, 1800, and emigrated with his parents to this township in 1803. He was trained to farming and, after marriage, coming into possession of the above-named farm, which is considered one of the very best in the township, he made money and purchased the well-known farm of Judge Amos Irwin, where he moved, giving up his old farm to his son, John E., the present occupant. Early in life, Lawson Allen and wife became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both died members of the same. Their house was always a welcome home to the circuit rider and visiting members attending the quarterly and protracted meetings. They were the parents of ten children, three only now living. Lawson Allen died July 16, 1859, aged fifty-eight years ten months and fourteen days. Frances M. Allen died July 10, 1879, aged seventy years eleven months and nine days. After Lawson's death, his widow lived with their children, dividing her time with them. She died at their daughter's, Mrs. Mary Davis, in Greene County, Ohio. John E. Allen was married November 6, 1850, to Miss Sarah Jane Whitset, who was born December 13, 1827. From this union seven children were born, five of whom are living. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their house is a welcome home to visiting members attending quarterly and protracted meetings. One year ago, Mr. Allen would have taken $100 per acre for his farm. Now, since the construction of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, Mr. Allen has made the following lease of five acres with the privilege of working forty for a term of five years. The lessee quarries the stone on above tracts and pays Mr. Allen 30 cents per perch for them in the ground. Each acre will yield not less than 6,800 perch. The ground is also to be leveled down after quarrying, suitable for farming again. Not less than eighty acres of this farm is underlaid with lime and sand stone.

Arrangements for taking out 400 perch daily, if wanted, are made. The quarry is two-thirds of a mile from the railroad. Yards at the following places will be opened for the sale of the stone: Cincinnati, Lebanon, Xenia and Dayton.

JOSEPH P. BENHAM, merchant, Centerville. Joseph P. Benham, son of John and Albina Benham was born in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, December 17, 1838. His father, born October 17, 1811, in Greene County, Ohio, came with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, when about two years old. The larger part of his life was spent in Montgomery County. Died in Centerville April 28, 1862. Albina Benham, born October 17, 1815, in Pennsylvania, came with her parents to Greene County, Ohio, March, 1820; moved from Greene to Warren County, Ohio, March, 1825; then from Warren to Montgomery County, Ohio, in March, 1827. Married, March 9, 1837, to John Benham, Jr.; from this union were six children, three sons and three daughters, five of whom are now residents of Montgomery County, Ohio. The eldest child, Augustus, resides in Wabash, Ind.; is a merchant of that place. During the war of the rebellion, all three of the sons were in the army at one time, 1864. While they were in the tented field, the mother was at home in the agricultural field. That year, she raised five acres corn, one hundred bushels of Irish potatoes and nine bushels of sweet potatoes. Of the above farming, she hired out but one and one half days plowing in the crop; the balance of the work she did with the hoe. Of the potato crop, a neighbor farmer said he had out a much larger patch and only raised ten bushels. Augustus was in the First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps; was in the following battles: Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Buzzard Roost Gap, Resaca and Pumpkin Vine Creek; was wounded three times during the war, in consequense of which he missed some of the battles in which his regiment was engaged; he served his time of enlistment, and was mustered out of the service about August, 1864. Andrew was in the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. The regiment was commanded by Col. Charles Anderson and Lieut. Col. Hiram Strong, who was a native of this township. The regiment left Dayton toward the latter part of August, 1862, and marched direct to Kentucky, where Andrew was taken prisoner and paroled on the second day of September, 1862. Was duly exchanged in January, 1863; returned to his regiment, and went through the following battles: Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Pine Mountain, Burnt Hickory, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; mustered out of the service June 15, 1865. Joseph's principal occupation was farming up to the time he went into the army; was a member of the One Hundred and Thity-first Regiment National Guards; served his entire time at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md.; mustered out of service latter part of the summer of 1864; discharge papers signed by Edward Stanton, Secretary of War, December 15, 1864. Again engaged in farming until the fall of 1870; then taking a Western trip, spending the winter of 1870 and 1871 with a traveling One-Dollar Store in Illinois; also paid a visit to relatives in Missouri, and returned home in the spring of 1871. His mother was then Postmistress, as she is now, of Centerville. Joseph rented a suitable room up-town for the office, and added a small stock of groceries; made that his business, his actual capital being $32. Prosperity has attended him, and business increased until he is now the owner of the best business property in town, with several smaller pieces of less value. Since the death of his father, he has been looked upon as the head of the family, which at that time was mother and three sisters. Since then two sisters have married; family now mother, one sister, niece and himself.

JAMES BRADFORD, farmer, P. O. Centerville. James Bradford, son of Robert and Elizabeth Bradford, was born April 5, 1838. Robert Bradford was born in Ireland, in the County Down, August 22, 1788, and came to America in 1812, stopping three months in Pennsylvania, thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, in April of the same year. His first work was tending to a bricklayer, carrying brick in a hod up to the third story for $6 per month. His next job of work was tending a flouring mill in

Cincinnati at $1 per day; next he went to farming near Cummingsville on the shares, his being two-thirds of the crop. While farming here he was married to Elizabeth Myers, in 1813. From this union were ten children, of which three sons and six daughters are now living. He moved into Montgomery County, Washington Township, Ohio, in 1816, into a log cabin having a stick chimney, and lived in that until 1838, when he built a commodious brick residence, in which he and his wife lived until their deaths. Mrs. Bradford died July 14, 1844, and Mr. Bradford, December 11, 1877. They were both members of the United Presbyterian Church, he being an elder in the church about thirty-three years. Politically, he was a Democrat, and never missing an election unless caused by sickness. James Bradford, the subject of this sketch, was born on the homestead of which he is the owner and occupant, three sisters living with him, he being an unmarried man. This farm was bought in 1816 at $8 per acre.

DANIEL CROSLEY was born November 25, 1818, in Warren County, Ohio, and was married to Lydia Hatfield, November 21, 1839, is a farmer and mechanic by occupation. He has served in all the different township offices with only one or two exceptions in the township of Washington, county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, having represented his township as Justice of the Peace, and Clerk for several years each, and also has been one of the Trustees of the original surveyed township of School Section No. 16 for the last twenty years. In the fall of 1877, he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio, serving two sessions in the Lower House of Representatives, and has been a resident of said county for the last forty-five years, and by frugality, industry and economy has accumulated a sufficiency of property to make him live comfortable the balance of his days. His father, William Crosley, was born in the State of Maryland, his grandfather, Moses Crosley, being of Welsh nationality. His father, William, with his family, emigrated to the State of Kentucky, Bracken County, in its early settlement as a State, and was there married to Mary Kelsey, and, in 1810, emigrated to Warren County, Ohio, locating on a tract of land partly in Warren and partly in Montgomery, being one of the early settlers of this portion of Ohio. He made gunpowder in the old fashioned way, by sweep and mortar, and as powder was in great demand in those days, hunters would come a long distance to buy the article. By his industry and economy, in the course of time, accumulated a considerable amount of wealth. He was a farmer by occupation, and served his fellow-citizens in nearly all the different offices of his township, and acted as Justice of the Peace for eighteen years in succession. He removed from Warren County to Montgomery about the year 1834, and soon thereafter was one of the Commissioners of the Dayton & Lebanon Turnpike, and after said pike was finished in 1840, was elected President and Treasurer of the company, and served for twelve years in that capacity. In addition to what has already been stated in the history of Daniel Crosley, we can say that when he was elected to the Legislature in 1877 from Montgomery County, it was by an overwhelming majority as a candidate on the Democratic ticket, many Republicans voting for him. He was appointed by the Speaker on one of the most important committees, the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, thus showing that he was a man worthy of trust as a servant of the people, he having introduced several bills which became the general laws of the State relative to the improvements of the public highways, and for the better protection of the unprotected public burying-grounds of the State. He introduced a bill to emancipate the toll pikes of Montgomery County, by a tax levied on the grand duplicate of the county for the payment of the same. He was an ardent and strong advocate of the school laws of Ohio, embodying the free education of the youth of the State, both white and black, but separately, and was always found when a vote was to be cast for the protection of the public works of the State, to favor the same against any clique or railroad corporation. He also favored the reduction of the salaries of county officers, it being a plank in the Democratic platform, and the people, as a mass, strongly advocating the same. As the House journal records will clearly show that his votes on bills were in the interests of the people, and the tax-payers of his county and State. He was also a soldier in the late war, being a member of the Ohio National Guards—under the call of the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. In

1864, his company belonged to the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment of Ohio National Guards, commanded by Col. John G. Lowe, and was stationed at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md. He occupied two important positions in his company, being Orderly Sergeant and Company Clerk. He has acquitted himself honorably in all the different positions he has filled, both in military as well as in public life. His son, William J. Crosley, enlisted in the regular army in the winter of 1864, and was in some of those hard-fought battles in the Shenandoah Valley in West Virginia, under Gen. Sheridan, and incurred a pulmonary disease of the lungs while in the service of his country, and was discharged from the service in consequence thereof the last of September, 1864, and died of said disease in March, 1865, at home.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Centerville, son of Benjamin and Rhoda Davis, was born in Centerville, Montgomery County, Washington Township, Ohio, March 24, 1840, and has always resided therein. His father being a farmer, William was also trained to that profession, and has followed it so far through life; has had the advantage of pretty fair schools; the result is that his neighbors have frequently conferred on him different township offices, and that of School Director. He was one of the Board of Trustees under whose directions the present township hall was built in Centerville in 1880. He was married, September 12, 1861, to Miss Martha M. Watkins. From this union there have been five children, all boys, four of whom are living. William, though not strictly a pioneer, but by his marriage he goes into a pioneer family, the Watkins coming here about the same time the Allens did, 1803. His father, Benjamin Davis, was born in Salem County, N. J., and when a mere boy was bound to a farmer, with whom he lived until he was twenty-one years of age, and then came to Warren County, Ohio, landing there with only $5.50. With $5.00 he bought material for clothing, and the 50 cents paid on the making. The first year he worked for Jacob Eulass, on the farm for $120. At the close of the year he found that he had lost only three days, and had saved $110 of his wages. He next went to work for Abner Kelsey, at customary wages, and continued with him until he married, and then rented the farm on which he now resides, paying one-half the proceeds of the farm, less his living, for five years. He then purchased it on ten years' time, and at the expiration the farm was paid for. Since then he has purchased 316½ acres of first quality land, paying as high as $140 per acre for one tract containing 100 acres. This shows what a bound boy can make for himself by practicing industry and economy. He still makes a full hand on the farm.

SUSANNAH HARRIS, farming, P. O. Centerville. William Watkins, a native of Wales, came to America early in the last century. He was married about 1760, but at what place or the name of the lady is not known. She was a native of Ireland and came to America about the same time her husband did. From this union were thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters. Joshua Watkins, one of above sons, was born in Kentucky, and married about 1801, to Miss Nancy Colvin, a resident of Kentucky, but a native of Virginia. From this union were two sons, Caleb and Henry, and seven daughters, Susannah, Rachael, Jane, Calinda, Nancy, Permelia Ann and Lucinda. Susannah, Calinda and Permelia Ann are all that are now living. Joshua Watkins, with his wife and two children (the subject of this sketch one of them), emigrated from Kentucky to Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, about the year 1806, moving into a log cabin situated on the land set off to him by his father, who had previously entered about one section, dividing the same among his children that came with him to Ohio, a portion of them remaining in Kentucky. Jonathan Watkins, brother of Joshua, afterward became the owner of above tract. David settled on the farm now owned by George Sears, and George on the farm now owned by John Kirby. The subject of this sketch, Susannah Watkins, was raised on a farm; received a limited education, or as good as was then given to pioneer children; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life under the preaching of the Rev. Robert Burns, at the old Hopewell log church, situated on Sugar Creek, and on the farm now owned by George Sears. At the age of about twenty years she was united in marriage to Abner Harris by Elder Joshua Carman. After paying the minister his marriage fees, the groom's

worldly goods consisted in cash 25 cents, and one dog. The bride's father presented to her as an outfit the choice one of seven good cows, four sheep, one sow and four shotes; also, one good feather bed and bedding. They commenced housekeeping in a very small log cabin, scarcely large enough to have stabled four horses. Mrs. Harris says the cabin was on the farm of her father-in-law. Mrs. Harris here assisted her husband with his farming to the utmost of her physical strength, which was no small amount. She relates the following incident: One hay harvest assisting in hauling, she was assigned the duty of loading, her husband doing the pitching up, and while doing so the team became frightened and made a fearful runaway with the wagon partly loaded, with Mrs. Harris on it, and no chance for escape, until the team made a short turn in the field and became entangled in the harness, when they were caught by her husband. When quieted down the loading was resumed and finished up without any further mishap. Remaining here a few years and accumulating some means, a purchase of 50 acres of land was made a few miles southwest of Centerville, upon which they resided a few years, then sold and made another purchase of a farm two miles north of Centerville, remaining on this purchase less than one year, when a profitable sale was made, and immediately another purchase, containing 100 acres, now enlarged to 165 acres, upon which they have resided for the last forty-five years. Mrs. Harris continued her early habits of industry up to about eight years ago, when she received a paralytic stroke, disabling her from further household work. Her eyesight also impaired, she is deprived from reading as much as she would be pleased to do, hence her principal enjoyment now is in the reception of friends and in having free converse with them. From the extensive number of relatives she once claimed, she cannot count, outside of her immediate family, but three cousins now living. Since her affliction, she has not had the pleasure of attending church, but has many social calls from her ministers. No children from this union.

OWEN HATFIELD, deceased. Owen Hatfield, son of Thomas and Sarah (Allen) Hatfield, was born in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, September 12, 1807; received a liberal education; was a farmer by occupation; married July 31, 1834, to Miss Phebe Stephens (daughter of Richard and Betsey Stephens). From this union were five sons and five daughters. Two sons and one daughter are deceased. Mr. Hatfield joined the New-School Baptist Church in Centerville, May 7, 1848, and died a member of the same January 4, 1881. He was buried in the old cemetery, one-half mile north of Centerville; funeral sermon was preached by Elder Joseph H. Wilson. His every-day life was in accord with his religious profession, in which, as in his political views, he was very candid. In his death his family lost a worthy counselor, the church a valued member, and the community at large an estimable citizen. His father was a native of Delaware and his mother of Virginia. Both in early life moved to Kentucky, where they were married and emigrated to this township in 1802. Mrs. Hatfield's parents were natives of Redstone, Penn.; were married in Kentucky, and emigrated to what is now Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, about the year 1800. Mrs. Hatfield and husband were members of the same church. Among the living ones she has the oldest membership to-day. This sketch was contributed by his son, Richard Hatfield.

The following is the funeral sermon of Owen Hatfield, by his pastor, J. H. Wilson, from the text—John, vi, 34 and 35, "The Bread of Life:"

The discourses from our Savior were always plain and practical. He often selected some of the most common things of every-day life with which to illustrate and enforce the most sublime truths. He came to this earth as the Savior of lost, perishing souls. He delighted to save sinners. To illustrate His mission and work on earth He compares himself in one place to a hen gathering her brood under her wings. In another place to a road leading to heaven—"I am the way." In another to a door—"I am the door, by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved." Again to a shepherd—"I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep." In our text he compares himself to bread—"I am the bread of life." This is peculiarly fitting and forcible because of its universal use. Bread is the staff of life. It is used everywhere

and by all classes. Hence whenever a family sit down to their daily meal, whether in mansion or cottage there is before them this emblem of the Savior of the world. We have first in our text a confession on man's part of the soul's deep hunger, "Lord, evermore give us this bread." Some one has said, "This world of ours is a rude picture of heaven." Whether that be true or not, these bodies of ours in which our spirits dwell, are coarse copies of the mind. To almost every experience of the body there is a corresponding experience of the soul. As there is bodily weariness, so there is soul weariness. As there is bodily hunger, so there is soul hunger. One does not need to live in this world long to learn the meaning of soul hunger. Every true heart yearns for human love and sympathy. You may be surrounded with a multitude of strangers, and yet have a feeling of loneliness, a longing for some intimate friend with whom to converse and share your love and sympathy. Could the heart experiences of the human race be written before us, there would be revealed the fact that this unsatisfied hunger of the heart for human love and sympathy has fallen like a withering blight upon many a life, and has buried many a lovely flower in an early tomb. With growing intelligence and virtue there is a growing hunger of the soul. In civilized lands there is more real soul-suffering than in uncivilized lands. Ruth leaves the hills of Moab and follows Naomi to Judea. The little child finds a companion in almost every one; but as he grows in years the number with whom he associates freely grow gradually less. When we reach a Moses, an Isaiah or an Elijah, they are almost alone. They can find but few who can sympathize with them deeply. When we reach the perfect man Christ Jesus, He stands alone. He finds companionship only with God. There is a hunger of the soul for something higher than *human love* and *sympathy*. You may be surrounded with all that companionship can give you, and yet your soul remains unsatisfied. Human love, however, pure and ardent, fails to meet the deep longings of the soul. This will sometimes be the means of awakening a deeper desire for something higher and nobler and even divine. Could human love satisfy us the object of that love may soon fall pale and pulseless into the tomb. We have second in our text the fact that an abundance of soul food has been provided and that food is Jesus Christ. "I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." Just as Jesus fed the five thousand in the desert place, with five barley loaves and two fishes, and had twelve baskets of fragments remaining, so now He comes to every hungry care-worn soul saying, "I am the bread of life." Men have died of starvation, unable to procure that which would sustain physical life. But no soul need ever perish eternally for lack of immortal food. Nothing short of a personal living, loving Savior can satisfy or save the soul. The soul calls for more than a mere philosophy, more than a liturgy, more than a historic Savior. It requires a personal friend upon whose loving bosom it can lean as did the beloved disciple of old. That personal, loving friend and Savior is found in Jesus Christ, "Who is the same yesterday, to-day and forever." He is the friend above all other friends, "That sticketh closer than a brother." Let us be careful how we treat these hungry hearts of ours. Let us not neglect nor refuse them the food without which they will forever die. How foolish to reject this soul-food because you cannot understand it. It is not necessary for you to make any analysis of food before eating it, when you see hundreds whose bodies are sustained by the use of the same food. So it is not necessary for you to understand Christ to perfection when you know he saves others who trust him. Just as you feed your bodies daily with suitable food so you need Christ with you continually that your souls may be constantly satisfied with food. As the body grows weaker with age, and the appetite for material food becomes poorer, the spirit seems to grow stronger, and the desire for spiritual food is increased more and more until at last when the aged pilgrim nears the spirit land, the hunger for the things of that land is so deep that death itself is not unwelcome, but seems only the messenger that opens the door of heaven. Thus did death come to this departed husband, father, brother and friend. During his lingering illness, he gave abundant evidence of feeding his soul upon Christ. No place did the pastor receive a more cordial welcome than at the house of the deceased. No one seemed to more highly appreciate a word about Jesus or a

prayer. He often expressed his joy and gratitude for the recent conversion of three of his grandchildren. His greatest desire seemed to be that all of his own dear children might receive Christ, the bread of life. In conclusion let me say to these mourning ones, weep not for this departed one. He is asleep in Jesus. See that your own souls are fed with this same immortal food. "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life."

THOMAS HATFIELD, farmer, was born October 1, 1821, in a log cabin which stood near the site of his present home. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Hatfield, was a native of Delaware, of Welsh descent, served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary war, and ever afterward was a stanch hater of the English flag and government, which he believed was symbolical of tyranny and oppression. His brothers, John and Samuel, were killed in that struggle for liberty, one at the battle of the Cowpens and the other at Greenbrier C. H. Thomas married Sarah Allen, a native of Culpeper County, Va., but a resident of Kentucky at the time of her marriage. After the Revolutionary war closed with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Thomas traveled through Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennesee and into Kentucky, where he was married and lived until 1801, when he and family came to Montgomery County, Ohio, and entered the land now owned by his grandson, Thomas. By his union with Sarah Allen our subject's grandfather became the father of nine children, of whom John, the father of Thomas, Jr., the second child, was born in Mason County, Ky., in November, 1793. When John was eighteen years of age, he was drafted to serve in the war of 1812, but having imbibed his father's spirit of liberty and freedom he could not brook the idea of going into his country's service as a drafted man, and therefore enlisted in Capt. Perry's Rangers. His father, fired with that spirit of hatred against the same old foe he had helped to humiliate in 1776, enlisted in the same company and did excellent service as scout and guide, and being of a fearless nature was ever the first man to ford any stream that lay in their pathway. After serving one year, he and his son were honorably discharged at Vincennes, Ind. John was married about 1817 to Nancy Hatfield, a distant relative, who bore him six children, viz.: Ann L. (the wife of William Dodds), Lydia C. (the wife of Daniel Crosley), Thomas, Allen, Ambrose B. (deceased) and Maria (the wife of John C. Martin). John Hatfield was a stone-mason by trade, but after the war of 1812 turned his attention chiefly to farming. He died May 11, 1829, and his wife survived him until August, 1852. They were members of the Baptist Church and highly respected by all who knew them, he being a hard-working, generous and kind-hearted man, who was always careful to be right before acting. Our subject has never lived away from his birthplace, and was married August 15, 1845, to Mary Elizabeth Stansell, daughter of William and Sarah (Myover) Stansell, her parents having come from Kentucky to this county about the year 1801. Mrs. Hatfield was born in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, August 12, 1827, and has had the following children: Louisa J. (deceased), Albert P. (deceased), Laura F. (deceased), Mason W. and Alice S. Mr. Hatfield and wife have been members of the Baptist Church since 1859, and he is looked upon as an honorable, upright and worthy citizen.

THOMAS B. HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Bellbrook, Greene Co.; was born in Greene County, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1827. His parents were John and Hannah (Bigger) Holmes, natives, the father of Newville, Cumberland County, Penn., born September 17, 1792, and the mother of the State of Kentucky, born November 12, 1797. Mr. Holmes came to Ohio with his parents prior to the war of 1812, and settled in Greene County. He was a soldier in that war and for service rendered therein drew a pension from the United States Government. His death occurred October 31, 1878, and the mother's August 23, 1869. They were married in Montgomery County on the 24th of September, 1818, and soon thereafter purchased land in Section 14 of that county. Their children were Hugh, Mary, Martha, John, Rebecca, Hannah J., Thomas B. and Martha Ann. Our subject was reared on a farm, which occupation he has ever since followed. He now resides on the homestead and is in comfortable circumstances. He is a kind neighbor, good citizen, and has the esteem of his many acquaintances.

JOHN S. KINDLE, blacksmith, Centerville. John S. Kindle, son of Joseph and Margaret Kindle, was born in Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, May 10, 1845. Commenced going to school at about the age of five years, and continued up to the age of twelve, receiving a pretty fair district school education. Then went to work in the shop with his father, occasionally assisting the neighboring farmers when they were in a pinch for labor, up to August, 1862, when he volunteered in the army, Ninety-third Regiment, Company B, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was gotten up and commanded by Col. Charles Anderson and Lieut. Col. Hiram Strong; first engagement was on the Kentucky River, between Lexington and Richmond, during Nelson's retreat to Louisville. Was also at the battle of Stone River, and there taken prisoner by the Texan Rangers, but recaptured by the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Then followed numerous skirmishes, in which he participated. Next in order came the battle of Chickamauga, in which he was severely wounded by a musket ball in the leg; the ball was extracted, and is now in his possession, being kept as a relic. He is crippled for life. Was placed in the hospital, staying there about four months; then came home on furlough, and remained thirteen months; then returned to the army, and remained there three or four months, when he was given a final discharge May 30, 1865. He married, February 8, 1877, Miss Elizabeth Simpson. From this union are three children, all boys, two of whom are now living. Has some political aspirations; has been elected Township Clerk and Constable, and is now serving as Justice of the Peace. He was elected in 1876. When not officially employed, he works at his trade. His father was born in Burlington County, N. J., and came to Ohio in 1833. His mother was born in Half-Moon Valley, Center County, Penn.

CORNELIA A. (MESLER) KELSEY, farmer, P. O. Waynesville, Warren Co.; born in New Jersey Nov. 24, 1813, and came to Ohio in 1832. She married Mr. John S. Kelsey, November 2, 1837. From this union were seven children, six of whom are living. Names and birth of the children as follows: Hester E., born August 17, 1838; George Washington, born August 14, 1840; Wilhelmina, born February 19, 1842; Eliza Melissa, born December 14, 1843; John Albert, born January 10, 1846; Jonathan Meeker, born January 14, 1848; Charles Edward, born November 5, 1851; George Washington, died September 18, 1846; John S., died October 22, 1875. John S., son of Jessey and Hettie (Marsh) Kelsey, was born January 13, 1816. His mother was a native of New Jersey, and his father of Pennsylvania. Emigrated to Kentucky, thence to Ohio, in an early day. He married at the early age of twenty-eight; his wife at twenty. Previous to his marriage, he followed school teaching in a log house on his own land. After that his principal occupation was farming, and a very successful one, owning at one time in Washington Township 760 acres of land. He commenced life here with about $100. He was the father of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, three sons and one daughter now living (July, 1881). Mrs. Cornelia Kelsey, with two daughters and the assistance of the youngest son, continues to farm the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey were both members of the Sugar Creek Old School Baptist Church. Mr. Kelsey united with the church January 26, 1858, Mrs. Kelsey about one year afterward. The daughter, Eliza Melissa, is also a member of the same church. A request of Mr. John S. Kelsey on his death bed was that his widow purchase and give to each one of the children (except Charles), a family Bible as near like the present one as she can procure, and after her death Charles to have the present one.

JAMES MILTON KELSEY, farmer. This well-known gentleman was born in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, June 11, 1831, and is the son of Jesse and Hettie (Marsh) Kelsey, early settlers of this county. His father was born in 1783, and died in 1857. His mother was born in 1791 and died in 1845.

James M. grew to manhood in his native township, receiving a limited education in the school of his neighborhood, and January 26, 1853, he was married to Mary Wilson, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Allen) Wilson, also a native of Washington, born May 19, 1833. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, but her parents

were born in this county. William Kelsey has had five children, viz.: Sarah E. (the wife of Richard Hatfield), Flora J. (wife of George Mull), Mary E. (wife of David Eagle), Effie J. and Nannie. Mr. Kelsey was raised a Baptist but in 1858 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a Trustee some six years, and is one of the Stewards at the present time. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He purchased and moved to his present beautiful home in 1858, where he owns 138 acres of finely improved land, and is recognized as one of the leading farmers, of this portions of Montgomery County.

WILLIAM MARSH KELSEY, farmer, P. O. Centerville. William Marsh Kelsey son of Jesse and Hettie (Marsh) Kelsey, was born January 5, 1814, in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. His father being a farmer the son was also trained to it from early boyhood. His education was received in the pioneer log schoolhouse, to which place he was guided through the dense forests by the blazed trees (a blazed tree is one from which the bark is chipped off of on opposite sides). David Watkins was the name of his first teacher. The branches then taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. A scholar's copy-book was made by sewing a few sheets of plain fools-cap paper together, and the copies set by the teachers. The scholar was expected to provide himself or herself with a lead pencil and ruler for lining the copy-book, and manufacture his own ink. Gold and steel pens were not then in use, but the scholars provided themselves with goose-quills, out of which the teacher manufactured the pens. Mr. Kelsey received his last schooling the year he attained his majority. Being the eldest son it fell to his lot to assist his father in clearing up his land ready for farming. He remembers his first plowing was done with the wooden mold-board plow and followed up for a series of years. The wearing apparel in his boyish days was principally of home manufacture, flax-linen for summer and linsey for winter wear. At that time it frequently fell to his lot to assist in pulling and dressing the flax, shearing of the sheep, and in fact almost everything appertaining to a farmer's life, which he has followed or has carried on to this time. (He is now the owner of three farms in this township). Milling he did then on horseback, going as far as the Little Miami River. Frequently he would go with his father to Cincinnati markets, trading their produce for all kinds of groceries and other articles needed for family use. Wheat was then cut entirely with the sickle; after a while came the grain cradle; which was looked upon as a great improvement over the sickle, being more expeditious; next came the McCormick Reaper, when it was thought all the improvements had come for the cutting of grain, but since that Mr. Kelsey has seen many very decided improvements in the machines, and now sees the self-binder. He also remembers when thrashed grain was cleaned with a sheet being operated by a man at each end and jerking vigorously, created the wind which cleaned their grain, poured out by the third man from a measure or scoop shovel. The first horse-power thrashing machine was a stationary one, operated by four horses, only doing the thrashing, the cleaning done afterward with the wind-mill. His parents were both members of the regular Baptist Church, and attended at the pioneer log meeting-house; one-half mile north of Centerville. There he has heard John Mason and other pioneer preachers. Phebe Carver, born January 30, 1832, married to William Marsh Kelsey, December 14, 1852. From this union were three children, the two eldest living—Mary Elizabeth, born September 29, 1853, married to Perry Hatfield, February 3, 1876; Annie Kelsey, born January 12, 1857, married March 12, 1876, to B. F. Vaughn; Mabel Lucasta Kelsey, born February 6, 1863, died September 11, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey are both members of the Regular Baptist Church, of Centerville.

The following is a memorial sketch of Mrs. Phebe Kelsey, read at her funeral February 22, 1882:

Mrs. Phebe Kelsey was born January 30, 1832, and died of consumption January 31, 1882, at 6:15 A. M., aged fifty years. She was married to William M. Kelsey, December 14, 1852. To this union was given three daughters the youngest of whom (Mabel Lucasta) preceded the mother to the eternal world September 11, 1880. Mother Kelsey united with the Primitive Baptist Church, at Centerville, Ohio, about 1855.

She was baptized and received into said church by Elder Samuel Williams. Her last sickness was attended with much severe pain and prolonged suffering; but she was resigned to the will of God, and her condition, and hence, bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude. During the last few days of her sickness, she experienced the fact that she was being "made perfect through suffering." Yet while she was being thus tried in the furnace of the Lord, she did not cease to pray, but repeatedly asked the Lord to give her dying grace. When she first began to enter "the valley of the shadow of death," about nine days before she passed over the Jordan of death, she told the writer that it looked dark, that her pathway was not all light. But he directed her to some of the promises of God's word, and told her to lean on Christ, and light would be given her for each step. The former proved to her a rod, and the latter a staff, for soon after the valley was lighted up, and she could sing with us,

"Oh, how happy are they," etc.;

and we knelt by her bedside, in the dark morning hour, and prayed with her. But for nine long days she continued to travel through the valley, in the midst of severe sufferings, yet supported by the strong arm of her Savior. She had a longing desire to depart and be at rest, and many times did she repeat the invitation of Jesus "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Often was she heard to say "Let me go; let me go." She has at last entered into that "rest that remaineth for the people of God." Doubtless she will be missed by those who knew her best in the community in which she lived; missed by the church to which she belonged; missed by her pastor; missed by the large circle of friends and acquaintances, who had often shared of her hospitalities in her home, and received her charities; but missed, most of all, by her husband, her remaining children and her aged mother, but we hope to all meet again bye and bye.

Funeral services at the O. S. Baptist Church, Centerville, Ohio. Sermon preached by the pastor, Elder John M. Thompson. Text, 2 Cor., v. 4.

WILLIAM J. LAMME, miller and farmer, P. O. Carrolton. William Lamme and family emigrated from Kentucky to the Miami Valley, Montgomery Co., and within the original limits of Washington Township, Ohio, in the fall of 1802, with a family of wife and five children, settling on the land he had previously purchased, and erected his cabin. David, the eldest son, then aged about eighteen years, was put to clearing up the land, while his father, quite early, proceeded to erect a grist-mill on Hole's Creek; the building was made of round logs and covered with clapboards put on with wood pins, a square of this roof was in a pretty good state of preservation but a few years ago, also portions of the old water wheel. This was the first mill built in Washington Township; here the pioneers had their grinding done for many years, and David, the boy, afterward the prominent man, was educated to the milling business. He was married August 7, 1804, to Miss Margaret Dodds, daughter of Gen. William Dodds. From this union there were ten children, two sons and eight daughters; two only are now (August, 1881) living, viz., William J. and Katie Eliza Lamme. Mrs. Lamme was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated with her parents to Ohio about the time the Lammes did. Her bridal dress was an embroidered muslin, and the groom's coat, calico. They commenced housekeeping in a cabin situated in the woods, where they remained for some years, when an exchange of property was made and they moved a little south where their days were ended. In 1842, he took down the old mill on the farm, to make room for a more commodious building to meet the requirements of the trade. The grinding was principally done for toll, and when a sufficient quantity had accumulated, it was ground and wagoned to Cincinnati, until the Miami Canal was finised from Cincinnati to Middletown; from there it would go on the canal to Cincinnati. David Lamme was a Justice of the Peace many years, and in 1840 was elected a Representative to the Legislature from Montgomery County. He was also one of the County Commissioners, under whose directions the present court house in Dayton was erected. He was prosperous in his business and always kept things around him up to the times. David Lamme, better known throughout the country as Squire Lamme, was emphatically "a gentleman of the old school," as the phrase goes. Born in Ken-

tucky, and a mere boy when his family came to Ohio, he seems to have had the characteristic Kentucky hospitality inborn, for there was not a private residence in southern Montgomery more celebrated for social and friendly gatherings of the very elite, so to speak, of the country than Squire Lamme's. He was a large man, dignified, but very agreeable and genial in his manners. No one felt the least trepidation in his presence, he was equally benevolent, and the poor of the sections of country about the "old mill" will never forget the many acts of charity done to their families by Squire Lamme and his estimable wife; she was just suited to him, a fit companion. Long may the memory of these grand old pioneers of Ohio, be kept green in the minds of the generations to come. What has been said of the parents applies also to the family; of whom most were daughters, only two sons, one of whom died in youth; the other, the Major and one sister, Miss Katy, are the only surviving members of the once populous family; all the girls were possessed of more than ordinary personal attractions and were, besides very lively and intelligent, which, as a matter of course, attracted a large retinue of young gentlemen, but the tax on Squire Lamme's resources, by the amount of company entertained by him at his residence never made him grumble nor find fault with his children; he was above littleness in any form. David Lamme died August 22, 1855; his wife, Margaret died December 28, 1868.

HORACE McEWEN, farmer, P. O. Centerville. Horace McEwen, son of Robert G. and Elizabeth McEwen, was born March 7, 1840, on a farm three quarters of a mile south of Centerville; has always lived on a farm and in his native township. His boyhood was all spent with his parents on the farm which was carried on extensively by his father. Horace was married March, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth E. Norris; from this union have been born two sons and one daughter. Mrs. McEwen was born in Centerville, Ohio, February 14, 1848. After marriage, they moved onto the McEwen homestead, and have continued to reside there ever since. Horace is now the owner of ninety-three acres of that farm as a legacy, with the exception of about $2,000. Received his education in the common district school. Robert G. McEwen, born in Williamsport, Penn., January 25, 1806; came with his parents to Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, about the fall of 1817; he then had more of an education than the majority of boys at that time, yet he was kept in the neighborhood schools as long as it was thought he could be advanced any. About this time Noah and Ann Leeds, of Philadelphia, moved to Springboro, Warren Co., Ohio, and opened a select school. The principals being fine scholars, they prepared their pupils for college. Robert was one of their scholars, and, after attending the school awhile, was sent to Oxford College, where he finished up his education. Losing his father about this time, he went into the harness and saddle shop with his brother, William, who also died pretty soon. The family was then reduced to three in number, viz., the mother, one sister and Robert. Notwithstanding he had received a liberal education, more than was then given boys, unless they were intended for some of the learned professions, he made choice of manual labor for his profession, or, as he used to call himself, a plow boy. He pretty soon started a team on the road, doing considerable amount of hauling; it proving more profitable than the shop, he closed it up, purchased another team and went driving it himself; he was prosperous. His first trade for real estate he turned two calves in as part payment. In his real estate transactions, was very successful; he used to say it was his intention to leave a farm to each of his children; at his death, he owned 440 acres of land. In his farming operations he kept things moving; his boys were not allowed to go fishing every Saturday. He delighted in dealing in stock, always had some on hand for sale or trade, and, if a bargain was offered, he was prepared to buy. He served some time as Township Clerk. In 1838, was elected County Assessor; filled that office one term. In 1859, was elected to the Legislature, served one term, and declined a re-nomination. In the Military Peace Establishment, he rose from the ranks to a Lieutenancy, then Captain, then Adjutant of the regiment, which office he held at the final break-up of militia training. In early life he took quite an interest in debating societies, which were formed in almost every school district; this early habit lasted him through life. In manhood after doing a hard day's work teaming, he would ride any

reasonable distance to participate in a debate. Blessed with a good memory, he retained his reading. Was a Jacksonian Democrat and quite a politician. Married February 28, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Morris. Died September 3, 1877.

JAMES H. MUNGER, farmer, P. O. Centerville. Jonathan Munger, with his brother Edmund, and Benjamin Maltbie, with their families, left Middlebury, Vt., for the territory northwest of the Ohio River in 1797; came to Marietta, Ohio, and from there to Belpre; at Marietta they raised a crop of corn, 1799. In 1800, they reached what is now known as "Yankee street" in this township. Their nearest neighbors were then from two to seven miles distant. Jonathan Munger was a pensioned Revolutionary soldier; like all of that profession, he had personal incidents to relate. He has often been heard to say that the sweetest night's sleep he ever had was on a pile of cannon balls, with his feet in water up to his ankles; at another time, he and half a dozen comrades called at a house for a night's lodging; it proved to be the dwelling of a Tory; the woman had just scrubbed the floor, but said it was good enough for them, and they might thank God and her for it; the soldiers said they thanked no one, but they were going to stay all night. Harvey Munger, son of above-named, Jonathan and Elizabeth Munger, was born in Addison County, Vt., October 2, 1790; came West with his parents and assisted in raising the crop of corn at Marietta as above referred to. Married, February 8, 1812, to Miss Catharine Gray; from this union were thirteen children, of which five are now living (July, 1881). In the war of 1812, he was a teamster, hauling flour to the army lying at St. Mary's. In stature, he was five feet ten inches; small bone inclined to corpulency. Died July 22, 1859. His wife, Catharine Gray, was born May 10, 1791, and died in 1836. She was the daughter of Daniel and Phebe Gray. In stature, she was below the medium size. Socially, it was said that wherever Katy Munger was there was good company. Her father was a pensioned Revolutionary soldier. James H. Munger, subject of this sketch, and son of Harvey and Catharine Munger, was born in Clear Creek Township, Warren County, Ohio, February 12, 1816; his school privileges were not extensive, as he says his last summer's schooling was in the second story of a weaver's shop in 1825; after that, would get from two to three weeks' during the winter season, depending upon the weather and work to be done. The first religious meetings he recollects of attending were held in Gen. Munger's barn; everything about the building was in perfect order corresponding with the occasion; rakes and forks were all hung up out of the way. Raised a farmer, he has always adhered to it. With no political ambition, has lived at his present residence, on Section 28, since 1849. Married, March 15, 1840, to Miss Lydia A. Wright, who died July 9, 1865. Second marriage, January 1, 1870, to Mrs. Anna R. Chambers, whose maiden name was Linton. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1824, her parents, William and Hannah Linton, natives of Pennsylvania, settling in that county in 1814. Mr. Munger is one of the leading farmers of his township.

JOSEPH NUTT, farmer, P. O. Centerville. The eldest of the two children (Joseph and John) of Aaron and Martha Nutt, was born in Centerville, Ohio, December 11, 1818. Parents both natives of New Jersey; his father was the son of Levi Nutt, and he the son of Adam Nutt, a native of Wales, who landed in New Jersey early in the last century. Aaron, on his mother's side, was the grandson of Barzilla Ivens, a noted merchant of his day; he was also a noted man for the size of his family; he was married three times and was the father of twenty-one children, who were all able at one and the same time to set at the table and help themselves to a square meal. Joseph's mother was the daughter of Isaac and Hannah Pedrick, of Pedricktown, N. J.; she emigrated with them to Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1806, remaining there a brief period; her father purchased a farm near the present village of Clio, Greene Co., Ohio, and removed to it. The family were all worthy members of the Society of Orthodox Friends. The subject of this sketch can't quite claim to be anything more than the son of pioneers (for date of father's arrival see brother's biography); never had any land to clear or brush to pick; never assisted in building the pioneer cabin with its cat and clay chimney, clapboard-roof held on with weight poles, or in laying down the solid puncheon

floor; or in erecting the sweep at the well for the "old oaken bucket;" but have worn buckskin pantaloons, leather-crown hat and thread shirt-buttons. His father was a tailor by trade, and was an experienced hand in manufacturing buckskin into wearing apparel. The last pair of buckskin pants he made was in the summer he was eighty-one years of age. Mr. N. V. Maxwell, one of our present worthy citizens, was then carrying on tailoring, and took in the job conditionally, viz., if he could get "Uncle Aaron" Nutt (by which familiar title he was well known) to make them he would do so, as for himself he frankly admitted he could not make them; they were made and all parties satisfied with the job. Mr. Maxwell, to this day, takes delight in referring to that job, and saying "Uncle Aaron" was the oldest journeyman he ever employed. He was also a good hand with a sickle in a harvest field; the summer he was eighty years old, he lead the reapers once through in his son Aaron's wheat field. He was also an excellent auctioneer, if not the first, he certainly was among the first; had quite a patronage in Montgomery, Warren and Greene Counties. Before the subject of this sketch was large enough to put a collar on the horse, he commenced driving the cart and doing small jobs about town and working on the small farm. When in his twelfth year, he hauled in the cart all the stone making a complete pavement from the schoolhouse, one-fourth mile north of town, to the Baptist Church on the west side of town. His father and Joseph Beck laid the walk, which did good service many years. For its protection, the Town Council made it a finable offence to ride or drive on it. So carefully was it guarded that the school teacher has been known to leave his school on seeing a traveler on the walk, and hurry up to town and have a warrant in the hands of the Marshal by the time the offending party would reach the village. The 28th of April, 1834, he went as an apprentice to the chair-making; served three years faithfully; made the trade his principal business up to the spring of 1844; then went to New Burlington, Clinton Co., Ohio, and sold goods for Israel Harris, Jr., and Samuel Lemar, nearly six years. In January, 1850, went into the employ of John Grant, Esq., the principal merchant then in New Burlington; remained with him until April, 1857. Mr. Nutt was married, January 29, 1856, to Miss E. A. Weaver, of New Burlington. May, 1857, moved to Chicago; remained there until August, 1858, returning to New Burlington, and remained there until the spring of 1861; then removed to Centerville on the old homestead, where he now lives, becoming the owner thereof by half purchase and half legacy, and one of the few men in the township owning the land originally purchased by the father from John C. Symmes, but the deed was made by James Madison, President of the United States. There are other tracts in the township deeded by the President to the heads of some of the families now living thereon, but they are mostly second-hand purchases.

When Aaron Nutt with other men were in consultation with Judge Symmes, organizing a pioneer company, one of them said to the Judge, "You will not take that man, will you?" pointing to Aaron Nutt. "Why not?" said the Judge. "Why," said the man, "he is a Quaker, and will not fight the Indians." "Just the man I want," said the Judge; "I want a peaceable colony." Aaron Nutt was never a member of any religious society, but his religious sentiments were in full accord with the Orthodox Friends, wore the garb and used the plain language of that society. The following incident shows the respect the Indians have for the name of William Penn. Sometime after Aaron Nutt had settled here and Dayton something of a place, he was going up there one morning, when he met a company of Indians. After passing them, he found a sack of roots and herbs in the road and readily concluded it belonged to the Indians just passed. So he would carry the sack into town and leave it at the store of H. G. Philips, who told him he knew the Indians, they had been in the store that morning, and on their next visit he would hand over the sack, and did so, saying to the Indian that—"It was a William Penn man that had found it." "Ugh," said the Indian, "he good man; he good man." The subject of this sketch is now the oldest native born citizen on the town plat; never loaded a gun, pistol or firearm of any description, have pulled the trigger a few times making one shot that would be creditable to any sportsman. Mr. Nutt is the father of five children, as follows: Anna, Laura, Samuel Weaver, William Pedrick, Clarence Emory Nutt, of whom only two are living, viz., Samuel W. and Clarence E.

JOHN NUTT, M. D., Chicago, Ill. John Nutt was the younger of two sons, Joseph and John, and only children of Aaron and Martha (Craig, formerly Pedrick) Nutt, and was born on the old homstead in Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 3, 1823. His parents were natives of New Jersey, and were respectively widower and widow; at the time of their marriage, January 11, 1818, by James Russell, Esq., of Centerville. Aaron Nutt was left fatherless at an early age. His mother marrying again, the boy, Aaron, was apprenticed to John Lippencott, a tailor of 1776, for a term of seven years, serving his employer nearly that time on the tailor-board. At about this period, the armies of the Revolution, under the command of Gen. Washington, were very active in the State of New Jersey, and as these were indeed trying times for our country, and soldiers were much needed, both old and young were earnestly solicited to join the American forces. It was at this juncture that Lippincott was drafted into the military service, and Aaron Nutt's apprenticeship about to expire, that Lippencott made this proposition to him, that if he would enter the army and serve his, Lippencott's time out, he would in turn set him free. The proposition was accepted, and Nutt joined a military company commanded by his cousin, Capt. Israel Shreve. The evening before the battle of Monmouth, the company had a little skirmish with a company of English light horse, and came off victorious. Nutt was quite near the English Captain, and saw the American soldier shoot him in the breast. He fell from his horse and jumped a fence and fell dead by the side of it. Nutt, in looking at him after death, pronounced him the handsomest man he ever saw. Next day, the main battle was fought, the day, an excessively hot one, the Americans threw off their coats and knapsacks, as they marched into the field, forty-eight abreast. After the battle, twelve wagons loaded with bread and drawn by oxen were brought on the ground for the Americans. After this, Nutt's military service was in riding as a scout and driving team; of the latter, he did a large amount. He never asked for or received any pension, but assisted many others in procuring theirs. On Tuesday, the 4th day of May, 1779, he was married to Mary Archer, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Archer, of New Jersey. From this union there were nine children, of whom none are now living. Three died in early life, the remaining six lived to be heads of families. The father used to take great pleasure in standing on his own premises and look at the smoke curling out of the chimneys of five of his children—the sixth one lived some four miles distant. In 1786, he removed with his family from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, where he remained only a few years, and then moved to Kentucky, living at different points, among which the following places are rememberd: On the Dry Ridge he lived a long time, keeping a tavern there; did the same in the town of Versailles; from Kentucky he removed to what is now Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1798, having previously been there with the surveyors in February, 1796, and selected his land. Here he settled in a wilderness of woods, and where in his new abode he remained with only a slight change of habitation during the balance of his life. Surrounded with a large circle of truly worthy friends and relatives who were always interested in his presence, as he so often gladdened the hours with earnest recitals of events of which he had not infrequently been an active participant.

He was a man of eminently correct habits of life, possessing a very superior constitution, temperate, industrious and of a cheerful disposition, even marked to the end, and when warned of approaching dissolution seemed ready and willing to meet the change. The disease of which he died was, though not of frequent occurrence, incident to old age, and in this case, as was pronounced by his skillful and ever attentive physician, Dr. A. B. Price, one of the most extraordinary cases of the kind ever known to the profession. The pain, which was very severe, was first manifested in the left eye, which after awhile completely destroyed that organ. The pain then passed to the heel and great toe of the right foot, then successively until all the toes were in a like manner involved, then the foot mortified, was drawn up and dried until all seemed as hard and lifeless as stone, and blackened with the deadly progress of the disease, which continued for a period of many months, at the closing of which time a distinct point or line of demarkation appeared within four inches of the knee. Death of the foot and leg below having

already occurred and here separation of not only the living from the dead flesh, but also the larger bone was already manifest, so that earnest hopes were strongly entertained that an arrest was probable, and that an improved condition might be looked for; but at the close of about the ninth month the powers of the constitution could stand the pressure no longer, and gradually yielding, death kindly terminated this protracted struggle June 2, 1842, and thus passed the life of a man aged eighty-three years ten months and sixteen days, who had never known what real sickness was, and even used his tobacco up to within a few days of the last. His remains are buried in the old cemetery one-half mile north of Centerville, between the graves of his two wives. "Peace to their remains."

John, after the death of his father, remained at home with his bereaved mother, working the little farm and attending and teaching school, and so continued until the last of August, 1845, when, on solicitation of Dr. John Evans, then of Indianapolis, Ind., he accepted a kind invitation to study medicine with him. So, bidding adieu to his old home and all of its surroundings, he embarked on board the Voress line of stage coaches for what then seemed to be the far-distant West. Here he commenced his medical studies, spending the winters, however, at Chicago, attending Rush Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1848. Returning to Indianapolis, he made application to the commissioners of the hospital for the insane for the place of assistant physician, and being successful in due time received the desired appointment, and early thereafter entered upon the duties of the office in this then new State institution, and soon had the satisfaction of assisting in the reception of the first patients ever admitted to treatment in that place. In October, 1851, he severed his connection with the hospital and, marrying Annie, the youngest daughter of David and Rachael Evans, of Waynesville, Ohio, moved within a few days thereafter to the city of Chicago, Ill., where, with a devoted wife and four comely boys, he now remains comfortably living in Glencoe, one of the city's most beautiful suburbs, overlooking both far and wide the cooling waters of Lake Michigan.

ABRAHAM PRUGH, carpenter, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 30, 1830, of parents, Abner and Martha (Ensey) Prugh, natives of Frederick County, Md., the former born in the year 1790 and the latter in 1791. Father Prugh is of German descent, his mother having been born in Germany. He was one of the early settlers in Montgomery County, to which he, as a single man, emigrated, settling in the vicinity of Beavertown, in the year 1812, driving thither a team for Laurence Shell, a brother-in-law. During the war of 1812, Mr. Prugh was at Urbana, and there saw Gen. Hull and army; he remained but a short time and then returned to Maryland, and again, in 1817, came back to Ohio and purchased land in the vicinity of Winchester, which he disposed of in about one year, when he removed to the vicinity of Beavertown, on a tract of eighty-four acres, which he bought and upon which he lived until ten years ago, at which time he lost his companion, her death occurring January 27, 1872, and since which he has made his home with our subject, who is the sixth of a family of eleven children. Until eighteen years of age, our subject lived on the homestead, then learned the carpenter's trade, which vocation he has in main followed ever since, his farm being carried on by his sons. On the 6th of April, 1854, Mr. Prugh was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John G. and Jacobena (Fullmer) Sebold, natives of Germany. The parents were married in the State of New York, and in 1820 emigrated to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. The father died in 1865, and the mother is now residing near Dayton. Mary, the wife of our subject, was borne in Harrison Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, September 17, 1836, and has borne Mr. Prugh the following named children: John A., William H., James E., Martha, Abram, Anna M., Sarah G., Charles (died March 9, 1876), Ira and Herbert. Our subject belongs to a family who have done much toward clearing away the wilderness of the early day and making possible the high state of cultivation now attained. His father still lives to rehearse to his children and children's children the happenings of nearly a century ago, and though close on to the goal of ninety-two years, is almost in the full possession of his mental faculties.

BROOKY B. RUSSELL, Centerville. James Russell, born August 27, 1769 in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. Nancy McKee, born November 22, 1771, and married to James Russell, 1791. From this union were ten children, born as follows: Elizabeth, February 9, 1792; Robert, May 28, 1794; William, December 26, 1795; John, October 6, 1797; Abraham, June 24, 1799; James, December 6, 1800; Mary M., December 28, 1802; Brooky B., February 22, 1804; Ann, July 15, 1807; Mariam, June 27, 1810. Of the above children three only are now (July, 1881) living. Mr. Russell's early boyhood and manhood were spent principally in boat-building on the Allegheny River, Penn. When about seventeen years old he moved with his parents to Mercer County, Penn., where he continued boat-building, one of which he and a brother loaded with produce and made a trip to New Orleans. Returning home, he concluded after awhile he would like to see the Northwest. Accordingly he started on the perilous trip in 1798. The Indians being troublesome, he procured the assistance of a guide, who traveled about 200 miles with him from the Pee Dee River. Finally reaching his destination in safety, he made his selection and purchase of land. He found a boarding-place with Dr. Hole, a pioneer, living about two miles distant. He immediately went to work and erected his round-log cabin, with a cat and clay chimney and puncheon floor. The pioneers that could be found within a reasonable distance by request assembled at a given time and assisted him in the erection of his cabin. During the day, one of the pioneers asked Mr. Russell where he was from. He replied by saying he was from Cork, the North of Ireland, sir. The pioneer turned around and said to another: I wish to God he had stayed there, for they are the meanest people on earth. For some time after that Mr. Russell went by the name of Cork. Cabin finished, he returned to his family after an absence of ten weeks, built a boat in which he and his family came down the river to Cincinnati, in the spring of 1799, and moved immediately into the neighborhood of Redding and raised that season as much of a crop as he could; then in the following February or March started for his future home in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, reaching it on the 12th day of March, 1800. Mrs. Russell has been heard to say that the sweetest night's sleep she ever had was the first one spent in that rude cabin. Family then consisted of parents and five children. Now settled, the next thing in order was the clearing of a farm, which to one not having will or nerve would be a serious undertaking, but Mr. Russell possessed both, and in due course of time a farm was to be seen instead of the dense forest. To supply the table (made of puncheons) with meats was an easy matter; it was wild but in abundance and very easily secured. When Mr. Russell wished to take a day for a hunt he would put on a scarlet cloak with a hood to it, of his wife's, and thus equipped would start out and would return, if he wanted so many, with one dozen deer in a day. Bread was for a long time made exclusively of corn; grinding done at Mr. Ripley's mill, one mile south of Ridgeville, Warren County, Ohio. For the wearing apparel, of home manufacture; dressed deer-skins were used extensively. Boots and shoes were made of untanned hides. When Mr. Russell went to the land office to make his payment, it was ascertained he had a surplus of several acres. He was then at a loss to know what to do. When Gen. Findley, the Receiver, said to him, my dear fellow, you take all the land you can get up there or I will. Mr. Russell took the advice, went out and borrowed from a friend enough to complete the payment. Mr. Russell served one term in the Legislature, the session of 1828 and 1829. Was County Commissioner some years. It is said that at one settlement with the County Treasurer there was such a quantity of silver that in order to expedite their work, the Commissioners weighed the cash instead of counting it. He served as Justice of the Peace from 1810 to 1834, being a period of twenty-four years, which is conclusive evidence he was a man standing high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. Beloved by his family and highly respected by acquaintances, he died March 12, 1845, having lived just forty-five years in the township. His wife, Nancy Russell, died November 19, 1849.

ISAAC STANSELL, farmer, P. O. Centerville. Isaac Stansell, son of Henry and Elizabeth, was born December 27, 1810, in Washington Township, Montgomery County,

Ohio, where has always resided; received his education in his boyhood in the pioneer log schoolhouse; schools then taught by subscription; teacher boarding with his patrons; branches most commonly taught were reading, writing and arithmetic; wearing apparel manufactured at home, very plain, as the material was not very fine; home-made flax linen for shirts and pants; thread shirt-buttons almost exclusively. For winter wear, linsey and fulled cloth the linsey was of many colors. Instead of coats, a garment called a wampus was worn, that was most generally made out of red flannel; women wore same materials, but sometimes striped or barred. A boy generally received one pair shoes yearly; living was just as plain as the wearing apparel. At the breakfast table was generally coffee made from corn, wheat, rye and flour; it was called flour chocolate; tea from spice, sassafras or sage; wheat bread occasionally; corn bread was the standard, that made different ways; there was the dodger, the johnny-cake, and for extra a pone would be made, one that would last a family many days; wild meats abundant, and obtained with little labor; going to mill is generally done on horseback. The first mill Mr. Stansell patronized was one on Sugar Creek, near the county line. Sugar was made every spring in large quantities, and used freely; wood was no object. Mr. Stansell's parents emigrated from Kentucky; his father came here in 1801, built his cabin, returned to Kentucky, and moved his family out on horseback to their future home in 1802, right in the woods; neighbors two to three miles distant. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church, and regular attendants at the log meeting-house, half-mile north of Centerville, being the first one built in the township. John Mason was among the first of the preachers at this house. A minister's pay then was just what the members felt like giving freely. Henry Stansell and wife died in 1833. The way of attending church at this time was on foot or horseback, the rider taking two or three children on with him. Mr. Stansell being raised on a farm, he has work at everything to be done there, even to plowing with the wood mold-board plow drawn by oxen. Mr. Stansell was married February 4, 1834, to Miss Eleanor Shehan. From this union were eleven children, nine of whom are living. Mrs. Stansell died February 22, 1866. The father of the subject of this sketch was born October 1, 1765; married to Elizabeth Allen April, 1793. From this union were eleven children, four of whom are now living (July, 1881). Henry Stansell, at the age of thirteen, was captured by the Indians in the State of New York, with whom he remained five years, undergoing all the hardships of a captive's life. So far as a separation from home and friends are concerned, a portion of the time the Indians tried to make his life agreeable, but was an Indian's life after all. His release was brought about in this way. The Indian who claimed him as his property, while they were encamped in the neighborhood of a British Fort on Lake Ontario, when drunk, sold him for a trifle to a British officer, received his pay and departed, but soon as he became sober, returned to the fort, and demanded the return of Henry, but the officers secreted him, and told the Indian that Henry was gone. Young Stansell was soon exchanged and sent home to his parents. He was so changed in appearance that (although dressed in civilized clothing), none of the family (except his mother) knew him, having given him up as dead; the mother, so long bereft of him, instantly recognized him by a scar on his face. A few years after peace was declared, Henry Stansell married and removed to Kentucky, and then to Ohio as above stated.

LEWIS TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Centerville, son of John and Rosanna (Alexander) Taylor, was born June 5, 1813, in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. With the exception of a few years, has resided in his native township. In boyhood, attended school in the log cabin where greased paper was used instead of glass for windows. The branches taught were reading, writing and arithmetic. Teachers were then paid by subscription and board, dividing their time with the patrons. Books used were the spelling book and Bible. For copy books the scholar had, what would now be considered, a very poor article of unruled foolscap, and the scholars provided themselves with a lead pencil and rule to do the lining required in the copy book. The teacher set all the copies, made and repaired the pens from goose quills, as steel and gold pens were not in use. Ink was manufactured at home, from maple bark and cop-

peras. Lewis' occupation is that of a farmer, and is now one of the few men in this township owning and occupying the land purchased by their fathers from the United States. The above tract was deeded by James Madison, President of the United States, to John Taylor, December 15, 1810. Lewis has never had any political aspirations, and never was on a jury. The amusements in his early days were corn huskings, log-rollings, and raising the log cabin for the new settler, which would be accomplished in one day, ready for the family occupancy at night. Huskings and rollings always ended with a dance at night. Lewis claims that the frame house he now occupies was about the first, if not the first one built in the township in 1808. It is a two-story; in the second story religious meetings used to be held by the Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian Churches. His parents were both natives of Mifflin County, Penn., and were married February 19, 1801. From this union were eight sons and one daughter, of whom four sons only are now living. The parents, with three children, came to Montgomery County, Ohio, in September, 1806, and purchased above-named tract of land soon after their arrival, on which was a double log cabin, with a puncheon floor, and about one acre of land, about half cleared; balance, heavily timbered. Some years afterward, Mr. Taylor made another purchase of 410 acres of land, on the Miami Great Bend, and laid out the town of Alexandersville, the name being suggested by Mrs. Taylor, as a compliment to their eldest son, Alexander. Dr. David Bailey did the surveying and platting of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor donated one of the lots to the Christian Church; Mr. Taylor was one of the largest stockholders in the Woodbourn Cotton Factory, in which speculation he lost not less than $20,000, which, at that time, was a heavy loss. Mr. Taylor was drafted in the war of 1812; marched to Greenville under Capt. Richard Sunderland; his stay, however, was short; sickness called him home. He soon procured a substitute, Samuel Mattocks, paying him $60 cash and an outfit. Mr. Taylor died November 29, 1843, aged sixty-five years nine months and eleven days. Mrs. Taylor died August 17, 1878, aged ninety-four years four months and two days.

JOSEPH THOMAS, farmer, son of Edward P. and Abigal (Benham) Thomas, was born in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, August 19, 1834, and has followed farming as his life occupation. He was married, January 1, 1861, to Charlotte Ramsey, daughter of Bloomfield and Matilda A. (Reeder) Ramsey, who was also born in this township April 23, 1844. They have had the following children: Joseph B., Edward P. (deceased), Mary E., Olive A., Melissa L., William H. L., Eve M. and Charles P. Our subject was but four years old when his father died, and at twelve years of age, began working out by the month to help his mother support the family. In 1855, he and his brother Benjamin rented a farm, and by hard, constant toil, and steady, economical habits, saved sufficient to purchase 100 acres of land, upon which Benjamin now lives. In 1865, Joseph sold his interest in the above farm to his brother, and purchased his present homestead of 133 acres, which is the legitimate result of his earnest efforts to succeed in life. Mr. Thomas is regarded as one of the progressive farmers of his native township, and his motto has even been to be just and honest with all men.

JOHN WELLER, farmer, P. O. Centerville, son of John and Elizabeth Weller, was born April 15, 1818, in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, and, with the exception of eleven years, has always resided there. Of the eleven years, seven were spent in Warren County, Ohio, and four in Miami County, Ohio. By occupation, is a farmer; was raised one. Married, September 29, 1841, to Miss Mary Ann Anderson. From this union were ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Weller's schooling acquired, as all farmer boys did at that time, work on the farm during farming season, and attend school in the winter, and yet, frequently, not all that time was allowed them; if there was any grain to thrash, which the boys had to attend to by tramping it off on the bare floor with several horses. Their wearing apparel was altogether of home-made material, flax tow for pants, flax linen for shirts, and bettermost pants; thread shirt-buttons in general use; for winter wear, home-made cloth and jeans. Red flannel wamusses were very fashionable. Boys were always delighted when presented with a new one. Limited to one pair shoes a year, and when mend-

ing was required, it frequently fell to the boy's lot to repair his own shoes. Among the vivid scenes and well recollected ones of Mr. Weller's boyhood, are, that when his father could put seven sons with their plows in the field at one time, and once in the spring of 1842, eight or nine were at work in the same field; then, he says, what a sight at turning-out times, noon and night, to them file out of the field into a long lane, and march for dinner. The father's rule was that the horses must be fed first. His orders to the boys were to always be careful and take good care of them. Mr. Weller remembers selling produce at the following prices: Wheat, at 50 cents per bushel; oats, at 15 cents per bushel; corn, at the same. Has hauled flour for his father to Cincinnati, and sold it for $2.50 per barrel; it would require four days to make the trip. Has sold pork at $2.50 per 100, net; then the other extreme has sold pork for $13 per 100, net. Mr. Weller was a renter for nine years, but is now the owner of 248 acres of fine land, about 220 of which is under a good state of cultivation. His first plowing was done with the wooden mold-board plow. Now he uses all the modern farming utensils. Mrs. Weller is the daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Anderson; was born in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, September 18, 1821. There were eleven brothers and sisters, nine of whom are now living. Mrs. Weller has spent all her life on a farm, and in her early marriage life thought nothing hard of it to carry butter and eggs two and a half miles to market of a morning, returning in time for her children to go to school; has been quite a spinner of flax and wool in her young days, out of which material the wearing apparel was manufactured for the family.

WILLIAM WELLER, farmer, P. O. Centerville. William Weller, son of John and Elizabeth Weller, was born April 30, 1816, in the State of New Jersey. When about two years old, he came with his parents to Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. When the family landed here, 50 cents was all the cash the father possessed, but being a blacksmith, just the man needed in a new settlement, the neighbors gathered together and soon had a house and shop ready for occupancy by the new-comer. He went to work; the neighbors patronized him; soon he began to receive help from his boys; this enabled him to turn out more work, and he began to turn his attention to farming. About the year 1827, he moved on a large farm as a renter; fortune smiled on him, and in the course of a few years he became the owner instead of the renter. At his death, he was quite wealthy, leaving a large estate for division among his children. William's privileges for schooling were only on a par with other farm boys. When old enough to work, he was introduced to it; he says his first plowing was done with the wooden mold-board plow. He never had any desire to mingle in politics. He was married, March 19, 1840, to Miss Martha Young; from this union were six children, four of whom are now (July, 1881) living and married. Educated to farming, he has always adhered to it; knowing how to manage it, he has made it a success. He was a renter for fourteen years, and a part of that time sold his corn for 10 cents per bushel, pork for $1.75 to $2 per one hundred pounds, net. The first crop of wheat raised he received one-half as his portion; he had it ground and hauled to Cincinnati, where he sold it for $10 per barrel; that was his first start in life. Wearing apparel in his boyish days was principally of home manufacture; could not well make it anything else, for he says he has reaped wheat many a day for 50 cents, and the day then was from sunrise to sunset. The first fine suit of clothes was that given him by his parents when he reached the age of twenty-one, called a freedom suit. He is now the owner of a nicely improved farm, adjoining the town of Centerville on the southeast, containing 143½ acres, which constitutes his homestead. The church of his choice was the New-School Baptist, which he joined about 1860; Mrs. Weller joined same some three years previous.

SAMUEL WELLER, farmer, P. O. Centerville. Samuel Weller, son of John and Elizabeth Weller, was born November 29, 1826, in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. He moved, with his parents, on to the farm where he now resides (1881) about fifty-three years ago; with the exception of a few years it has always been his home. To the visitors at this day it looks, from the splendid improvements he has made, and the general keeping of his farm, that he has no migratory notions in his head. His education he received in the home district school, kept in a log house

with flattened saplings for seats and puncheons for writing desks, upon which he says the boys used their Pen and Barlow knives prettey freely. Raised on the farm, he did the chores of a farm boy until he was large enough to plow. His recollection of his first plowing was done with a wooden mold-board plow. The plowing done then would not at this time, be called much more than scratching, yet farmers managed to raise fair crops, particularly where there was as many good farm boys as there was on the Weller homestead. Mr. Weller has never had any particular political aspirations; yet at kind solicitation of friends and neighbors, he has served them as School Director and Township Trustee several years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees under whose direction the present township hall was built in Centerville (1880). Farming is his delight, at which he is a success. He is now the owner of 389½ acres in this township. He was married, May 16, 1854, to Miss Mary C. Kirby, daughter of John and Margaret (Pence) Kirby; from this union eleven children were born, nine of whom are now living. Samuel Weller and wife entertained sixty of their personal friends at dinner the first Sunday of their housekeeping. Mrs. Weller's father was a native of New Jersey, and her mother of Ohio, Mrs. Weller having been born in this State July 29, 1834. She has had eleven children born to her of this union, viz., John C. (deceased), Charles W. (deceased), Lucinda J., Anna L., Laura B., Walter H., Arrilla J., Arthur S., Carrie F., Minnie E. and Mary M.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS AMPT, retired saddler, Germantown. Francis Ampt is a native of Germany, of the city of Mayence on the Rhine; was born June 3, 1810; landed in the United States June 10, 1833. Married Kunigunda Rosa, of Hamilton, Ohio, in March, 1839. The latter was born in Germany February 14, 1819, and came to the United States in 1837. They resided in Trenton, Butler Co., Ohio, from 1839 to 1849. In the latter year they moved to Germantown, Ohio, where they have ever since resided. They have three sons, all of whom were born in Trenton; they are: First, William M. Ampt, attorney, born February 1, 1840; married to Mary Eliza Gunckel, daughter of William Gunckel, of Dayton, Ohio; they reside in Cincinnati, and have one daughter, Rosa E., born July 2, 1874. Second, Henry Ampt (in the employ of Polk, Wilson & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio), was born June 23, 1842; is married to Fredona Rowe, daughter of Daniel Rowe, of Germantown, Ohio; they reside in Cincinnati. Third, Francis C. Ampt, attorney, and First Assistant Solicitor of the city of Cincinnati, was born June 10, 1848; married to Mary Weaver, daughter of George Weaver, of Miamisburg, Ohio; reside in Cincinnati; have three children—Charles Francis, aged seven years; Ellen Fredona, five years; and Anna, three years. Mr. Ampt is a saddler by trade, and worked at that business until 1879, when he retired. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. J. ANTRIM, physician, Germantown, is a son of Jacob Antrim, a pioneer minister of illustrious fame. He was born in Berks County, Penn., in the year 1791. From childhood, he was a Bible student and adhered closely to the principles of a Christian life. In early manhood, he connected himself with the U. B. Church, and subsequently filled the pulpit, teaching the doctrines of his denomination. In 1821, his nuptials were solemnized with Miss Mary Zeller, who was a native of the same county and State as her husband, and was born in the year 1800. The issue of this marriage were six children of whom five are now living, viz., Jabez J., Cyrus, Titus, Jacob and Katura (now Mrs. Dr. Eckerd, of Trenton, Ohio). In 1819, he located near Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, purchased 120 acres of land in Butler County. Subsequently entered upon his duties as an itinerant minister and circuit rider. In his circuit of 400 miles, he would frequently become associated with the Rev. James B. Finley, a pioneer Methodist minister. Rev. Antrim removed from his farm to Germantown about 1825, and was chosen Presiding Elder of the Miami Conference of the United Brethren de-nom-

ination. His district consisted of the counties of Montgomery, Preble, Darke, Mercer, Miami, Hamilton and Warren. In 1850, death summoned his daughter Drucilla to her last abode, and, in 1858, the same messenger called his wife to her eternal home. Rev. Antrim survived her several years, finally taking a trip to his native State to visit his friends; while there was taken very ill and lived but a short time. The brittle thread of life was broken; his labors on earth had ceased; having fought the good fight of faith and finished his course, his spirit had entered into the joys of his Lord. His body was conveyed to Germantown, where it was interred, and there rests the body of a noble, just and esteemed citizen. His death occurred in the year 1860, escaping the scenes of the late rebellion. Dr. J. J. Antrim, whose name heads this sketch, was born near Germantown, Ohio, October 26, 1823; having limited school privileges his early education was the same; his summer months were devoted to farming, and the winter to his books. However, early in life his mind was directed to human and medical science, which he subsequently engaged in, being only eighteen years of age; two years later, entered the medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio; graduated in 1844, and entered upon the practice of his profession in New Paris, Preble Co., Ohio. Soon after, thought a trip through the Southern States would be a professional benefit; he prosecuted his thought, treating cancers and tumors. In May, 1846, when the United States was in strife with Mexico, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. G. W. Morgan; was mustered on the non-commissioned staff of the regiment to the office of Hospital Steward. His services continued in this capacity two months, when upon a satisfactorily examination, he was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, and in rank that of Lieutenant, discharging his duties on the battle-field as well as in the hospital. He served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Buena Vista, the siege of Saralvo, Puebla and Rio Frio Pass.

Soon after his return, the California gold fever was raging, and he, with a company, traveled through by a private conveyance, completing the trip in seven months, traveling through an inhospitable country sparsely settled with an uncivilized race. His stay was two years, when the unsettled and semi-civilized condition of the country caused him to return. He came by the Isthmus of Panama, then known as the Ocean route, landing at New Orleans, thence up the river home. Subsequently, he took a trip to the metropolis of United States (New York City) and other Eastern cities; returned to Germantown and embarked in the mercantile pursuit. This demanded his attention two years, when he resumed the practice of medicine, in which he is still engaged. His marriage was celebrated January 20, 1853, with Miss Ellen, second daughter of Gabrael and Sarah Oblinger; she was born June 24, 1832. The issue of this union were three children, vix., Ida S., Willard and Frank. Seventeen years of their united life had elapsed when the dreaded disease, consumption, took her from earthly cares. She was an exemplary member of the United Brethren Church, having connected herself with that denomination at an early age, remembering her Creator in the days of her youth. Her death occurred December 8, 1870. With the cares of the Doctor's children and the demands of his profession, he was married the second time, July 18, 1872, to Mrs. Kate Clemmer, widow of the late David Clemmer. She was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1828, and in 1834, moved with her parents to Montgovery County. At the age of seventeen, united herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a thoroughly devoted Christian, as was proven in her life and conduct, that religion was not merely a system of ethics and doctrinal truths, but a living principal, hidden in the soul as the leaven is in the meal. After the death of her first husband, she returned to the home of her parents, and owing to the inconvenience of the Methodist Episcopal Church, she united herself with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. From the time of her last marriage to her death, May 28, 1880, she was a resident of Germantown. She merited and received the esteem and love of all who knew her. She was a faithful wife, a good neighbor and constant friend, hospitable and ever ready to help the poor and needy. She was a sixter of D. E. McSherry, of Dayton, Ohio, the patentee of the McSherry Grain Drill.

SIMON AUCHENBOCH, feed stable, Germantown, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., March 31, 1814, of parents, Peter and Catharine (Neth) Auchenboch, who died, the father in 1844 and the mother in 1837. He was married to Sarah Palluth, daughter of Casper and Polly (Spots) Palluth, in the State of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio June 22, 1842. Mrs. Palluth was born in Pennsylvania March 22, 1813. The subject and wife have had born to them children, viz., Eliza (deceased), Louisa, Sarah, Mary, William, Rosannah (deceased) and Fradanna (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Auchenboch are members of the United Brethren Church, and are exerting their influence for good. The former, by trade, is a shoemaker, which occupation he followed for about thirty-five years. He is a good citizen and commands the respect of the community at large.

CHARLES H. L. AXMAN (deceased), was a native of Germany, born May 6, 1822. In early life, he learned the trade of watchmaking and jeweler, but soon after the completion of his trade, in 1848, he emigrated to America, and on May 8, 1850, married in New York City, Elvina Droz, a native of France, born December 27, 1830, and became a resident of the United States in her minority. Soon after their marriage, they settled in Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, where Mr. Axman set up in business and conducted it through life, taking in his sons, who are now four in number. He died on February 26, 1873, trusting in the doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and was beloved by all who knew him. His wife still survives, bearing the name of her departed husband, and the mother of ten children, of whom six survive, viz.: Minnie, Clara, Charles A.; who is working, in Dayton, at the jeweler business; Adolph O., in the same pursuit; and Alfred E. and Lewis H., who are yet at home assisting their mother in conducting the jewelry business. Mrs. Axman has been for years a member of the same church as that of her husband.

ALFRED E. AXMAN, Germantown, was born in Germantown, Ohio, December 8, 1860, and is a son of Charles H. L. Axman, whose history will be found in this work. Alfred E. grew up in his native town, where he was also educated, learning the jewelry trade under the supervision of his eldest brother, Arthur C., in their own store, of which he now has charge. He is an intelligent young man, well respected, a member of the Lutheran Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS BAILEY, retired farmer, Germantown. His grandparents, Thomas and Mary (Crittenden) Bailey, natives of Virginia, came to Warren County, Ohio, at an early day, where they spent their lives. His parents were William and Sarah (Rison) Bailey, also from Virginia, who had a family of six children—three sons and three daughters—viz.: Thomas, Francis, William, Maria, Elizabeth and Nancy. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 29, 1810, and in 1819 his mother died, thus leaving him at a tender age without her loving counsel. On December 6, 1832, he married Ann Denice, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Bound) Denice, born in New Jersey, September 27, 1815, of which union eleven children were born, as follows: William, Abraham C., Sarah Jane, Sidney D., Samuel F., Anna Maria, Mary E., George P., Helanor C., Rachel and one died in infancy. Mr. Bailey followed milling for about twenty-one years, and in 1847 located on a farm in German Township; purchased 170 acres of land in 1853, upon which he resided until 1866, when he moved to Germantown, where he has since lived, owning a residence and two acres of ground on Main street. His farm lays four miles west of town, on the State road. His five living children are all residing in this vicinity, and worthy members of society, whose ancestors have done their part toward the civilization of this portion of the Buckeye State. Mr. Bailey and family belong to the United Brethren Church.

W. P. BEARD, farmer, P. O. Germantown. Our subject was born near Germantown, Ohio, August 14, 1821, and is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Catrow) Beard, natives, the former of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1777, and the mother of Maryland, born in 1803. The father settled near Germantown, Ohio, in 1811, and died in 1862. Mr. Beard was united in marriage, February 17, 1848, to Susannah, daughter of Jacob Heffner, of Maryland, and is the father of five children, as follows: Oliver J., Irene, Sabina, Hiram and Elmer. The first named is dead. Irene, is the wife of

William Roof, living at Carlisle Station, in Warren County; Sabina, is at home; Hiram, married Lucinda Robbins, and is residing near Troy, Ohio. In politics, our subject is a Democrat. He received a fair education, which was obtained in German Township; is a man in comfortable circumstances, and a good citizen.

STEPHEN BENNETT, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, is a native of Somersetshire, Eng., born June 24, 1852, and emigrated to America June 28, 1872, settling in Montgomery County. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Tobias and Mary (Bradbury) Swartzel, born in Ohio July 21, 1850, on the 17th of February, 1873, and to them were born the following-named children: Cora E., Lotta O. and Pearl M. Mr. Bennett, though quite a young man, has, through industry and economy, become the possessor of a farm of fifty-one acres of land, situated on the Carlisle and Germantown pike, two and a quarter miles southeast of the latter town. The farm is well improved, and the buildings thereon new, the house and barn being built some six years ago, at a cost, the former of $1,850, and the latter $500. Tobacco raising is with him a specialty. He takes great pride in the choice lot of fowls about the farm, raising and dealing in best breed.

ALFRED BOSE, cigar manufacturer, Germantown, is a son of George Bose, who was born in German Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, January 8, 1808, and who lost his father when quite small, thus leaving him to the care of a widowed mother whom he in his more matured years helped to support until her death. George was a farmer, and was married March 5, 1839, to Miss Mary Boyer, who was born in Frederick City, Md., April 11, 1808, of which marriage Alfred was born in this township September 13, 1845. He grew up and learned the trade of a cigar-maker, worked as a journeyman thirteen years, and in 1872 was elected President of the Cigar-Maker's Union. He served in the Germantown fire company eleven years, receiving a life-membership certificate for services rendered, and has represented the Etna Fire Insurance Company as agent. Being a man of experience in his trade, he was appointed foreman by Joseph Endress, of his packing room, getting the cigars ready for shipment, having at times many men under his charge. He also traveled on the road selling cigars, in all of which he displayed the same ability, energy and success. He finally accumulated enough money to start in business January 19, 1876, since which his trade has been increased yearly. In 1872, Mr. Bose became a Mason, and is a zealous member of that fraternity.

J. A. BROWN, physician, Germantown. His father, William Brown, was a native of New Jersey, who came to Ohio with his parents in an early day, and located at Waynesville, Warren County. He learned the carpenter trade, and soon after reaching manhood, went to Preble County, where he married Miss Mary A. Beall, whose father, Charles, was a soldier in the war of 1812. They had four children by this union, viz., Francis A., Joseph A., Laura, the wife of Dr. Low, of Connersville, Ind., and Minnie. William Brown was quite successful in life, accumulated considerable property; was a Quaker in religious belief, and died in February, 1860, leaving a widow, who died January 24, 1882, and who was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was born near Camden, Preble County, Ohio, January 19, 1855; had all the advantages of a good schooling, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine under Dr. W. H. Low, from whose preceptorship he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, from where he graduated in the class of 1877–78, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Germantown, where he has since continued the art of healing. He was married, March 5, 1875, to Miss Louisa Singer, daughter of Solomon Singer, who was born in Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohio, September 5, 1856, and has had one daughter, Edna. Dr. Brown is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and being a well-read, studious physican, his future is promising, and presages success in his profession.

PETER BUZZARD, farmer, P. O. Germantown, was born in Frederick County, Md., June 11, 1817, his parents, Samuel and Mary (Dellwater) Buzzard, coming to Ohio soon after his birth, where his father died in 1866, and his mother in 1873. Peter was married in 1838, to Elizabeth Emerick, a native of this county, born June 5,

1818, her parents being from Pennsylvania, of which union eight children were the issue, as follows: Wesley, Allen, Samuel L., Margaret E., Mary Ann, William J., Jacob E. and Annie A. Mr. Buzzard is a stone and brick mason, which trade he learned in his boyhood days, operated a threshing-machine for twenty five years, and has owned four of the best stable horses in Ohio, having at present a fine six-year-old, three-quarters Clydesdale stallion. Mr. Buzzard owns a nice farm of seventy-two acres in Darke County, and a well-improved homestead, where he now resides, and is a man of public spirit and enterprise.

LEVI L. CLARK, retired farmer, P. O. Germantown, is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Lehman) Clark, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born July 5, 1785, and the latter December 28, 1791. Thomas was by occupation a farmer, and through life a resident of his native State. Their death occurred several years ago, and they were the parents of ten children, of whom four are now living, viz.: Lydia, Levi L., Thomas and Abraham. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were a noble couple, their charity was not vaunting and their love for their fellow-men was unbounded. Levi L., whose name heads this article, was born near Jonestown, Lebanon County, Penn., October 11, 1814. In early life his summers were devoted to farming, and his winter months to school, but his education, though limited, was mostly acquired through his own exertions. At the age of eighteen he commenced clerking, and was thus engaged for five successive years. At the age of twenty-three, he came to Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, and obtained a situation in the dry goods store of J. Crist, and on December 30, 1838, was united in marriage with Maria L., daughter of the late John D. Gunckle, of Montgomery County, born April 9, 1817. The fruits of this marriage are eleven children, viz.: John T., of Columbus, Neb.; Jefferson L., of Miamisburg; George, of Colorado; William H., Frank G., Mary C. (now Mrs. Oblinger), Harriett E. (now Mrs. Keiner), Sarah J. (now Mrs. Trout), Ellen S., Alice V. and Maria B. Soon after the nuptials of Levi and Maria L. Clark, he located on his father-in-law's farm, took charge of it, and again became a tiller of the soil as in his youthful days. This, however, only commanded his attention a few years, when he embarked, unexperienced, in the coopering business, and repairing firearms, which two occupations combined proved quite remunerative. Several years later, he purchased a farm of 91½ acres, of Rev. J. L. Hoffman, situated on Little Twin Creek, where he located and remained until 1868, when he removed to his present beautiful location in the limits of the incorporation of Germantown. Mr. and Mrs. Clark's religious affiliations have been with the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly half a century, during which time they have been constant and valuable contributors for its welfare and progress.

A. S. CONOVER, farmer and miller, P. O. Germantown. The parents of our subject emigrated to Ohio in 1811, who by name were William and Catharine (Sutphin) Conover. The former lived to be ninety-four years of age. Mr. A. S. Conover is a native of the State of New Jersey, born in 1808, and has been twice married. His first wife was Maria, daughter of William Bailey, who died August 5, 1832. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Ann Molson, daughter of Gilbert and Hannah Bound, natives of New Jersey, by whom he had six children, two boys and four girls, namely: Edgar C., Orlander C., Hannah, Lydia, Ida and Deborah. By occupation Mr. Conover is a miller, which pursuit he followed from the time he was seventeen years of age, living between Franklin and Miamisburg, until 1860. He now owns a small farm one and a half miles northwest of Germantown.

HENRY C. COOK, farmer, P. O. Germantown, was born in Jackson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, October 3, 1833; is the son of Frederick and Catherine (Apple) Cook, natives of Ohio, but of German descent. Our subject was one of seven children, six of whom are still living, and four of them are residents of Montgomery County. He was married to Lucinda Oldfather May 12, 1864, and to them were born the following-named children: Ella R., Wealthy M., Herman V. and Grace. The wife was born March 19, 1837, of parents Frederick and Elizabeth (Penge) Oldfather. The former was a native of Virginia, and died in 1876, and the latter of Maryland.

Our subject received a fair education, having attended the schools of his neighborhood in youth, thence going for a period at Lebanon, where he attended the Southwestern Normal School, now known as the Normal University, where he prepared himself for teaching, and followed that profession from 1854 to 1875. He purchased the quarter section of land upon which he now resides, located four miles west of Germantown, in 1876, since which he has been farming.

JACOB CRIST, deceased, was born in Frederick City, Md., October 15, 1792; is a son of Henry and Christina (Cassel) Crist, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1805, where he grew to manhood. He was married October 15, 1850, to Anna E. Echart, daughter of John and Anna E. Echart, natives of Germany, who came to Ohio in 1844. Mrs. Crist was born in the Fatherland February 23, 1817, and has had six children, viz.: Henry J., George L., Mary E., John P., Edward J. and Louisa C. Mr. Crist was one of the oldest citizens in the county, owned 130 acres of land a short distance southeast of Germantown and the family belonged to the United Brethren Church. Our subject died February 17, 1872, in his eightieth year, leaving behind a large circle of mourning friends and a wife and family much respected.

J. E. DONNELLAN, physician and surgeon, Germantown, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, October 7, 1824, and is the youngest in a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, three of whom are living. His parents emigrated from Baltimore, Md., in 1812, and settled on a farm near Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, where his father died in 1829, and in 1832 his mother removed to West Alexandria, Preble County, Ohio, where she resided until her death in 1853. At the age of eighteen, our subject having received a good education, began teaching school, which he continued during the winter season for several years, pursuing a private course of study in the summer months. In 1848, he began the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. N. Donnellan, of West Alexandria, at the completion of which, in April, 1851, he entered upon the practice of his profession, at Farmersville, Montgomery County, Ohio, where he remained two years, diligently laying the foundation of future success. He occupied the same office with H. Elliott, Esq., who was then just commencing the practice of law, but who is now the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Dr. Donnellan removed to Germantown May 3, 1853, having formed a partnership with Dr. C. G. Espich, an old and popular physician, who had been a successful practitioner of medicine in this place from its earliest settlement, and this partnership continued until Dr. Espich's death, November 24, 1853. Dr. Donnellan was married, March 16, 1854, to Mary M. Hiestand, whose parents came from Lancaster County, Penn., to this county at an early day, of which union they have had two daughters, Emma (deceased) and Annie. The Doctor has taken a deep interest in the progress and development of Montgomery County. He has been for twelve years a member of the Board of Education in Germantown; was one of the Directors of the Montgomery County Infirmary from 1860 to 1866; is a charter member of Germantown Lodge of F. A. A. M., and was for several years its Master. Since 1851, Dr. Donnelly has been in constant practice, with the exception of four months in 1864, when he was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Ohio National Guards. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the family adhere to the Reformed Church. Politically, he is a Republican. The Doctor stands among the most enterprising citizens of his township.

WILLIAM C. EMERICK, retired merchant, Sunsbury, one of the pioneers of Montgomery County, emigrated to Ohio, coming with his parents, Christopher and Catharine (Kern) Emerick, natives of Pennsylvania, from that State in 1804. The parents died, the father in 1837, and mother in 1836; was born in Berks County, Penn., June 29, 1794. In 1820, Mr. Emerick was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Catharine (Shucy) Gunckle, who were also pioneers of this vicinity, emigrating from Pennsylvania in the year 1811. Both were natives of Dauphin County, Penn. The mother died in 1832, and the father in 1837. Sarah, the wife of our subject, was born July 1, 1801, and became the mother of eleven children —Israel (born May 24, 1821), Catharine (born December 3, 1822), William D. (born

February 23, 1826), Levi (born May 1, 1828), Elizabeth (born September 25, 1830), Jacob (born October 17, 1832), David (born November 15, 1834), Harrison (born May 7, 1837), Daniel (born February 26, 1840), Mariah (born March 17, 1842), and Henry, born August 23, 1844; of whom six sons and one daughter are living, and all are married except one son. This pioneer couple are the grandparents of twenty-eight, and great-grandparents of sixteen children. Mr. Emerick has followed a variety of vocations in life, having learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it some twenty years, then butchered a number of years, when he became a merchant, continuing in that line twenty years, from which he retired after a long period of active business life. In 1835, he was chosen a Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he acted for fifteen years. He also filled various other township offices, among which were School Director, Clerk and Trustee. Mr. Emerick has been a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, his wife adhering to the United Brethren denomination.

CHRISTIAN ESHELMAN, farmer, P. O. Germantown, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 18, 1802, and is a son of John Eshelman, who died when our subject was a small boy. Christian grew to manhood in his native State, and, in 1831, was married to Catharine Ebby, daughter of Christian Ebby, both natives of Pennsylvania. Of this union, two children were born, one of whom, John C., survives. In 1835, Mr. Eshelman came to Ohio, and, being a blacksmith by trade, followed that calling for about twenty-five years. His wife died, and, October 13, 1874, he married Mrs. Sarah Denner, widow of George Denner, and daughter of Christopher and Catharine (Kern) Emerick, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of German Township. Her father was born January 23, 1771, and died in January, 1837. Her mother was born January 30, 1772; married Christopher Emerick January 16, 1793, and died in February, 1836. Mrs. Eshelman was born in German Township January 12, 1811, and her entire life has been passed in this vicinity. His son, John C., was married to Ellen Stump, who has borne him two children; one now living; he resides close to his father's farm, whose homestead is about two and a half miles south of Germantown, and the family belong to the Lutheran Church.

ADAM FRANK, attorney at law and Mayor of Germantown, was born in Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, July 2, 1831, and is a son of Matthew and Barbara (Loy) Frank. His father was a native of New York, who, in his boyhood days, learned the shoemaking trade, subsequently emigrating to Ohio and settling at Germantown in an early day, where he continued working at his trade. A few years after coming to Ohio, he was married to Miss Barbara Loy, who bore him six children, four of whom are now living. Matthew died in 1867, and his wife in 1877, both dying, as they had lived, faithful members of the U. B. Church, and respected by all who knew them. Our subject received a good education, and graduated from the Germantown Academy. He learned the trade of a boot and shoemaker, and by industry and careful saving accumulated sufficient means to purchase a property which constitutes a comfortable home. He was married March 7, 1853, to Miss Nancy A. Lucas, a native of this county, born in 1830, of which union one daughter, Mary C., was the issue. Mrs. Frank, after a few brief years of married life, was borne to the grave. Mr. Frank was again married, in 1874, to Mrs. Vanda L. Stirewalt, widow of the Rev. Julius L. Stirewalt, who is a sincere member of the Lutheran Church, and who endeavors to set a good example to all with whom she comes in contact. Politically, Mr. Frank is a Republican, and, in 1865, was elected as a Justice of the Peace for German Township, having been elected in 1864 Mayor of Germantown, which position he now occupies. Subsequently, was chosen Township Clerk, and a member of the Board of Education, in all of which he was noted for efficiency and integrity. About this time, his duties as a public servant and his ambition to understand more thoroughly the laws of the land induced him to abandon his trade and turn his whole attention to reading law; was finally admitted to the bar in 1870, and has since practiced his profession. Mr. Frank has long been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has been Permanent Secretary of the I. O. O. F. in Germantown for twenty-four years. He is a man of shrewd business tact and sound judgment, and the fact of his being intrusted

with so many official positions demonstrates that his community have confidence in his ability and integrity.

JAMES HANKINSON, farmer and miller. The parents of this enterprising farmer were James and Sarah (Cheesman) Hankinson, natives of Monmouth County, N. J., born, respectively, November 14, 1787, and March 9, 1796, were there united in marriage, and subsequently came west, locating in Warren County, Ohio, and raised a family of seven children, the mother dying October 1, 1867, and the father April 5, 1879. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Ohio, two miles southeast of Germantown, in 1828, was raised a farmer, and September 30, 1855, was married to Rachel B. Vandaveer, born near Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, January 23, 1835, and daughter of John and Hannah B. (Bound) Vandaveer, natives of Monmouth County, N. J., the former born in 1795, and his wife the following year. Mrs. Hankinson's parents were married in their native county, and had thirteen children, only two of whom are living. The father died February 5, 1873, and the mother July 25, 1876. Mr. Hankinson has a family of four children—John H., Sarah M. (the wife of John Wolf), James V. and George W. His early education was limited, but contact with the world has given him a knowledge of men and affairs that well fits him for his sphere in life. Beside farming, he was also engaged in operating a saw-mill and manufacturing broom handles, moving to his present location in 1868, where he continues the mill business in connection with the breeding of Poland-China hogs and fine poultry, in which lines he has won many premiums at the fairs during the past five years, and is the owner of a thoroughbred two-year-old colt, coming three, which he claims is one of the finest in Ohio Mr. Hankinson has made the Devonshire breed of cattle a specialty, believing thoroughly in progress and improvement in all things.

BENJAMIN B. HARLAN, teacher, Germantown, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 23, 1845, and is a son of David M. and Margaret Harlan, he a native of Kentucky and she of North Carolina, the former born in 1809, and the latter in 1815. The family are of Irish and Scotch extraction, and our subject's parents are residing in Lafayette County, Mo. Benjamin B. was educated at Lebanon, Ohio, and followed farming until twenty-two years of age, since which time he has been engaged in teaching; has taught in Germantown six years, two of which he has been Superintendent of the school. In 1874, he married Margaret H. Bond, daughter of John E. and Elizabeth (Custis) Bond, all natives of Ohio; her paternal grandfather, George Bond, was from Maryland, and Thomas Custis, the maternal grandfather, was a native of the "Old Dominion." Mrs. Harlan has had two children—George B. and Mary. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and I. O. O. F., and as an educator has given general satisfaction.

MICHAEL HETZLER, retired farmer, P. O. Germantown. His grandfather, George Hetzler, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, where was born George, the father of our subject, who there grew up and married Catherine Reem. Of this union, Michael was born July 2, 1802, and, in 1824, married Elizabeth Blinn, who bore him three children, and died in 1838. The following year, he married Margaret Ann Ellis, a native of Virginia, who had ten children, eight of whom are living, and all married, excepting one son. Mr. Hetzler owns 165 acres of land in German Township, joining Abraham's mill, but retired from farming in April, 1879, his wife having died May 16, 1877. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and an honest Christian gentleman.

ISAAC HETZLER, farmer, P. O. Germantown. This gentleman's parents were Abraham and Salome (Crouse) Hetzler, natives of Pennsylvania, from whence they emigrated in 1811. Our subject was born in Montgomery County March 20, 1828, and was married to Mary Ann Geeting August 15, 1852. The wife's parents were Adam and Elizabeth (Leeser) Geeting. Father Geeting died in 1859, and the mother in 1864. Isaac Hetzler and wife have had born to them Salome C., Adam W., Lizzie, Eliza, Ella, Simon and Abraham L. Mr. Hetzler, since 1852 has resided on his farm of 115 acres, situated on the Germantown and Jacksonburg road.

ELIAS HOHN, farmer, P. O. Carlisle, is a native of Miami Township, Mont-

gomery County, Ohio, born February 10, 1838, and son of Daniel and Maria (Gebhart) Hohn, he a native of Maryland, born in 1801, and his wife of Pennsylvania, born in 1806, and daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Gebhart. Mr. Hohn's mother died in 1868, and his father in 1871. He was married in 1869, March 18, to Julia Ann Hibble, of Miami Township, whose parents reside in Miamisburg. Our subject has one brother, Lewis, who is living in Shelby County, Ohio, and one sister, Loretta, who resides in Miami Township, both being married and all respected people. He resides on the Carlisle and Germantown pike, about midway between those points.

L. H. HUBER, tanner, Germantown, is a native of Cambria County, Penn., born at Johnstown October 31, 1813, and removed to Ohio with his parents at the age of six years, settling at Miamisburg. The parents were David and Susan Fluck, the latter dying at Van Wert, Ohio, when our subject was about ten years of age. He was one of eight children, all of whom are dead but two. December 2, 1838, he was united in marriage to Catharine Coler, born in England of parents Henry and Margaret Coler, and to them have been born the following children: John, David, Charles F., D. W., George W., Caroline, Margaret and Rachel. Mr. Huber has been occupied as a tanner since fourteen years of age, and he and family belong to the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM INGRAM, farmer, P. O. Germantown, was born March 10, 1817. Is a son of Archibald and Margery (Odan) Ingram, he a native of Ireland, and she of Scotland. Mr. Ingram came to Ohio in 1838, and in 1840 married Martha Kindig, daughter of Henry and Magdalena Kindig, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ingram was born October 22, 1818, and has had six children, two boys and four girls, viz.: John, Rebecca Ann, Michael H., F. H., Mary J. and Sarah C. Mr. Ingram is engaged in raising tobacco and working on a farm; resides on the Farmersville road, and the family adhere to the Lutheran Church.

JOHN F. KERN, banker, Germantown. His father, Frederick Kern, a native of Maryland, died when our subject was quite young, and his mother married Jacob Beard, and soon after the family came to Ohio. John F. was born in Frederick City, Md., October 2, 1805, and grew to maturity working on his stepfather's farm, but upon reaching his twenty-first year, he inherited a farm and saw-mill property located near Franklin, Ohio, on the Big Miami River. Here he remained two years, when, his health failing, and thinking the locality did not agree with him, he disposed of his property, and entered the dry goods store of Winter & Fisher, at Germantown. After learning the business, he concluded to start for himself, and in 1835 he made a trip to Cincinnati on horseback, purchased a stock of dry goods, and, returning to Germantown, began business, which he continued for thirty-three years. In 1859, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, served the people faithfully, and was again tendered the office, but declined. He has been chosen several times to represent his township in the county conventions. During his mercantile career, he disposed of his business twice, finally retiring from merchandising about 1867. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Germantown, of which he has been President nineteen consecutive years. Mr. Kern served as President of the Germantown Board of Education eleven years, and since his majority has been a member of the Reformed Church, holding official position for many years in that body, and during his entire membership his contributions have been constant and generous. Politically, he believes in principles rather than partyism, and in all the affairs of life he has been always desirous of doing good and of benefiting the community in which he has been so long a leading citizen.

SAMUEL LINDEMUTH, farmer and tobacco raiser, P. O. Germantown, was born October 30, 1833, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and is the son of Thomas and Maria (Tobias) Lindemuth, natives of the Keystone State, Berks County. The father was born in 1791, and came to Ohio in 1824, dying January 13, 1870. Our subject was united in marriage with Maria Stiver, daughter of John and Christina (Emerick) Stiver, natives of Berks County, Penn., September 3, 1857. Mrs. Christina Stiver is still living, being in her eighty-seventh year. Mr. Lindemuth, our subject, is residing on a farm of forty-odd acres, lying about one mile west of Germantown.

HENRY C. MOSES, farmer, P. O. Germantown, was born in this county Sep-

tember 25, 1824, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Crist) Moses, natives of the "Old Dominion," where his father was born in 1800 and his mother in 1802, coming to Montgomery County in 1823, where they spent their lives, Robert dying in January, 1875, and his wife in April, 1881. Our subject was married, August 19, 1847, to Mary Ann McKean, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Marsh) McKean, who bore him four children, one now living, viz., Charles R. Mrs. Moses died about 1855, and in 1857 he married Grace Rowe, who was born in 1822, to whom have been born five children: three now survive—Elizabeth, Grace and John. Mr. Moses is the owner of two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land, one hundred and seven in the home tract, one-half mile north of Germantown; is a practical farmer, who displays good taste around his homestead, as well as being respected as a kind neighbor and worthy citizen.

REV. PETER C. PRUGH, minister, Germantown. Among the early settlers of Montgomery County was John Prugh, a native of Carroll County, Md., born near the town of Westminster in 1795; there grew to manhood and married Catherine Haynes, who was born in 1791, of which union ten children were the issue, six of whom are now living, viz.: Jesse, Gideon G., Jacob H., Peter C., Thomas L. and Mrs. Samuel Fauver, of Dayton. In 1818, Mr. Prugh and family came to Ohio, locating on one hundred and sixty acres of land five miles south of Dayton, in the present township of Van Buren, upon which he and wife spent their lives, she dying in 1876 and he in 1879, being faithful members of the Reformed Church. Peter C. was born on the old homestead, September 13, 1822, and after receiving a knowledge of the common branches in the district school, he attended the Dayton Academy, where he prepared himself for a collegiate course. In 1844, he entered Marshall College, located at Mercersburg, Penn., and in due time graduated and received his diploma; then entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, under the Professorship of Rev. J. W. Nevin, D. D., and Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., where he completed his studies. He received a call from the Reformed Church of Xenia, Ohio, took charge of that and the Beaver Creek congregation, and remained there for twenty-five years. He was married, April 2, 1852, to Miss Charlotte Hassler, of Mercersburg, Penn., born April 11, 1828, and daughter of Jacob Hassler, who was a musician in the war of 1812. They have had eleven children, seven now living, viz.: Edwin N., John H., Daniel K., William S., Eva K., Mary A. and Frances Grace. During his sojourn in Xenia, our subject was instrumental in having the Soldiers' Orphans' Home located at that point and was appointed Chairman of the local committee to confer with the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic at their first meeting, and $25,000 were raised in Greene County toward building the Home. When it was completed he became Chaplain and remained there two years, and in 1874 accepted a call from the Church of the Cross, located on the corner of Finley and Baymiller streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained three years; then came to Germantown, and now has charge of the Reformed Church at that point. Mr. Prugh resides on a farm of seventy acres one-half mile west of the town and is a man of upright Christian character, who is honored and respected by a large circle of Montgomery County's most worthy citizens. His son, John H., is Pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Pittsburgh, Penn.; is recognized as a man of superior ability, a scholar, a theologian and an orator, who, since taking charge of that church, has secured one of the largest Reformed congregations in that city.

SAMUEL REED, retired farmer, Germantown, was born in Berks, now Schuylkill County, Penn., on the 20th of September, 1796, and was married on his birth-day, in 1828, to Sarah Leinbach, who departed this life on the 10th of June, 1877. They were the parents of four children, one only of whom came to the years of maturity, an honored son, John Henry, who on the 6th of September, 1860, married Mattie Zeller, whose parents were natives of this county. They were the parents of four children—Mary Magdalene, Albert Eugene (deceased), Sarah Lulu and Charles S. John Henry was a natural musician, and had considerable taste as an artist. He was, for a term or more, Township Assessor and Clerk, and was for a number of years a dry goods merchant in Germantown. He died June 7, 1874, in the forty-fifth year of his age, leaving an

interesting family to mourn his death. The subject of our sketch, Samuel Reed, came to Ohio in 1825, in company with William Hunsinger, on horseback, for the purpose of purchasing a homestead for his mother, in lieu of her dower in the old homestead in Pennsylvania. During this visit, he remembers seeing Gen. Lafayette in Cincinnati. He has two brothers yet living—Jeremiah, aged eighty-one, and Martin D., aged seventy-seven. Mr. Reed's father, John Reed, died in 1804, when Samuel was but eight years old. His mother, Mary M. Reed, subsequently married Abram Snyder, and died on the day Gen. Harrison was inaugurated President. The family emigrated to Ohio in 1833, coming in wagons, and consuming four weeks in the journey. They landed near Dayton in the month of June, and the following September came to German Township, where they have since lived. Prior to leaving Pennsylvania, Mr. Reed was entrusted to the settling up of various estates, and did some of the same kind of business in this country, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars. He is the owner of 170 acres of land, and while too infirm to perform manual labor, yet at the advanced age of eighty-six years he superintends his farm with much of the agility of his younger years. He also superintends another farm of 150 acres. He learned the trade of paper-maker when a boy, and followed it for sixteen years; when he was apprenticed to his employer, he was discharged and sent home with instructions to put him to some other trade, but this his mother would not agree to, and he was sent to another man for three years, for the sum of $30 and six months' schooling. He has lived in German Township for more than forty-seven years, and is now enjoying the latter years of his life with his widowed daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. H. Reed, and is very happily situated on the corner of Plum and Center streets. He has served as School Director for twenty-five years, and is closing up a long and useful life, and his memory will be cherished long after death by those of his church (German Reformed) and others who knew his worth the best.

ELIZABETH ROHRER, widow, P. O. Germantown, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Schultz, of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city January 25, 1806. She was the sixth child of a family of nine children, and was educated at St. Joseph's Nunnery, at Emmetsburg, and at Rooker's school in Baltimore, where she received a thorough education, accompanied with high accomplishments. She descended from a line of military men, her grandfather being a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, having been promoted from a private for gallantry; and her father, a native of France, participated in the war of 1812, serving as an artilleryman. Much of her early life was passed in Washington City, and during the administration of Monroe and Adams, she was a welcome guest in the families of these illustrious men. During the war of 1812, Mrs. Rohrer witnessed the light arising from the burning of Washington. She came West in company with her parents in 1825, on a visit, and was present at Middletown when Gov. Clinton, of New York, raised the first shovelful of earth in the digging of the Miami Canal. Our subject was united in marriage to Samuel Rohrer, March 30, 1826, and that year removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he embarked in the mercantile business. To this couple were born six children, four of whom are now living, namely: Columbus, Charles S., Josephine and Ada V. Mrs. Rohrer is a member of the Reformed Church, and her husband was an Elder in the same. She is a close Bible student, and has ever walked in the line of holy men and women, having been a teacher in the Colored Sabbath School of Baltimore, and organized the first Sunday school in Germantown. She was also the first lady member of the American Bible Society in Montgomery County. Her husband was born at Hagerstown, Md., in October, 1786, and in 1817 accompanied Gen. Harper and Dr. Dideer to Europe, where he spent two years in traveling, and then returned to his native State. As was said above, he came to Dayton the same year of his marriage, and the following year moved to Germantown, and there built a brewery and operated a distillery. The father of Mr. Rohrer was a man of means, and in consequence, Samuel received a thorough education and became a man of culture and refinement. He served as a Lieutenant under Capt. Bare, in the war of 1812. This couple were widely known for their hospitality, and their home was considered by the *elite* of the day as the center of refinement and high-bred culture.

At one residence have been entertained many distinguished persons, among whom was Gen. Harrison when a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Bohner was a man of many virtues, was successful in business, and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He died July 12, 1856.

[illegible] N. BOHNER, retired, resides in Germantown. This well-known and prominent citizen was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 2, 1804, and is a son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Farrer) Bohner, natives of the Keystone State, who were the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Elizabeth (now Mrs. Keefer), of Pennsylvania; Catherine (now Mrs. Barr, of the same State); Christian, Samuel and Jacob. The father was a farmer, but soon after the war of 1812 began the manufacture of straw goods. He was a man much respected, and died June 10, 1837, his widow surviving him until 1850. Our subject grew to manhood in his native State, becoming a good carpenter, and upon attaining his majority inherited from his father's estate a farm and saw-mill property. Wishing, at the many good business openings in the West, he made a trip to Ohio and Indiana. Returning to Pennsylvania, he disposed of his property, and in 1830 came to Montgomery County, purchased a fifty-acre tract of timber land one mile west of Germantown, which he improved until 1847, when he sold it to Gross & Brubaker. He then bought the farm he now owns and occupies, including 73 acres of land, on which the distillery which was on the farm, and conducted it in the manufacture of high-wines and liquors, being the first Bourbon whisky distilled in Montgomery County. Mr. Bohner was married November 20, 1828, to Miss Margaret Emerick, born in this county March 8, 1811, and daughter of Christopher Emerick, one of Montgomery County's pioneers. Of this union five children were born, viz.: Anna M. (now Mrs. Grubb, of Germantown), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Kember, of Yorktown, D. T.), Josephine (now Mrs. Byers, of Steubenville, Ind.), Daniel and John. Mr. Bohner is yet residing upon his farm, which he purchased sixty-five years ago, although retired from active business. He has been one of the most successful business men in the Miami Valley, and his success is a strong illustration of what economy, application and right industry can accomplish when united with sound business judgment. He is one of the charter members of the First National Bank of Germantown, has always been recognized as a useful member of society, ever taking a deep interest in all worthy public enterprises, as well as the progress, growth and development of the Miami Valley.

DAVID BOWERS, distiller, Germantown, is a son of Christian and Margaret Bowers, and was born in German Township November 10, 1835, receiving his education in the school of the district until seventeen years old, when he entered his father's distillery where he worked faithfully until twenty-two years of age, at which time his father gave him an interest in the business. The partnership continued several years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, his father retiring and David continuing in the business, buying the distillery from his father. Here the subject continued to do a successful business, but being a man of enterprise, he resolved to prosecute his calling on a larger scale by purchasing thirty-one acres of land one and a half miles west of Germantown, on which he erected a large distillery with a capacity of manufacturing thirty barrels of choice Bourbon whisky per day, which brands have acquired an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having a market in many of the leading cities of the Union. He was married February 1, 1859, to Miss Ada V. Bohner, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Bohner, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. She was born in German Township April 15, 1841, and has had five children, four of whom are living—Jesse, Ada V., Emma and Albert. Mr. Bowers is the owner of 400 acres of land, besides his distillery, is a public-spirited enterprising man, whose success has been marked by straight dealing in all the affairs of life, and who has won and retained the friendship of a large circle of Montgomery County's leading citizens.

JOSEPH W. SHANK, President of the First National Bank, Germantown, is a son of Adam Shank, who was born in Maryland in the year 1778. When at suitable age, he engaged in the tanning trade. This vocation commanded his attention in Fredericktown for some time, but afterward he purchased a farm, and for a few years

in his native State was a tiller of the soil. In 1836, he removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, locating in Madison Township, where he purchased 240 acres of land. His marriage was celebrated in his, as well as his wife's native State, prior to his removal to Ohio, her maiden name being Catherine Doup. The issue of their union was seven children, two daughters and five sons. By the time Adam had his farm in Montgomery County under good cultivation, time had bent his once strong and rugged frame, and death followed about 1856 in Germantown, where he located about 1850, both he and wife leaving the record of an upright, practical, useful and Christianlike life for imitation. Joseph W., whose name heads this sketch, was born October 8, 1816, in the same State as his father. His education was obtained at subscription schools, and, through his own exertions, laboring on his father's farm until 1838, when he, of his own natural adaptability, commenced the coopering trade, which he conducted one year, thence embarked for St. Louis, via Cincinnati, locating in St. Clair County, Ill., where he thought great advantages were offered to young men; there engaged as an inexperienced hand at the carpenter trade. Subsequently, became the owner of a horse, which he rode to Hagerstown, Ind., and traded for town property. This he held thirty-nine years, depreciating in value 25 per cent. About 1840, he engaged to the contractor to assist in erecting the Third street river bridge across the Great Miami at Dayton. Soon after the completion of the bridge, he formed a partnership with his brother Samuel, who was a contractor and builder; while thus engaged, on March 16, 1843, he married Mariah Bruner, who was then nineteen years of age, and a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. To this union were given ten children. Mr. Shank followed carpentering until 1847, when he resumed the vocation of farming on his father's farm; subsequently became the owner of a fine farm, from where he removed to Germantown. He has been for years one of the Directors of the First National Bank of that place, of which he is now President. Mr. and Mrs. Shank have been for twenty-five years valuable members of the U. B. Church.

GEORGE M. SMOCK, farmer, P. O. Germantown, was born January 20, 1812, and is a son of John G. and Polly (Vanmulander) Smock, natives of New Jersey, the former of whom died March 18, 1854. Our subject was married, January 28, 1843, to Christina Crist, daughter of Michael and Mary (Loy) Crist, he a native of Maryland and she of this county, the former dying, aged eighty-four, and his wife aged sixty-eight years. Mrs. Smock's paternal grandparents were Henry and Christina (Cassel) Crist, natives of Maryland, who came to Ohio in 1805; and her maternal grandparents, George P. and Nancy (Foster) Loy, were also early settlers of this State. Her father, Michael Crist, was a blacksmith in Germantown, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Smock is now residing in Germantown, is a good citizen, kind neighbor and courteous gentleman.

DANIEL B. STAVER, farmer, P. O. Germantown, was born in Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1814, where he resided until his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Bickle (both of Pennsylvania), when he removed to German Township, of which he is still a resident. To them were born the following children: Christina, Daniel, Rebecca and William. The parents of our subject were Frederick and Elizabeth (Nowel) Staver. Daniel and wife are members of the Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is in comfortable circumstances, possessing property in Germantown and a farm of eighty-four acres three miles northwest of that town.

SAMUEL STIVER, farmer, P. O. Germantown. Among the most worthy and prominent farmers of German Township Samuel Stiver holds a leading place. In 1806, his parents, John and Margaret (Wolf) Stiver, natives respectively of Lancaster and Toffin Counties, Penn., left their native State and came to Montgomery County, Ohio, settling in German Township, in the southwest part of the county. John was of Holland Dutch descent, his ancestors having come to the colonies before the Revolutionary war. He and wife lived and died in this county. The subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 21, 1816, here grew to maturity, inured to the trials that fell to the lot of every pioneer family, and March 4, 1841, was married

to Catherine Emerick, daughter of George and Mary (Good) Emerick, the former of whom was a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Stiver was born in this county October 7, 1819, and has had six children, as follows: Benjamin M., William C., Samuel, Mary E., John A. and Sarah C., all of whom are married and have families, excepting John A., who resides at home with his parents. Mr. Stiver owns over five hundred acres of land, three hundred and forty-six in German and one hundred and sixty-four in Jackson Township; has always been recognized as a good, successful farmer, who looks carefully after his business and seldom makes mistakes in his investments. He is conservative and close in his views, a good neighbor, kind yet economical in his family, and can be safely classed as one of the representative farmers of the township.

J. M. SWARTZEL, farmer, P. O. Carlisle Station, was born in German Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, September 19, 1822. On the 2d of May, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Replogle, born May 10, 1835. This union was blessed with the following children: John, Emma, Charles, Mary, William, Frank, Edward, Oliver, Andrew, Peter and one who died in infancy. Mr. Swartzel is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Crist) Swartzel, natives of the State of Maryland, whence they emigrated in 1804. The father died in 1850, and the mother in 1870. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Matthias Swartzel, and that of his wife was Henry Crist. Louisa Replogle is the daughter of Daniel F. and Mary (Lewis) Replogle, now residents of Defiance County, Ohio. Mr. Swartzel resides on his farm of one hundred and two acres of land located about two miles northwest of Carlisle Station, Warren County.

FREDERICK THOMAS, farmer, Germantown P. O., is a native of Maryland, born in Washington County October 21, 1802, and son of Gabriel and Christina (Wolf) Thomas, of that State, the former born in 1769 and dying in 1857. The family came to Ohio in 1804, and here our subject grew up and received his schooling. In 1846, he married Dinah Hetzler, born May 18, 1807, and in 1850 moved upon his present farm, of 102 acres, two and a half miles south of Germantown. He has been a member of the United Brethren Church since a young man.

MICHAEL TROUT, physician, Germantown, is the only survivor of a family of eleven children, and is the son of George and Margaret (Zigler) Trout, both natives of Pennsylvania. George, in his minor days, learned the potter trade, and afterward located in business on the Monongahela River, where he remained until about 1812, when he removed to Perry County, Ohio, and continued his occupation (potter) in the town of Somerset. At the close of the Indian war of 1812, he organized a militia company, and served as its Captain until age plainly told on his wrinkled brow and frosted hair, disabling him for parade. He was a practical and useful man in his county, and was chosen as Associate Judge. During life he accumulated some property, and generally was a constant and generous contributor to all worthy enterprises. He and wife trod the path of a united life until old age bent both their frames, when they were called hence. Michael, whose name heads this biography, was born June 21, 1809, at Williamsport, Washington Co., Penn., and was brought to Perry County, Ohio, by his parents, in childhood. They being located in the town of Somerset, his educational privileges were not so much limited as many others of that early age. In 1827, he came to Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he taught one term of school, and has since continuously resided, except five years in Wayne County, Ind., subsequently obtained a situation as a dry goods clerk, and during spare moments applied himself to the reading of medicine; finally, acquired a fair knowledge of the science. To this end he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and improved his vacation, under the directions of Dr. Espich, who was a reliable practitioner and safe counselor. After the completion of Dr. Trout's collegiate or lecture courses, he became associated as partner with his (former) preceptor. After one year's existence of this firm, by mutual consent, it dissolved, and Dr. Trout continued by himself. He is one among the oldest practicing physicians of Montgomery County, has withstood the storms of over half a century's practice. He has been for many years a member of and Trustee in the Lutheran Church, also a valuable member of the Order of I. O. O. F.,

having taken nearly all the degrees. His marriage was solemnized February 21, 1832, with Amelia Schwartz, who was born March 4, 1813, in Baltimore, Md., and an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church. Of their eleven children three survive—Isadora L., Henry S. and Theodore.

WILLIAM WETZ, retired tanner, P. O. Germantown, was born in Germany February 15, 1824, and is a son of Henry and Christina (Druck) Wetz, natives of that country, and parents of six children, five of whom are living. In 1838, William began to learn the tanner's trade, which he completed, and in 1848 emigrated to Ohio, locating at Miamisburg, where he worked at his trade four years, thence removed to Germantown, where he followed his trade until six years ago. His father died in Germany and his mother in Ohio. Mr. Wetz was married, December 11, 1856, to Eva Muller, born December 16, 1822, and daughter of Frank and Margaret Muller, who were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living. Mr. Wetz is the father of two children, William H. and Margaret, the latter of whom died in infancy. He is now retired from active business in the enjoyment of what his early industry and economical habits husbanded through the passing years from youth to aged manhood. He and his wife belong to the Evangelical Association.

CLINTON H. YOUNG, horse dealer, Germantown, was born near Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, November 12, 1856. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Tell) Young, the former a native of Preble County, and by occupation a farmer; the father served the people of his township as Trustee and Clerk. The parents are members of the German Baptist Church. Our subject is one of ten children, viz.: Sarah A., Mary J., Maria, Levina, Martha, Jemima, Ella, Clinton H., Lurten E. and Edward. At the age of eighteen years, after having had the benefit of a common school education, he rented a portion of his father's farm, and was united in marriage with Laura E., daughter of Paul Marker, July 21, 1878. Miss Marker was born in Montgomery County March 16, 1858. Mr. Marker was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died March 11, 1880. This young couple left the farm August 6, 1880, moving to Germantown, where Mr. Young engaged in the livery stable business, on Market street, but he is now engaged in trading and buying horses. They are the parents of one child, Lawrence O., born August 27, 1879.

LEVI ZEARING, farmer, P. O. Germantown. The parents of this gentleman were Peter Zearing and Elizabeth Boombrake, who were married in 1816. The former was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in 1790, and in 1818 came to Ohio, and in two years later settled in Section 6, German Township of this county, where he died August 8, 1858, in his sixty-fifth year, the mother having lived until April 29, 1862, when she died at the age of seventy-three years. Our subject was born on the homestead June 15, 1819, where he has since resided and been occupied as a farmer. He was united in marriage with Ann Maria, daughter of Barnet and Elizabeth Zearing, February 5, 1846. She was born in Warren County, November 13, 1824. To this couple was born one son, Amos, who married Mary Hildreth, and is the father of four children by name, Oscar, Eva May, Willie A. and Levi E. Our subject possesses two well-improved farms; the homestead contains 162 acres, valued at $125 per acre. Everything thereon is kept in perfect order; the barn is large and commodious, and on the land is an extensive sugar camp of about 800 or 1,000 trees; the other farm contains 155 acres, situated about three miles south of Germantown. The homestead is reasonably well stocked, and supplied with all modern farming implements.

JOHN ZEHRING, merchant, Germantown. In the year 1725, Ludwig Zehring and family emigrated from Baden, Germany, to the American colonies, and prior to 1732 located in what afterward became Lebanon County, Penn., purchasing 130 acres from the Indians, for which he paid £20, 10s 11d, and with a few others of his faith, erected near his farm the Swataa Reformed Church, located two miles east of Jonestown, which building has long since been replaced by a more modern and commodious house of worship. Here in this county was born William Zehring, in October, 1792, grew up under the parental roof, and in 1818 married Miss Elizabeth Garst, who was born in the same county in 1794, of which union were born five children, viz.: John,

William, Christian, Lydia, now Mrs. Binkerd of Dayton, and Barbara, now Mrs. Miltenbarger, of Warren County, Ohio. The farm upon which Ludwig Zehring settled is yet owned by his descendants, and from this point, in the spring of 1819, William and wife started for Ohio, locating in Butler County, near Blue Ball, where he purchased fifty acres of land, upon which he lived nine years, when he sold it at a sacrifice of $300 and bought a quarter section on Louis Run in Jackson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. Here he passed many years, raised his family, and embraced the faith of the German Baptist Church, of which he ever tried to be a worthy member until his death in 1870, his latter days having been spent at his son William's residence, in Miami County, Ind. His widow still survives him; is in her eighty-eighth year; makes her home with her daughter, in Warren County, and has also been a life-long member of the German Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 25, 1820, receiving his education in the well-known log schoolhouse of the pioneer days, and so perseveringly did he prosecute his studies, that upon leaving school, he was competent of teaching, which he followed in the winter months, the summer being devoted to farming. Mr. Zehring was married, November 25, 1841, to Miss Nancy Snavely, a native of Lebanon County, Penn., who came to Ohio with her parents, John and Rebecca Snavely, in 1831. Of this union have been born eleven children, ten of whom are now living, and two of the sons were soldiers in the Union army, viz.: S. Perry, who enlisted in Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the age of sixteen, participating in all the battles of his regiment, Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Sherman's march to Atlanta, Ga., being the most important. He served three years, and during this time, was never absent or lost a day's service, and was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., but soon after reaching home, he again concluded to enter the service of his country, and raised Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was chosen Captain, but the war ending six months subsequently, with the surrender of Lee, the regiment was mustered out of service. D. Washington Zehring enlisted in 1864, in the Signal Service, and at the close of the war, was honorably discharged. Our subject continued to teach school and farm until 1847, when, having saved a small amount of money he, in partnership with his brother William, opened a store at Farmersville, where they did a successful business until 1853, when the partnership was dissolved, and John removed to Germantown and bought the dry goods house of Stump & Gunckel, where he yet continues to do business. During his mercantile career in Germantown, he has had as partners, H. Elliott, the present Common Pleas Judge of this district, and J. S. Binkerd, of Dayton, and is, at present, associated with his son, S. Perry, under the firm name of John Zehring & Co. Politically, Mr. Zehring was a Democrat until 1852, when he severed his connection with the Democracy, and with others of his political faith, assisted in organizing what has since been known as the Republican party, which principles he has since advocated. He was at one time nominated for the State Senate, to represent the counties of Montgomery and Preble, which district had previously given about 800 Democratic majority, but Mr. Zehring was defeated by only seventy votes. In 1865, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which position of trust and confidence he has filled continuously up to the present. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F. Has always been a man of strong, yet liberal religious convictions, and an earnest worker in establishing and perpetuating Sabbath schools. He has lived a very temperate life, not even using tobacco; retains much of his youthful vigor, has always taken an active part in all public enterprises, and is widely respected by all.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BECKER, miller; P. O., Union. Mr. Becker is a native of Ohio; born in Montgomery County, May 13, 1816; is a son of John and Rebecca Becker. The father emigrated to this State with his parents in June, 1815, being a native of Lancaster Co., Pa. The grandfather of our subject was a miller by occupation, and erected one of the early saw mills on West Branch. John Becker was also a miller, and continued the business of his father, which has been handed down to him whose sketch we pen. The mother's maiden name was Hart; she died in November, 1856. The father served in the township as Trustee for a number of years, and died in December, 1857. Our subject is one of five children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Annie, Rebecca, David and Henry. The latter was united in marriage with Sarah Shilt, in 1840, and to them were born six children, and of them Thomas, John, Isaac and Catharine are now living.

JACOB E. BECKER, Prop. National Hotel; P. O., Iamton. The subject of this sketch is the son of Henry Becker, a native of Lancaster Co., Pa. He was by occupation a farmer and shoemaker. He was united in marriage with Susan Snader, and as a result of this union had ten children, of whom eight are living, viz.: Susan, Solomon, Samuel.Henry, Jacob, George, Christopher and John. In 1832 Mr. Becker moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio and purchased a farm containing 160 acres in this county near the town of Liberty. Mr. Becker departed this life a worthy and esteemed member of the Lutheran Church, in 1851. Jacob E., the subject of this memoir, was born in Lancaster County, November 13, 1833, and by being studious in his habits managed to obtain a fair knowledge of all the common branches. He was employed by the neighboring farmers until the death of his father, when he returned home and took charge of the farm, remaining three years. At the age of 23 years he went to Indiana, and remained one year, and returned to Ohio and married Nancy E. Cox, May 27, 1857. She is the daughter of John Cox, a native of this State, and was born March 10, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Becker are the parents of four children: Charles E., Clara and Enna are now living. After his marriage Mr. Becker followed various pursuits until he accumulated enough capital to start a restaurant at Trotwood Station, Madison Township, where he remained two years and purchased a piece of land near Miamisburgh and turned his attention to tobacco raising, which he continued cultivating for several seasons and then disposed of it and his farm and purchased 28 acres near Alexanderville, where he remained until 1872, when he made another sale and moved to Liberty and purchased a hotel, which he managed two years, and sold out and purchased a saw mill at Carrolton, and engaged in the lumber business. He soon disposed of this business and purchased the National House in Harrisburg, where he now resides.

HENRY V. BERK, farmer; P. O., Iamton, is the son of Henry Berk, Sr., a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and followed the manufacturing of linen. He married Miss Margaret Abt, a native of Prussia. They were the parents of three children. Lewis and Henry V. are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Berk both departed this life at the age of 39 years. Both were consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Henry V., Jr., the subject of this biography, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, in 1816, and was educated in English and German. He served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the cabinet trade, paying his instructor, as was the custom of that country. He worked journey work in various parts of Europe until 1836, the time of his immigrating to America. After his arrival in the United States he located in Baltimore and engaged at his trade, remaining several months, and then came to Frederickstown, and subsequently to Vienna

Cross roads, Clark Co., Ohio, and afterward to Dayton, Ohio, where he followed his trade. By economy and industry he was enabled, in 1857, to purchase a small farm of 28 acres, which he has, by untiring industry and temperate habits, increased to 400 acres. In 1840 he celebrated his marriage with Anna M. Glass, born in Wurtemburg, Germany, Dec. 22, 1817. As a result of this union had eight children, viz.: Mary, Amelia, Anna, Enna, Ellen, Henry, Lewis, Theodore. Mr. and Mrs. Berk have been identified with the Lutheran Church for a number of years.

DR. ALONZO BOONE, physician and surgeon; P. O., Iamton. The subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, and obtained his primary education in the common schools and attended the high school at Dayton. During the months of vacation he took a business course in the Miami Commercial College and a course in literature and elocution under Prof. Smith. After receiving his diploma he entered the office of Dr. Crook, of Dayton, to prepare himself for the medical profession. He attended the lectures of the Ohio and Miami Medical Colleges of Cincinnati. He obtained his diploma and placed himself under Dr. Crum to prepare himself for the field of practice. Mr. Boone has connected himself with the Montgomery County and Ohio State Medical Societies and represented the interests of the Montgomery County Medical Society in the American Medical Association of New York city, and is at present devoting his time and attention in advancing himself in the knowledge of his profession, and has obtained a good share of the practice in the territory surrounding the village of Harrisburgh, where he resides.

BENJAMIN BOWMAN, farmer; P. O., Dayton. His father, John Bowman, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, immigrating from Bedford Co., Pa., at an early date. He was the father of seven children, two of whom survive, viz.: John and Benjamin. The subject of this biography was born in Madison Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1812. His advantages for obtaining an education were limited to two months in the year, which were spent in the rude log schoolhouse of that day, his father requiring his services on the farm; whom he assisted until he arrived at the age of 24 years. In 1836 he was united in marriage with Balinda Higher, born in Montgomery County, Oct. 22, 1816. As a result of this union had ten children, of whom six are living, viz.: John, Sarah, Joseph, Abraham, Anna, Benjamin. After his marriage he rented his father's farm, which he cultivated on shares until the death of his parents and then became its owner. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have been earnest laborers in the German Baptist Church since 1843, and have won the respect and esteem of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

WILLIAM H. CARL, undertaker; P. O. Clayton. The subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 20, 1849. His father, Jacob, was united in marriage with Anna Thurman. They were the parents of twelve children, five daughters and seven sons, viz.: Mariah, Sarah A., Elizabeth, Mary E., Rebecca, Peter, Gabriel, Isaac, John W., and William, our subject. Mr. Carl emigrated to Ohio in 1865. William assisted his father with the duties of the farm during the days of vacation until he was at the age of 14 years, after which he worked on the neighboring farms until he was 21 years of age. In 1870 he commenced to learn the cabinet trade, which he continued in until he finished. He worked journey work in Dayton until he located in Salem, engaging in business for himself. In 1876 Mr. Carl took for wife Elizabeth Tobias, whom he lived with two years, she being summoned by the angel of death to that world whence no traveler returneth.

BENJAMIN M. ENGLE, miller; P. O., Dayton. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch is one of the staunch, energetic men that has made Montgomery County what it is to-day. His father, Jacob, was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and possessed a common school education and was brought up to farm labor. He was united in marriage with Anna Moyer, daughter

of Benjamin Moyer. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Benjamin M., Tobias, Abraham M., Jacob M., Elizabeth, Anna, Laah, Martha. Mr. Fugle moved to Illinois and located in Stephenson County near Freeport, remaining two years, and on account of having bad health, returned to Ohio and settled near Little York, Butler Township, this county, where he remained until his death in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Fugle were both members of the River Brethren Church. Benjamin, the subject of this biography, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., March 3, 1827. He assisted his father until he was 20 years of age, and commenced battling with the world for himself, first engaging in the cultivation of tobacco. He was united in marriage with Catherine Winger, in 1851. Catherine was the daughter of Rev. Christian Winger, a native of Lebanon Co., Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Fugle had eleven children, of whom nine are now living, viz.: Elizabeth, Anna, Catharine, Jennie, Ellie, John H., Daniel W., Benjamin, Rolla M. He moved to Illinois with his father and engaged in farming. He accompanied his father back to Ohio and again rented of him until he associated himself with John Turner, and engaged in the manufacturing of flour, with remarkable success, soon being able to purchase the interest of Mr. Turner. Mr. Fugle started in the world without anything, and by being temperate and industrious in his habits, has accumulated a large amount of property, both personal and real estate, and is now enjoying many of the comforts and luxuries of life which he has earned by the hard toil of the past years of his life.

JAMES M. EWING, farmer; P. O., Union. James Ewing, the father of our subject, was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and emigrated to Kentucky, probably in 1800. From there he came to Ohio, locating in Montgomery County about the year 1806, when it was yet traversed by numerous tribes of Indians, who in their travels through his section of the country, often called and shared his kind hospitality. Mr. Ewing opened up a subscription school in a rude log cabin and taught the few children whose parents had dared to settle in that wild and unbroken country. Mr. Ewing was married to Martha McClintock, a native of Lancaster, Pa. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom three are now living, viz.: Margaret, Martha and James M., the subject of this biography. He was born in Montgomery County, April 3, 1819. He assisted his father in tilling the soil, receiving his education by taking advantage of the evening hours. He chose as a partner for life Mary J. Akins, and was the father of two sons, viz.: John E. and Joshua. At the death of his father he came by the home farm, and has since added a considerable amount to it. Mr. Ewing has been a worthy and consistent member of the M. E. Church for the past twenty years.

HENRY FULKERTH, farmer; P. O., Union, is the son of Samuel Fulkerth, one of the old pioneers of Montgomery County. Samuel was a carpenter by trade, and moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania with his parents. He was united in marriage with Susan Warner, and as a result of this union had six children, of whom four are now living, viz.: Catharine, Samuel, John, Henry. In 1809 Mr. Fulkerth moved to Ohio and settled in Montgomery County, where the whoop of the red man rang through the forest, carrying terror to the homes of the men that dared the frontier. The county abounded in every species of game, from the fish to the otter, from the squirrel to the couger and bear. The scream of the "panther" and the squall of the wild cat mingled with the sweet song of the thrush, and the howl of the wolf drowned the melodious notes of the mocking bird, while stolid Bruin roamed the woods with no ear for music except the squealing of the pioneer hog.

The rifle was an inmate of every household, in the use of which Mr. Fulkerth became very familiar and was very solicitous in keeping it in perfect working condition, as the meats which graced his pine table were the inhabitants of the forest that fell under his unerring aim, and his first crop of corn was cultivated with the rifle close at hand. Henry, the subject of this biography, was born

in Pennsylvania, July 7, 1809, and came to Ohio with his parents in his infancy. He assisted his father until he was 24 years of age spending his nights by the home fireside pursuing his studies. He labored on the neighboring farms until his father presented him with 160 acres of land in Darke Co., Ohio. He immediately went to work with an indomitable will to clear it up and put it under cultivation. In 1830 he celebrated his marriage with Catharine Schaed, and as a result of this union had eleven children, of whom four survive, viz: Nancy A., Susan, Jane, William. Mr. Folkerth added many valuable improvements to the farm, and at the death of his father he disposed of it and purchased the home farm, and has since added many material improvements. In 1876 Mrs. Folkerth departed quietly into the next world, esteemed by all with whom she came in contact.

ANDREW GILLIAM, farmer; P. O., Clayton. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch is a son of William Gilliam, who was a native of Rockingham Co., Va. He emigrated to Ohio in 1834 and settled in Montgomery County. He was united in marriage with Anna Pyle, and as a result of this union had ten children, of whom six are now living, viz: Mary, Frances, Amanda, Sidney E., Jonathan and Andrew, our subject. Andrew was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 20, 1840. He secured a common school education and at the age of 20 years took for wife Elizabeth Nicely, and celebrated their marriage Feb. 18, 1860. Mrs. Gilliam was the daughter of Jacob Nicely, one of the old pioneers of Montgomery County. He was born in Dauphin Co., Pa., in 1802 and was married to Charlotte Longnecker in 1828. They were the parents of two children, of whom Mrs. Gilliam is the survivor. Mr. Nicely came by part of his father's farm, which he sold in 1852 and came to Ohio and purchased 220 acres near Salem, Randolph Township. Mr. Nicely is a worthy member of the German Baptist Church, and by his exemplary habits has won the respect and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Gilliam, the subject of this sketch, is the father of five children. Anna is the only one living. Mr. Gilliam rented his father-in-law's farm and gave his attention to its cultivation, and stock raising. He has since, by hard labor and industry, become proprietor of it. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliam are both consistent members of the German Baptist Church, and have taken deep interest in the cause of religion.

SAMUEL HAWKINS, physician; P. O., Union. His father, John, was a native of Shenandoah County, Va., and came to Ohio and located at Spring Valley, Green Co., Ohio, where he continued the honorable occupation of tilling the soil. He celebrated his marriage with Mary Pennywegh, in 1818. Six children were the result of this union. Samuel, the subject of this memoir, is the only one who survives. He was born in Green Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1819, and received his primary education in the common schools and assisted his father until he was 23 years of age, the time of his commencing preparation for entering the medical profession. He placed himself under Dr. Cable, of Bellbrook, until 1842, when he took a course of lectures and was able to enter the field of practice in 1848. He opened up an office in Union, Randolph Township, this county, and has continued practicing with remarkably good success until the present, a term comprising a period of thirty seven years. Mr. Hawkins took for wife Mary A. Andrews, and as a result of this union had eight children, of whom six are now living, viz: Jennie, Permelia, Celia, Georgia, Addie, John A. Dr. H. is now past sixty years of age, and of course the most active part of his life is spent, but he furnishes a good example for the future generation to follow.

CHRISTIAN HERR, farmer; P. O., Jamtown. Samuel Herr, the father of our subject, was a native of ——, Cumberland Co., Pa., and possessed a common school education, and in early manhood learned the tanning trade, which he followed successfully until he purchased 80 acres of land, and then turned his attention to his farm. He was married to Miss Frances Long, daughter of Abraham Long, a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living, viz: Mary, Sarah, Eliza, Samuel, John and Christopher.

In 1830 Mr. Herr disposed of his farm and came to Ohio, and settled temporarily in Chambersburgh, Butler Township, Montgomery Co. He purchased a farm near Harrisburgh, Randolph Township, where he remained until his death, in 1868. Christian, the subject of this sketch, was born Feb. 12, 1830, in Lebanon Co., Pa. He obtained a common school education, and assisted his father until he was 21 years of age, when be commenced life for himself by renting land of his father on shares, and had remarkable success, soon being able to purchase 133 acres of his father. In 1857 he took for wife Caroline Sheets, daughter of Henry Sheets, Mrs. Herr living only 15 months after her marriage. Mr. Herr married for his second wife Julia Huffer. They were the parents of four children, viz: Susan, Mary E., Charles E., and John C. Mr. Herr is a member of the Brethren in Christ, and Mrs. Herr is a consistent member of the German Baptist Church, and both are taking a deep interest in the cause of religion.

MRS. MARY HERR, widow of Samuel N. Herr; P. O., Union; farmer. Samuel N. Herr was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1805; was the possessor of a limited education, and during the early part of his manhood days worked at the carpenter trade; wishing to change his occupation, turned his attention to farming. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bowman. By their union there were born unto them three children; but two are now living, one son, Henry, born July 30, 1837, and one daughter, Susannah, born March 29, 1836. Mr. Herr emigrated to Ohio in the year 1850, and located in Montgomery County, purchased a farm of Mr. Henry Baughraboy, improving his farm by erecting several valuable buildings. The hand of affliction was laid on Mr. Herr, the typhoid fever being intercepted by other diseases. After a short illness he departed this life in the spring of 1875, beloved by all who knew him. The subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1803, and most of her girlhood days were spent spinning flax, that linen in those days were made of, and wool into yarn for stockings, attending to the numerous other domestic duties connected with the life of a farmer's daughter, until she arrived at the age of 29 years. Then was united in marriage and commenced anew in life in her own house. Emigrating to Ohio with her husband, providing her with another home, until Time, with his sickle, entered the peaceful dwelling of Mrs. Herr, and took from her the companion of her bosom. The farm being divided, the son, Henry, fell heir to the one-half, and Susannah, now Mrs. Krug, the other half. Mrs. Herr at this writing is in her 78th year, and is able to attend to a great many of her household duties. Her son Henry is trying to add to the comforts of his widowed mother, being now in his 43d year; has never united in marriage; being educated at the common district schools; is a farmer by occupation. His farm yielding him 20 bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of corn to the acre, and other products in proportion. He takes great pride in raising Poland China breed of hogs, success crowning his labors as a stock-raiser.

DR. GEORGE W. HOUS, P. O., Clayton; physician, was born in Montgomery Co., July 5, 1849. His father, Andrew, was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1820, and was united in marriage with Mary Richard, daughter of Joseph Richard. They were the parents of four children, viz: Joseph, George W., Elizabeth and Sarah. George W., our subject, received his primary education in the common schools, and took a scientific course in the Ohio Normal School, and graduated in a medical course in the Ohio Medical College in 1877, and entered the field of practice in Pyrmont, remaining until 1878, when he moved to Salem, where he has been practicing with good success until the present.

JOHN HYRE, farmer, P. O., Little York, is the son of Daniel Hyre, and was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, August 15, 1832. Daniel, his father, was a native of North Carolina, and at the age of six years came to Ohio with his parents, and settled in this county. By occupation was a carpenter, and by hard labor and industry accumulated enough means to purchase 120 acres of land. Mr. Hyre and Miss Sarah Stouder were united in marriage and had nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz: Sarah, Lavina, Ellen, Barbara, John, Henry C. and Alfred.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyre are both worthy members of the German Baptist Church, and have taken a deep interest in the cause of religion for upwards of forty years. Our subject, John, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of 21 years went to Indiana and rented 40 acres of land of his uncle, paying two-thirds of the crop as rent. He remained in Indiana one year and came back to Ohio, and rented of his father three years, and again went West and remained six months. In 1856 he celebrated his marriage with Miss Martha Davis. She was born Dec. 31, 1835. They are the parents of five children, viz: Edgar D., George, Arthur, Clara and Hattie. Mr. Hyre continued farming; rented land until 1867, when he purchased a farm of his father, which he continued farming until the present, and has added many valuable improvements.

JACOB IAMS, manufacturer, P. O., Iamton, was born April 27, 1830. His father, Ely, was a native of Green Co., Pa., and emigrated to Ohio in 1820, and purchased a farm near the present site of Trotwood, Madison Township. He celebrated his marriage with Phœbe Heckathorn, and as a result of this union had eleven children, seven of whom are living at present. Mr. Iams being a gentleman of very exemplary habits, was elected Justice of the Peace of his township. The responsibilities of this office were discharged by its holder to the satisfaction of all concerned for several successive terms. The educational advantages of Jacob, our subject, were limited, his school days being included in a very few months, but by applying his leisure time at nights to his books, managed to obtain a good knowledge of all the common branches. At the age of 20 years he engaged in teaching school, and accumulated enough money to start himself in the business of manufacturing spokes, hubs and felloes, which he continued in until he failed, during the panic of 1872 and 1873, after which he engaged in teaching school and running a saw and planing mill that he had previously purchased in the village of Harrisburgh, Montgomery Co., Ohio. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held in the community where he lived, was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and discharged the duties of that office with credit to himself until the expiration of a term, comprising a period of twelve years. In 1871 he took for wife Charlotte Sanders, daughter of Richard Sanders. This union was blessed with three children, viz: Elsie V., Mary B. and Alvin.

REV. SAMUEL KINSEY, Minister and Nurseryman, Kinsey Station. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, is a son of Joel and Elizabeth Kinsey. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to this State, when quite young, with his parents, who located in Montgomery County. He received such education as was at that early day available, and, after working the farm with his father until he became of age, he united himself in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brumbaugh, by whom he had three children, viz., Samuel, our subject, Noah and Lydia. He then moved to Williams County, Ohio, where he remained but a short time, when he again moved to Miami County. Here he was taken sick, and after a short illness, entered that last long sleep which knows no waking in this life forever. His grief-stricken widow disposed of the property, and, with the children, returned to the home of her childhood. Her son, Samuel, the subject hereof, who was born May 26, 1832, went to live with his uncle, Levi Kinsey. When sixteen years old, his uncle moved to Indiana, and he commenced learning the carpenter trade with Emanuel Flory, continuing this one year, at which time he was able with some financial assistance from his friends, to go to Indiana, and there ply his trade in his own behalf. Success here crowned his efforts, and he was soon enabled to pay back the money advanced by his friends, and shortly afterward to buy three acres of land. On this he erected a building, and, in partnership with one Jacob Spitler, purchased a full stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., with which he opened a general store. Shortly afterward, he had a post office established in the town of his adoption, Bloomfield, but not being sufficiently remunerated by the profits of his store, he continued at his trade, cabinet-making, contracting and building. In April 23, 1852, he came to Ohio, and was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Nead, who was born in 1832, and

daughter of Rev. Peter Nead. By this union he was blessed with the following children, to wit: Almira, born April 7, 1853; Mary, born August 2, 1854; Cynthia, born September 9, 1856; Clarinda, born January 19, 1858; William N., born July 17, 1859; Lydia, born December 23, 1860; Sarah, born October 24, 1862; Ellen, born November 3, 1863; Charles P., born February 28, 1870; Jessie E., born June 14, 1873; Allen V., born February 26, 1875, and two others, who are dead. In the year 1870, he, with the assistance of his father-in-law, established a monthly paper called the *Vindicator*, which is published in the interest of the Old German Baptist faith. After his marriage, he, with his wife, returned to Indiana, but in two years, or in 1854, he disposed of his property and purchased forty acres of improved land, in Whitley County, in the same State, which he rented to tenants, while he plied his trade. He remained here one year, and then, at the request of his wife's father, he returned to Ohio and took charge of Mr. Nead's farm, which he farmed on shares, receiving one-third of the proceeds for his labor. Having abandoned the idea of returning to Indiana, he sold his farm in that State and bought fifty acres adjoining his fatherinlaw's of a Mr. Basores. To this he added more from time to time, until 1879, when he found that economy, industry and frugality, had gained for him a farm of 200 acres. Being interested in horticulture, he commenced the propagation of fine fruit trees, vines and plants, on a small scale, doing his own grafting, budding and trimming. His trees began to have a reputation for quality throughout the neighborhood, then the State, and now he is shipping them to all parts of the Union, selling large quantities annually. He has met with some competition in his new business, but has always held his own, and to-day he knows no such thing as opposition. In 1866, having sixty acres of fruit trees demanding his attention, he took in Mr. Gaines as a partner, but this combination was discontinued, and his son William, with Mr. George Yount and Benjamin J. Miller, sons-in-law, attend to this part of his business. During the building of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railway, Mr. Kinsey had a station located near his nurseries. It was named after him, and is now a shipping point of no mean dimensions. In addition to his nurseries here, Mr. K. is connected as partner in a large nursery of seventy-seven acres, under the management of Mr. Zubrum, of Whitley County, Ind. (near Columbia City), from which thousands of trees are shipped to the West, North and South. In order to supply the demands for their apple trees, they are obliged to plant from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of seeds each season. Mr. K. and his estimable wife are both earnest and consistent members of the Old German Baptist Church, of which he is now a minister, having been chosen to fill that important office by the members of his congregation. He is also the editor of the *Vindicator*, which has before been referred to. The life of this man surely indicates the great ends that may be attained by honesty, industry and economy.

FRANKLIN KLEPINGER, farmer; P. O., Little York. The subject of this biography is the son of John Klepinger, who came to Ohio with his parents and located in Montgomery County. After serving an apprenticeship at the carpenters trade, he accompanied his parents to Indiana, where he remained one year, and returned to Ohio and celebrated his marriage with Elizabeth Boyer. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, viz: Franklin, Newton, Samuel, Harvey, John, Oliver, Matilda and Harriet. Soon after his marriage he purchased 50 acres of land and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. By hard labor he accumulated quite a large amount of property, both personal and real. Mr. Klepinger departed this life Dec. 7, 1880. He was a member of the German Baptist Church, and his exemplary habits won the esteem of a large circle of friends. The subject of this sketch was born in this county, Randolph Township, Aug. 23, 1832. He obtained an ordinary education and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he was 30 years of age, and then purchased 62 acres of land. May 25, 1862, he took for wife Anna Hisey, and as a result of this union had three children; David is now living. Mrs. Klepinger departed this life in the spring of 1866. After the death of his wife, Mr. Klepinger

rented his farm, and put his children under the care of his mother, and returned to his trade, which he followed until 1868, at which date he married his second wife, Miss Anna D. Syler. This union was blessed with five children; one daughter and three sons are now living, viz: Aaron W., John A. and Warren T. After his marriage he returned to his farm, which he has increased to 225 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Klepinger are both members of the German Baptist Church, and their children are co-workers with their parents in the cause of religion.

JEREMIAH KOPP, farmer; P. O., Iamton. Among the gentlemen that we are pleased to mention in the pages of this work is Jeremiah Kopp, born in Lebanon Co., Pa., April 9, 1823. His father, John, was a native of the same county, and followed the occupation of blacksmith. He was united in marriage with Mary Bender, and as a result of this union had eight children, of whom four daughters and two sons survive, viz: Lavina, Elizabeth, Catharine, Margaret, John and Jeremiah. Mr. Kopp emigrated to Ohio and located in Randolph Township, this county, in 1825. He purchased a farm containing 96 acres, covered with a dense growth of timber, which he rented, and engaged at his trade, which he followed until he had to give it up on account of the effect that the heat had on his eyes. He turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death, in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Kopp were both members of the Lutheran Church, and departed this life the same year. Jeremiah, the subject of this sketch, obtained an ordinary education, and at the age of eighteen years engaged in the vocation of tanning, which he continued following as a journeyman at various places, until 1844, when he commenced business for himself, on the Dayton and Union Pike, remaining until 1847, and moved to Indiana and located at New Columbus, Madison Co., where his family was all taken down with chills and fever, which he battled with until 1850, when he came to Ohio, and turned his attention to farming, renting land of his father. He continued farming some years, when he moved to Phillipsburgh, where he was engaged in the hotel business until 1867, and came to Harrisburgh, Randolph Township, and run the National House until 1873, when he purchased a farm one-half mile south of Harrisburgh, and erected a dwelling, in which he has resided until the present. Mr Kopp was married to Hannah G. Boder, born April 9, 1826. They were the parents of two children, viz: Margaret A., born May 5, 1845, and Franklin P., August 22, 1855.

DAVID D. LANDIS, farmer, P. O., Clayton, is the son of John Landis, who was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., born Nov. 17, 1804. He served an apprenticeship under his father, learning the carpenter and cabinet trade. He was united in marriage with Sarah Daugharty, a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 9, 1809. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living, viz: Mary, Anna, Catharine, Sarah, Ezrael, John, David D. and William. Mr. Landis emigrated to Ohio in 1833, and purchased a farm, containing 80 acres, in this (Montgomery) county, which he cultivated, in connection with the butchering business. By temperate and industrious habits increased it to 144 acres. Mr. Landis was summoned out of this world by the angel of death Sept. 15, 1868. He was an esteemed member of the German Baptist faith for a number of years. David, the subject of this sketch, was born in this (Randolph) township Nov. 11, 1845. He acquired an ordinary education, and at the age of 21 years commenced life for himself by renting a piece of land and giving his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1866 he married Miss Eliza Christian, daughter of John C. Christian. In 1869 he moved to Illinois and rented a piece of land near Lincoln, Logan Co., remaining two years, when his health failed and he returned to Ohio and rented the farm he now resides on. Mr. and Mrs. Landis have both been worthy and consistent members of the German Baptist Church since 1870.

FURMAN K. PAULY, farmer, P. O., Clayton. Samuel Pauly, his father, was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Dec. 24, 1804. Mr. Pauly was one of those staunch, energetic pioneers whose father had dared to place himself out on the frontier when the war-whoop of the then hostile redman rung through the woods

and carried terror to the few families that had settled in the deep forests of the Buckeye State. Samuel Pauly passed through the usual routine incidents of a pioneer's boyhood days, and was united in marriage with Arminda Snook, daughter of John Snook, a native of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Pauly were the parents of ten children, of whom five are now living, viz: Arminda, Rebecca, Phœbe, Anna and Furman, the subject of this memoir, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1832. He obtained a common-school education and assisted his father until 1857, when he went to Kansas and was taken down with fever; he returned home and remained until he regained his health, and then went to Missouri and located at Hannibal, engaging in the grocery business until 1858, when his health again failed him and he returned home and turned his attention to farming, which he continued until 1863, when he enlisted in the 37th Regiment Ky. V., as 4th Corporal. During his term of service he participated in the battle at Mt. Sterling, Cynthiana, Ky., and was honorably discharged in 1864, with his health very much impaired from exposure. He came back to Lebanon, Warren Co., and associated himself with his cousin, Mr. John Pauly, in the grocery business, remaining until the summer of 1866, the time of the breaking out of the oil fever. He disposed of his interests in the grocery and went to Petroleum Station, West Va., remaining several weeks, prospecting and boring without success, and came to Montgomery County in the spring of 1867. He was appointed Storekeeper at several of the distilleries for the Government. Mr. Pauly was united in marriage with Phœbe Turner, and as a result of this union had four children, of whom two daughters are now livlng—Myrtle I. and Naomi.

GEORGE W. PURCELL, manufacturer, P. O., Union His father, Thomas, was a native of Prince William Co., Va., and was united in marriage with Anna R. Young. Eight children were born to bless this union, four sons and four daughters. James and George W. are living at the time of this writing. Thomas emigrated to Ohio in 1852, locating in Morrow County, where he remained until his death in 1857. George W., the subject of this sketch, obtained a fair education, and assisted his father with the duties of the farm until he arrived at the age of 19 years. In 1861 he answered the call of Lincoln for 75,000 men and enlisted in the 20th Regiment Ohio V. I. in the three months service. At the expiration of this term of service, he re-enlisted in the 43d Regiment Ohio V. I., and was promoted to the position of Corporal and subsequently to the position of Duty Sergeant, Orderly Sergeant and Sergeant Major, after which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant; from that to Captain in command of his company. During his term of service he was engaged in the battles at New Madrid, Shiloh, Corinth, Island No. 10 and Resaca, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. In 1864 he was appointed Hospital Commissary by Gen. McPherson, where he remained until he received his discharge, after which he came to Union, Montgomery Co., and associated himself with Dr. S. Hawkins and commenced the manufacturing of tile. He took for wife Anna Hawkins, daughter of Dr. S. Hawkins, and celebrated their marriage in 1865, and as a result of this union had four children, viz: Samuel B., Charles F., George V., Albert H. As an evidence of the popularity and esteem with which he was held in the community where he lived, he was elected a member of the School Board in a special district, and was elected Treasurer of the Board. He filled that position to the satisfaction of all concerned for a term comprising a period of six years, after which he was elected Assessor of his township. In 1878 he was elected Commissioner of Montgomery County, and discharged the duties of that office to the public acceptance and credit to himself for one term.

MARY RASOR, farmer, P. O., Iamton, is the widow of David Rasor and daughter of Samuel Herr, whose biography appears in this work. She was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 6. 1819; came to Montgomery County with her parents in 1830, who purchased a farm in the vicinity of Harrisburg; her early life was passed at home in assisting her mother with the household duties. A spinning

wheel then graced the home, and the daughter was apt in the art of spinning and weaving. She was united in marriage to Mr. Rasor Nov. 20, 1838, and to them were born the following children: Lavinia, Aug. 31, 1839; Samuel, June 6, 1841; Josiah, Dec. 8, 1844; Daniel B., March 16, 1848; David, Sept. 1, 1851 and Harvey, March 14, 1856. Her husband was a native of Montgomery County, born March 30, 1817; learned the cooper's trade, which occupation he followed for many years in the manufacture of barrels for the numerous mills and distilleries then located on the banks of the Stillwater. In later years, after his marriage, he operated, in connection with his father, a sawmill, owned by the latter, and in a few years. through habits of industry and economy, became possessor of the mill. He was successful in this line of business, and later purchased the farm belonging to his father. Both our subject and her husband were members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, to which organization she still clings, worshiping at the Riverside Church. Her husband died May 1, 1863, beloved by all who knew him. The widow now resides in the town of Harrisburg, where she has erected a fine residence, leaving the farm in the spring of 1880, having rented it to her sons.

DANIEL RINEHART, farmer, P. O., Union. His father, Jacob, was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1815, and settled in Preble County, near Winchester. He was united in marriage with Susanna Brown. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters are now living, viz: Enoch, John, Daniel, Elizabeth, Fannie, Susanna and Mary. Mrs. Rinehart departed this life in 1854, and Mr. Rinehart soon followed. They were both members of the German Baptist Church. Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, August, 1812. He obtained an ordinary education, and at the age of 23 years he commenced life for himself by renting a piece of land and giving his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he continued three years, paying his rent by giving a share of the products. In 1839 he celebrated his marriage with Esther Brandenbaugh, daughter of Henry Brandenbaugh. They had ten children, of whom six are now living, viz: Jacob, John, Henry, Noah, Sarah and Hannah. Mr. Rinehart continued farming, renting land of his brother, remaining four years, and purchased a farm, containing 104 acres, and has since added by hard labor and industry and the assistance of his good wife, 50 acres, making in all 154 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and has added many material improvements, and they are now enjoying the comforts and luxuries of life, earned by many years of toil. They are both worthy members of the German Baptist Church, and the children have been co-workers with the parents in the cause of religion.

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, farmer; P. O., Clayton. Among the descendants of the old pioneer families, that we are pleased to mention in the pages of this work, is William M. Rogers, born in Pendleton Co., Ky., August 15, 1835. His father, Jacob, was a native of New Jersey, born Dec. 19, 1808. Jacob's educational advantages were very limited, but by devoting all his leisure time during his early life to his studies, and by profound reading and continued reflection, gathered a mass of information. In 1820 his mother was left a widow, and Jacob worked on the neighboring farms, and contributed his small earning to the support of his mother. They moved to Pennsylvania and remained eight years, when they were persuaded by the excellent advantages and inducements that were offered by the Buckeye State, to settle within its boundaries. They found a location that pleased them in Clermont County, and entered a small farm covered with timber, and erected a new log cabin of round, unhewn logs, and soon had part of their ground under cultivation. Mr. Rogers was married to Mary A. Tuston, in 1829. Nine children were the result of this union. Mrs. Jennie Miller, George, Joseph, Charles and William, are now living. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Rogers moved down into Kentucky, and settled in Pendleton County, where he accumulated quite a large amount of property, both personal and real. In 1843 he moved far out into the frontier, and settled in Missouri, remaining two unsuccessful years, and returned to Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1848. He continued there until 1861,

when he located where he now resides, in this (Montgomery) county. Our subject, William, was educated in the common schools, and brought up to farm labor, remaining with his father until he was 18 years of age, after which he followed various pursuits until 1860. He was united in marriage with Maria L. Turner, August 10, 1860. This union was blessed with four children, of whom two are living, viz: Renna and Effie. Mr. Rogers continued in the occupation of farming until 1868, when he engaged in the general merchandise business, which he followed two years, disposed of his stock, and came to Dayton, and carried on the wholesale tobacco and liquor business, until he was compelled to sell out on account of having endorsed a note for a friend, and had it to pay. He came to Salem, and again engaged in farming, which he has continued in until the present.

DAVID SHAW, grain dealer; P. O., Union. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch, is the son of Solomon Shaw, who was a native of Cumberland Co., Pa., and emigrated to Ohio, and located in Montgomery County, near Union, Randolph Township, in 1848. By occupation was a stone mason, which he followed in connection with the farm, until 1857, when he moved to Iowa. Mr. Shaw took for wife, Susan Strone, daughter of George Strone. Two sons were the result of this union, viz: George and David. The subject of this memoir was born in Pennsylvania, March 15, 1833, and came to Ohio with his father, at the age of 15 years. He obtained a common school education, and in 1851 he went to work at the carpenter's trade, which he continued in until 1856. He was united in marriage with Sarah Herr, in 1855. Seven children were born to bless this union, of whom two sons and two daughters survive, viz: Mary J., Frances, Edwin and William. Soon after his marriage he purchased his father-in-law's farm, which he sold in a short time, and purchased 80 acres in Darke County, where he remained five months and disposed of it at a small advance, and located his family near Harrisburgh, and went to Iowa to try and find a genial opening for business. Failing to find any point that he looked on with favor, he returned home and cultivated rented land until 1864, when he purchased a farm near Union. In 1866 he re-visited the West, traveling in Kansas and Iowa, with the hope of finding a good location. Being disappointed the second time, he returned home with the intention of spending the balance of his days in the Buckeye State. In 1880 he built a grain elevator, with a capacity for 20,000 bushels of grain, and is running a saw mill in connection with it, and is doing a large and extensive business.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, farmer; P. O., Union. The subject of this sketch was born in Juniata Co., Pa., Feb. 23, 1809, and is a son of John and Salona (Rush) Shellabarger, who were the parents of eight children, of whom our subject is the only one now living. His early life was devoted to farming, remaining upon the farm of his father until 20 years of age, during which time his schooling was limited to two months each year, his leisure hours being devoted to a close application to his studies, the scriptures being one of his favorite studies. At 20 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner, serving until he mastered the same. In 1832 he came Ohio, locating in Clark County, where he followed the business of tanning successfully for six years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Covington, Miami Co., for several years, and in 1844 closed out his dry goods business and purchased his present place, where he has since resided. He now owns 183 acres of land, the productiveness of which can be estimated by the large crops of wheat, corn and other products raised by him each year. Mr. Shellabarger was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of John Ward. She was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Shellabarger were the parents of twelve children, of whom six now survive, viz: Enos, Malon, Newton, Margaret, Mary and Harriet. In 1846 Mr. Shellabarger united with the German Baptist Church, of which he has been an exemplary member for a period of thirty-five years, having for many years served the same as deacon and teacher.

WEBSTER S. SMITH, physician; P. O., Clayton. The gentleman whose

name stands at the head of this biography was born in Montgomery County, Nov. 13, 1856. His father, Isaac, was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and emigrated to Ohio and settled in Dayton, engaging in the business of contracting and building, which he followed until 1861, the breaking out of the rebellion. Mr. Smith was among the first volunteers, enlisting in the 66th Regt., Ill. Vol. Inf., known as "Burgs' Sharp Shooters," and served three years. Soon after receiving his discharge was united in marriage with Phœbe Wellbaum, daughter of Christian Wellbaum. They were the parents of two sons, viz: Harry and Webster S. Our subject received his primary education in the common schools, and graduated in the high school of Dayton. He engaged in teaching school and spent the days of vacation in the office of Dr. John Davis, preparing himself for the medical profession. He attended the lectures of the Ohio Medical College, receiving his diploma March 2, 1880, and commenced the practice of medicine in the village of Salem.

SAMUEL SMITH, farmer; P. O., Kinsey Station; was born in Lebanon Co., Pa., Dec. 17, 1810. His father, Christian, was a native of the same county, and spent his early life as miller. After his marriage with Barbara Gingerrick, he engaged in farming, which he has continued in since. He was the father of eight children, of whom six survive, viz: Christina, Catherine, Henry, Christian, Abraham and Samuel, the subject of this biography. Samuel's educational advantages were limited. He worked on the neighboring farms until he was 18 years of age, when he apprenticed himself to a shoemaker to learn that occupation, and served three years, when he returned to his farm and remained two years. In 1833 he started for Ohio and located in Wooster, engaging at his trade, serving Jonathan Montgomery. After remaining in Wooster a few months, he came to Dayton, and located in Miami City, and commenced business for himself. In 1837 he was united in marriage with Catharine Farney. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living, viz: Emaline, Amanda, Adaline, Mary, Mahala, Eliza, Joseph and Charles. By economy and industry Mr. Smith purchased 80 acres of land in Mercer County, covered with timber. He moved from Miami City to Randolph Township, and purchased five acres in what was called at that time the Warner settlement, where he built up an excellent trade, and remained eight years, when he disposed of his property at an advance and moved to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, on 43 acres of land that he had previously purchased. He run the farm in connection with his trade five years, disposed of it, and returned to Montgomery Co., and purchased the farm where he now resides, containing 43 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have both been members of the church since 1844.

EMOR E. SMITH, farmer; P. O., Union. The father of our subject, Thomas J. Smith, was born in Lexington, Rockbridge Co., Va., Aug. 16, 1815. Being deprived by death of his father when quite young, like many others, was left to make the best he could of life. When he became old enough, he bound himself as an apprentice to the trade of harness and saddle making for five years; serving his time, he emigrated in company with his mother and sister to Ohio, in 1838, locating in Montgomery County, and commenced to manufacture harness and saddles in connection with keeping hotel. Was united in marriage July 26, 1841, to Miss Nancy E. Sheets, born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, July 1, 1823, daughter of Martin Sheets, one of the first settlers of Randolph Township, who cut his way through from Dayton, clearing the underbrush and trees, to where he located on the banks of Stillwater river, one-fourth of a mile from Union. By the union of Mr. Smith and Miss Sheets there were born unto them two children, one son, the subject of this sketch; one daughter, Lora A., at this writing Mrs. Guye, born Aug. 9, 1850. Wishing to change his occupation after he became the head of a family, Mr. Smith embarked in the distilling business, remaining in it for eight years. The price of highwines commenced to decline, and Mr. Smith again took up the first pursuits of his life, that of manufacturing saddles and harness. He departed this life March 8, 1879; his widow still survives him at this writing,

residing at the residence Mr. Smith built, northwest corner of Main and First streets. The subject of this sketch was born in Union, Montgomery Co., Ohio, May 11, 1842. Having had the advantage of a common school education in the days of his youth, and was put in charge of his father's distillery at the age of 15 years, under trying circumstances, financially. By shrewd management young Smith soon had the business placed on a sound financial basis and entered into business for himself, stocking his pens with hogs and his distillery with grain. In 1862, during the days of the Rebellion, with the uncertainty of the government taxes, in seven months' time realized $22,000; having at one time to raise $10,000 at three days' notice, for government taxes. Mr. Smith raised the sum required, which was considered quite an effort for one so young in business, being under age. Donated $800 to the government and furnished a substitute to help carry on the war. Mr. Smith has been connected with many of the projects of public improvements throughout the county and township in which he resides, being one of the first seven men who proposed the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington R. R. He has been chosen to serve in several offices in his township, and at this writing is serving his community as Clerk of Township, representing the county in Congressional convention. Was united in marriage May 12, 1864, to Miss Amanda Smith, born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Dec. 21, 1839, daughter of Samuel Smith. By their union there was born unto them one daughter, Wealthy, born Feb. 11, 1868, and departed this life Nov. 11, 1870. After the death of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Smith adopted Minnie M. Shanck, born March 5, 1868, having been with them at this writing seven years. Mr. Smith is in the prime of life, and possesses the business knowledge and qualifications of a man of 60 years.

JOHN W. SOLLENBERGER, minister and farmer; P. O., Union. The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin Co., Pa., March 7, 1823. His father, Jacob, was a native of Pennsylvania and was married to Anna Wingard. They were the parents of two children, viz.: Elizabeth and John W. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the district schools of the county. He emigrated to Ohio with his father and settled in this county at an early day, and was soon after left an orphan by the death of his father. His mother married John Miller, whom our subject assisted on the farm until he was 19 years of age, at which time he was presented with sixteen acres of land by his stepfather, located in Elkhart Co., Ind. Not feeling inclined to cultivate such a small amount, he went to work with an indomitable will to add more to it, first engaging at the carpenter trade, which he continued working at two years. In 1844 he was married to Catharine Peffly, the daughter of Jacob Peffly, born Nov. 7, 1823. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Jacob, John J., David P., Aaron, Moses, William, Henry P., and Elizabeth. In 1845 Mr. Sollenberger moved onto his farm in Indiana, which he had increased, but was yet covered with timber. He erected a cabin and commenced clearing off the timber, preparatory for cultivation. He remained until 1850, when he disposed of it and moved to St. Joseph County, where his health failed him and was he advised by his physician to locate in a healthier clime.

He disposed of his farm in 1853 and moved back to Ohio and settled where he now resides. In 1876 the residence of Mr. Sollenberger was visited by the messenger of death, who carried off his esteemed wife. She was a worthy member of the German Baptist faith for a number of years. Mr. Sollenberger married his second wife, Sarah Stouffer, Aug. 17, 1879. Mr. Sollenberger has been indentified with the German Baptist Church since 1859, and has taken an active interest in the cause of Christianity, and is at present one of the deacons of the church.

ABRAHAM STOKER, deceased. Among the old pioneers that we are pleased to mention in the pages of this history is Abraham Stoker, born April 10, 1815, in this county. Mr. Stoker was deprived of the privileges of attending school, as he was left in the world an orphan at the age of 14 years. He continued working at farm labor until the time of his marriage with Nancy Johnston. He was the

father of five children. Catharine, James, Levi and Owen are now living. Upon his marriage he became the owner of a farm of fifty acres, which he soon increased to 150 acres. Mrs. Stoker departed this life in 1856. Mr. Stoker married his second wife, Evelena A. Davis, March 26, 1857. She was a native of England and emigrated to America with her parents in 1855. They had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Martha, Ellen N., Elizabeth A., Lenora A., Effie, Clemet L., Albert V. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Stoker disposed of his farm and purchased 300 acres in Madison Township near Posttown. He remained on it five years and exchanged it for the farm adjoining, which he was compelled to sell to pay off a note he had endorsed, and located at Harrison Station, Green County. Mr. Stoker, not being very strongly constituted, retired from active labor, remaining well until 1878, when he passed quietly into the next world, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Mrs. Stoker, soon after the burial of her husband, purchased thirty acres near Vandalia, which she exchanged for the hotel she is now proprietress of.

DANIEL TATE, tanner; P. O., Iamton. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch is the son of Isaac Tate, who was a native of Adams Co., Pa. Daniel, our subject, was born in Adams Co., Pa., Aug. 24, 1841, and moved to Maryland with his parents, where he attended school until he was 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter and cabinet trade, serving three years. He worked journey work and by his economy accumulated enough to commence business for himself in Carrol Co., Md., where he continued two years and came to Ohio and located in this (Montgomery) county. April 15, 1867, he took for wife Mrs. Catharine Wolf, born Jan. 13, 1828, and widow of David Wolf. Soon after his arrival in Ohio, he engaged in the manufacture of hubs, spokes and felloes, which he followed until 1870, when he exchanged for a stock of dry goods and groceries, which he converted into cash and turned his attention to farming, which he has continued in until the present with good success. Mr. Tate has never been an aspirant for office, but has been identified with several of the township offices. Mrs. Tate is a worthy member of the German Baptist Church, and is endeavoring to bring up her children in the fear of the Lord.

WALTER J. THOMPSON, physician and surgeon; P. O., Union. The father of our subject was a native of Ohio, born Sept. 8, 1819. His father died when he was quite young, and he was left to battle with the world unaided. He possessed a common school education and at 20 years of age commenced working at the cabinetmakers' trade in Cincinnati. After fully mastering his trade he returned to Troy, the town of his nativity, where he engaged in the business of undertaker and furniture dealer, at which he still continues. Walter J., our subject, was born in Miami County, Sept. 8, 1852, where he attended the high school, located at Troy, until he was 18 years old, at which time he graduated. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Green, a prominent physician of Troy. After five years of diligent study, he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in due time. After reading another year with Dr. Green, he went to New York City, where he entered the Belleview Hospital and Medical College. From this he also graduated, and after availing himself of special courses of instruction on the eye and ear, he returned to Ohio and entered into a partnership with his first preceptor, Dr. Green. He soon dissolved this connection and located in Union, and commenced the practice of his profession with Dr. Hawkins of that place. He married Miss Addie Hawkins, the daughter of Samuel Hawkins, Oct. 14, 1879, by whom he had one son, Samuel, born to him. The doctor is connected with the following medical societies in the State: The Ohio State, Miami and Montgomery and the district societies of Darke, Shelby and Miami Counties.

AMOS B. TOBIAS, farmer; P. O., Clayton, was born in Berks Co., Pa., in 1824. His father, Michael, was a native of the same county, and was united in marriage with a Miss Booher. As a result of this union had thirteen children,

viz.: Christian, Michael, John, Paul, Jacob, Daniel, Elias, Amos, Mollie, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and was brought up to farm labor. He came to Ohio with his father, and settled in Montgomery County, assisting him until he was 25 years of age. He celebrated his marriage with Elizabeth Leisure in 1849, and had three children; Horace and Lee Edgar are now living. Soon after his marriage he rented a farm and followed the honorable vocation of cultivating the soil, and was very successful, soon being able to purchase it. He remained on it but a short time, when he disposed of it and purchased his father-in-law's, which he cultivated until 1866, when he disposed of it and moved to Salem, and engaged in the general merchandise business, which he continued in up to 1871; returned to the farm, and has since engaged in various pursuits up to the time he moved on his present place.

HAMILTON M. TURNER, farmer; P. O., Clayton, was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 18, 1815. His father, John, emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1820, and settled in Montgomery County. Mr. Turner was by occupation a farmer and distiller. He was united in marriage with Margaret Wagoner. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Nancy, Mary, James H., John W., William, Oliver P., Joseph M. and Hamilton M. Mr. Turner, by his exemplary habits, soon commanded the respect of all who knew him. As an example, to show the esteem in which he was held, he was elected representative of his county to the Legislature in 1827 and 1829, and in 1830 was elected Associate Judge in the court of common pleas. Hamilton M., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools of the county, and assisted his father with the farm duties, until he was 22 years of age. He was married to Hannah Harburgh, daughter of David Harburgh, one of the early pioneers of this county Mr. Turner raised a very exemplary family of ten children, of whom five survive, viz: Margaret, Maria, Phœbe, Harriet and Anna. In 1839 he engaged in the milling and distilling business, associating himself with his brother John, until 1842, when he drew out his interest and moved to Indiana, but failing to find a satisfactory opening, soon returned to this county, and again connected himself with his brother, who had previously taken in Jacob Heck as a partner, the firm being known as Turner, Heck & Co. They continued in business until 1848, when our subject then withdrew and formed a partnership with his brothers, John and Joseph, and built a large brick distillery on the banks of Wolf Creek, in Salem, and run it in connection with the dry goods and grocery business until 1851, when our subject drew out and purchased what was then known as the Engle mill, on the banks of the Stillwater, near where he now resides. Mr. Turner, desiring to build up a more extensive business, again entered into partnership with his brothers, and erected a large flouring mill at Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, which they soon converted into a distillery, at a cost of $30,000. In the summer of 1844 they had the misfortune to lose the mill at Salem, it being destroyed by a stroke of lightning, which burnt it and 20,000 bushels of grain; the loss being estimated at $15,000. They immediately began the work of replacing it, which was done in ninety days. In the fall of 1856, they again dissolved partnership, our subject retaining the property at Salem, and in 1861 he disposed of his dry goods business, and gave his exclusive attention to the distillery. Having some surplus capital on hand, he purchased an interest in the firm of Walker & Moses, which he drew out at the expiration of three years, not having time to give it the proper attention; also in a short time closed out his distillery as the advance in revenue and the declining price of spirits was such, as to render it useless to continue longer. He is at present operating a saw and flouring-mill in connection with his farm. Mr. Turner is now 67 years of age, and of course the most active part of his life is spent, but he has, by untiring labor and industry, accumulated enough of this world's goods to keep him and his good and industrious wife the balance of their days.

E. F. WARNER, P. O., Clayton, was born in Randolph Township, Montgom-

ery Co., Ohio, on the 28th day of Feb., 1828. Is a school teacher by profession, but has retired from teaching. Was married twice; his first wife's name was Catharine Caufman, died Dec. 11, 1862. In 1865 was married to Rachel A. Lasure, and have six children from second union. Minnie May, Catharine Elizabeth, Sylvia Lodemia, John Elliot, Arthur Livingstone and Edith Irene, are the names of his children. John J. Warner, the father of E. F., was born in Bedford Co., Pa., in 1803; came with his father, Jacob Warner, to Randolph Township in 1812. In 1811 Henry Warner, the great-grandfather of this subject, came with all his children down the Ohio river, in flat-bottom boats from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. The son's names were Jacob, John, Henry, Andrew, David and Daniel. The girls were Catharine and Elizabeth. They all engaged in agricultural pursuits. Each one opened a farm in said township, but all have long since "gone the way of all the earth." They founded a large settlement, known as the "Warner Settlement," far and near. There are but two of the name living in the township, E. F. Warner and Enos Warner. The present generation has migrated, and some of them are living in every western State, from Ohio to the Pacific slope, and most of them are still engaged in tilling the soil. Henry Warner, the great grandfather of the present generation, came from Wittenburg, Gemany, over a century ago, and settled in Frederick Co., Md. At the close of the revolutionary war, settled in Bedford Co., Pa., and from there migrated to Ohio in 1811.

HENRY C. WEAVER, merchant; P. O., Iamton. The father of our subject, Henry Weaver, Sr., was born in Adams Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1815. He had the advantage of a common school education, and his early years were passed upon a farm. He emigrated to this county, settling near Little York, where he was engaged in huckstering, exchanging dry goods and groceries for produce, which he disposed of in Cincinnati. The mother was the daughter of Richard Sandhan, who was one of the early proprietors of a large and flourishing mill and woolen factory in the neighborhood of Little York, and who was also a prominent mason. As a result of this union ten children were born, seven of whom are living. Elizabeth, Mary, Annie, Jane, Wealthy, Emma and our subject, who was born in Montgomery County, March 21, 1849. After receiving instruction in the common branches, he learned the trade of a cooper, but desiring a change in occupation, two years later found him in a flouring mill. He had a taste for mercantile pursuits, and as soon as he had accumulated sufficient means, he purchased a stock of goods, and at Little York opened a dry goods store. Here he remained eight years, during which period, through habits of industry and economy, combined with business tact, had become a successful and prosperous business man, having made and saved several thousand dollars; but not content with the size of his business and location, in the spring of 1880 he built at Harrisburgh a large and commodious store-room, stocking it with a choice selection of dry goods, groceries, and, in fact, everything found in a general store. Mr. Weaver is a good citizen and an active and enterprising business man, and has filled several minor offices of honor and trust tendered him by the citizens of the community in which he resides. He was united in marriage with Catharine Mast, March 2, 1869, and the union was blessed with eight children, six of whom are now living, by names Sarah, Maud, Dixon, Harry, Wesley and William H.

WILLIAM A. WEST, carriage manufacturer; P. O., Union. William A. West is the son of William West, Sr., who was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio with his father, in the year 1810, and settled in Green County, making the journey all the way in a wagon. Upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, he enlis ed as a corporal, and for gallantry was promoted to the position of recruiting officer for Gen. Hull's army. After the surrender of Gen. Hull, was taken with the prisoners of war to Canada, where they received their parole. Mr. West joined a party of seven, and set out for their respective homes in Ohio, and during their journey, were attacked several times by the roving bands of Indians, who were at war against the settlements along the border, and became separated. Mr.

West being a man that possessed wonderful powers of endurance, and was very fleet of foot, arrived home in safety, his companions never being heard from. It was supposed that they fell victims to the scalping knife. Mr. West chose Elizabeth as a partner for life, she being a native of Virginia. They were the parents of four children, viz: Margaret, David, John and William W. The subject of our biography was born in Green Co., Ohio, April 3, 1817, and was thrown out on the cold charities of the world by the death of his parents when quite young; consequently his opportunity for obtaining an education was very limited. But by being very economical he managed to pay three months tuition in a subscription school, which, with the time he devoted to his studies during his leisure hours, obtained a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. About 1839 he engaged with a gentleman in Union to learn the wagon-makers' trade, remaining one year, after which he was employed at various other places, until 1842, when he located in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, and engaged in business for himself, which he carried on with marked success until he unfortunately lost his capital by endorsing a note for a friend, which closed up his business. Mr. West, with energy and untiring industry, was soon enabled to commence business, the second time locating in Union, this (Montgomery) county, where he carried on business until 1859, when he went to Missouri, and settled near Union, in Franklin County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the close of the war. He returned to Union, this county, in 1865, and engaged in the manufacturing of carriages, which he has continued in until the present, with good success. Mr. West has never been an aspirant for office, but served the township in the capacity of Justice of the Peace for several years. Mr. West took for wife Rhoda Martin, a native of Kentucky. Thirteen children were born to bless this union, five of whom are now living, viz: John, George, Frank, Alice and Rachel.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS L. ASKINS, farmer, P. O., Ellerton, was born in Frederick Co., Md., June 7th, 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy A. Askins, of that State, who came to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1831. Daniel was in limited circumstances upon reaching Ohio, but by hard, constant labor, he and wife managed to provide themselves with a comfortable home before old age came upon them. They had seven children—four sons and three daughters—five of whom are now living. Mrs. Nancy A. Askins was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-four years, and died March 25, 1877; her husband followed her to his last earthly home Aug. 7, 1880, having been a member of the Union Baptist Church nearly all of his life. Thomas L. grew up a farmer, and as such has passed his days thus far. He was married Dec. 11, 1853, to Sarah A. Getter, daughter of George and Mary Getter, who was born Sept. 25, 1835, of which union eleven children are the fruits, ten now living, as follows:—William H., James B., George W., Maria E., Peter T., Mary A., Jacob D., Thomas L. (dec.), Sarah C., Perry G., and Lottie.

Our subject owns a nice farm of 40 acres, well improved, which constitutes a comfortable home. Although his advantages for an education were limited, he inherited good business talents, and good common sense, which have fitted him for life's duties. He has been a trustee of his township eight years, and a Justice of the Peace six, thus demonstrating that he is a man well respected by the community in which he lives. His wife died March 27, 1881, in full fellowship with the Lutheran Church, and respected by all who knew her.

GEORGE W. BECKER, farmer, P. O., Ellerton, was born in this township, March 25, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Susanna Becker, natives of Lancaster Co., Pa., who settled in Jefferson Township, about 1816, commencing life in a log cabin in the dense forest. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are now living, Henry dying in 1851, aged 63 years, a sincere adherent of the Lutheran Church. His wife was born Jan. 13, 1799; is still living and a member of the Reformed Church. George W. lived with his parents until his majority, and was married Jan. 8, 1860, to Sarah Kelsey, daughter of David and Margaret Kelsey, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this township at an early day. Mrs. Becker was here born Feb. 4, 1840, and has bore Mr. Becker six sons and one daughter, as follows: Rosa B., Valerius, William H., David E., Francis M., Seabury, and Jesse L. Mr. Becker is a member of the Lutheran and his wife of the United Brethren church. Franklin A. Stupp, who married their daughter Rosa B., was born May 13, 1859, and is a son of Isaac, and Leah Stupp, natives of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the Reformed denomination. Mr. Becker and family are among the worthy, law-abiding people of their community.

NOAH COLER, farmer, P. O., Liberty, was born in Maryland in 1828, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Coler, natives of the same State and of German English extraction (name formerly spelled Koller). Mr. Coler has one brother, C. A., and two sisters, Mrs. Susanna Collett (dec.), and Mrs. Jane C. Cotterman. They came to Jackson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1833, where Joseph remained until his death, his widow yet surviving him. Noah grew to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in the neighborhood schools, and followed the vocation of school teaching for a time. He was married in Preble Co., Ohio, March 7, 1852, to Eliza A. Gregg, daughter of Silas and Susan Gregg, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of Preble Co., Ohio, of which union ten children have been born, viz., Elijah J., Aaron, Jehu, Ezra E., Ira, Perry, (dec.) Emma, (dec.) Ida M., Etta, (dec.) and Christian, (dec). Mr. Coler has filled many minor offices of trust, and being a man of more than ordinary abilities, is recognized as one of the best representative farmers of Jefferson Township, as he is one of the most successful in the county. He is the owner of a fine farm of 320 acres in a high state of cultivation, and makes the breeding of thoroughbred stock a specialty, having now some fine specimens of Short Horn cattle and Poland China hogs on his farm. Mr. Coler is a progressive, enterprising citizen, who readily supports every measure that he believes will be a benefit to the county which has been his home for forty-eight years.

ELIJAH J. COLER, manufacturer, P. O., Liberty, was born in Jefferson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, July 16, 1853, and is the eldest son of Noah Coler, one of the leading farmers of this township, whose sketch appears in this work. He grew up on the homestead, remaining with his parents until of age, during which time he partially learned the art of working in wood, his mind ever leaning towards mechanical construction. In the fall of 1876 he invented a patent gate, receiving his patent in Jan. 1877, upon which he has since improved, until to-day it is recognized as one of the best, if not the best gate in the market. He manufactured this gate first at New Lebanon, but in 1880 removed to Liberty, where in the fall of 1881, he erected a commodious shop where all classes of general jobbing is done, besides the manufacture of his gate, two sorts of which he is making, viz.: "Coler's Automatic" and "Coler's Duplex," the latter being the one most in demand, as it always opens from the horses and never freezes fast in cold weather, advantages that can be thoroughly appreciated by all who may have used a patent gate. He has manufactured hundreds of these gates, sending them throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, also to the East, and everywhere they have given good satisfaction. Mr. Coler was married Feb. 3, 1881, to Laura E. Gifford, of Preble Co., Ohio, whose father is dead, but her mother is yet residing in that county. Mr. Coler's success is the result of his own efforts, having personally introduced his gate throughout those States mentioned, and his future may be justly udged from the past.

JOHN H. ECK, farmer, P. O., Ellerton, is the son of Elias and Rachel (Weaver) Eck, he a native of Maryland, she of this county. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, viz., Amanda (dec.) Sarah A., John H., Horace, Charles O., Willis A., George W., Rachel E. The subject of this sketch was born in this county, June 7, 1851, and lived at home until his majority, working upon the farm and attending school during the winter. For three years after his majority, he worked at the carpenter trade. Aug. 26, 1875, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Getter, born Sept 1, 1854, the only child of George W. and Catharine (Marker) Getter, of this township. By this union they have been blessed with one son, Walter I., born Dec. 31, 1878. Mr. Eck has a very pleasant home on section 28, where he now resides.

JOHN W. FITZGERALD, Minister, P. O., Liberty. The subject of this sketch was born in Scott County, Kentucky, A. D. 1839. His grand-father, Jesse Fitzgerald, was a nephew of Lord Fitzgerald, of Ireland, and two great uncles of John W. Fitzgerald bore a conspicuous part in the early struggles of American independence. They were with Washington and Lafayette at the surrender of Cornwallis. John M. Fitzgerald, son of Jesse Fitzgerald, was born in Fayette Co., Ky., and at the age of 25 he was united in marriage to Mary S. Smallwood, grand-daughter of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, medical purveyor in the Continental Army. The result of this union was twelve children, of which John W. Fitzgerald was the second. John received his early training in the State of Kentucky. In the year 1853 his father migrated to the State of Virginia. Having a large family, he was unable to give proper attention to the education of his children, but John, through his own energy and perseverance, was able to take one course at the Buchanan Normal School, at the close of which the civil war broke out, and as everything in that part of the State was thrown into confusion, it being the line of military operations, John was unable to pursue his studies any further. During this second great struggle for liberty, John was not idle, but took part in the great panorama of the day, and was a greater part of the time on special detail caring for and gathering up the wounded of both armies. At the close of the war he returned home. Was united in marriage to Missouri A. Bond, November 23, 1865, and they connected themselves with the German Baptists, in the year 1867. He was called to the ministry in June, 1869, was advanced to the second degree of the ministry in the State of West Virginia on the 6th day of October 1870, and continued to labor with success in that State until the year 1875, when he moved his family to Franklin Co., Ky., in which State he labored as a missionary until the year 1877. In March of that year he settled in Darke Co., Ohio, and labored with the brethren of Darke County until the 25th of March, 1880, when he located in Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, and is at present preaching in what is known as the Bear Creek Church.

GEORGE GETTER, deceased, was the son of John and Mary M. (Lambert) Getter, natives of Lancaster Co. Pa., who about 1818 came to this township, from the Keystone State, where they lived and died. They were the parents of eight children, viz., John, George, Jacob, Polly, Anna, all of whom are dead, and Louisa, Sallie and William are living. Our subject was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 3, 1805, and lived at home until his marriage with Mary E. Wertz, March 14. 1828. She was the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Weimer) Wertz, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1808. Her parents had a family of fourteen children, thirteen of whom raised families, and one son died unmarried. The names are as follows: Anthony, Catherine, Nancy, Sarah, John, Jacob, all dec. and Daniel, Jerome, Caroline, Elizabeth, Harriet, Rachel, Lavina and Mary E., who are living. To George and Mary E. Getter were born thirteen children, viz., John G., Daniel (dec.) George W., (dec.) William W., Sarah, Jacob, Joseph L., Peter T., (dec.) Mary E., Samuel, Perry P., (dec.) Henry B., and Albert T., all of whom lived to be married and have families. Mr. Getter began life in very limited circumstances, not having a table, chair or even a knife, fork or spoon in their little

log cabin, all of which they borrowed until able to buy the same from their scanty earnings, but by constant toil and rigid savings they finally secured a comfortable home ere his death, July 5, 1875, owning 160 acres of good land in Section 22. Mr. Getter was Township Treasurer for twelve years, Infirmary Director for six years, and held many minor positions, all of which he filled with credit and satisfaction. He was a faithful member of the Lutheran Church for about 57 years, to which his widow has also belonged for more than half a century. Mrs. Getter lives in the old homestead, enjoying the blessings of this life, with a bright hope in the one to come, and has the consolation of seeing her children, grand-children and great-grand-children settled around her and respected members of society.

JOHN N. GETTER, farmer, P. O., Liberty. This gentleman is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Jefferson Township, and here first saw the light Sept. 14, 1836. He is a son of John and Eve Getter, natives of the Keystone State, and lived with his parents until his marriage, May 8, 1856, to Phœbe A. Schenck, daughter of Ward and Anna Schenck, of Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio. Soon after this event he bought the farm of 80 acres upon which he has since made his home. This marriage was blest by eleven children, five of whom died in infancy and six yet surviving, viz., Clement L., Florence V., Arthur R., Emma A., Ida B., and John C. Mr. and Mrs. Getter are members of the Lutheran Church, and respected, worthy citizens.

ISAAC HAINES, P. O., Dayton, Superintendent of the County Infirmary, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 19, 1827, and is a son of Allen and Nancy (Lemmon) Haines, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Ireland, who came to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1828, where both resided until death. Our subject grew up on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He was married Aug. 17, 1848, to Barbara A. Teeter, a native of Ohio, born Dec. 17, 1829, and daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dunston) Teeter, natives of Virginia, who settled in this county in 1832, where her mother died, her father yet residing here. To Isaac and Barbara A. Haines seven children have been born, as follows: Elizabeth A., Daniel W., (dec.) Sarah C., Birdie, (dec.) Walter, Emma, (dec.) and Clarence E. Mr. Haines followed farming all his life, and in Jan., 1879, he was appointed by the Directors, Superintendent of the County Infirmary, which official position of trust and confidence he is still holding. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, believing firmly in the rock-ribbed principles of Jeffersonian democracy. He was trustee of Madison Township six years. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. Mr. Haines is an intelligent, well read farmer, and is thoroughly competent of filling the position he now holds, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the directors and citizens of Montgomery County.

JOHN HISER, farmer, P. O., Dayton, is a son of John and Barbara Hiser, and was born Aug. 9, 1811 lived at home until his marriage, Oct. 21, 1832, to Mary Caylor, daughter of Daniel and Mary Caylor, of Jefferson Township. Her mother was born in North Carolina, Dec. 28, 1792, is in possession of her mental faculties, and bids fair to live a number of years yet. She was twice married. Her first husband died March 23, 1838, and four years after she was married to Samuel Noffsinger, who lived about nine years, thus again leaving her a widow. She is a member of the German Baptist Church, and is spending her last days happily with her daughter, Mrs. Hiser, which is the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Hiser are the parents of two children, Mrs. David Hatterman, of this township, being the surviving one, and both are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN H. LINEBAUGH, wagon-maker, P. O., Ellerton. John H. Linebaugh, the subject of this sketch, was born in the village of Myersville, Frederick Co., Md., in the year 1837, Nov. 26. He spent his early life with his parents, Jonathan and Catherine Shank Linebaugh. Mr. Linebaugh is of German extraction. The vocation followed by our subject while with his father, was farming. In his boyhood he gained a fair common-school educa-

tion, while living at home. But not feeling satisfied to stop there, attended Dickinson College of Carlisle, Pa., thinking of graduating himself. But at the breaking-out of the Rebellion changed somewhat his collegiate course, and his school days there came to an end. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Linebaugh came to this county, a single man in search of his fortune, locating in Jefferson Township, where he married Margaret J. Patten, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Patten, residents of this county. The fruits of their union are as follows: Charles F., John Edward, Loiza Alice, Elcie Jane, Henry Mason and Thomas Patten, all living but Charles Franklin, John Edward and Loiza Alice. After marriage Mr. Linebaugh moved to Indiana, to make his home and follow teaching, but not finding matters just as expected came back to Ohio and located at Liberty, teaching their school six months, after which time he moved to Gettersburg and lived on a place then owned by Mr. Snepp, while building his house, the present home, Mr. Linebaugh's present vocation being farming, wagon-making and undertaking. He was elected to the office of Magistrate in the summer of 1869, and has held that position ever since, discharging his duties with ability and alacrity. In politics a Democrat and a warm supporter of Democratic principles; also an active member in the Reform Church, as also is his wife. Mr. Linebaugh began life with nothing, but has been quite prosperous in all his business interests. He is a man largely known in his locality, being a good neighbor, a kind husband and father, wholesome in all his habits and a man highly respected throughout the county.

LEVI P. MEDLAR, farmer, P. O., Dayton, is the son of Samuel and Mary (Staver) Medlar, he a native of Berks Co., Pa., and emigrated to this county 1832; she born in this county. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, viz: Levi P., of this sketch, Hiram, Elizabeth, Alvin L., Benton I., Daniel W., Clara A. and Amelia M. The subject of this sketch was born May 23, 1848, and lived with his parents until his majority. Sept. 26, 1875, he was united in marriage with Susan E. Huffman, born May 23, 1852, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fink) Huffman, natives of Lebanon Co., Pa., who emigrated to this county about 1835. He died 1859, she surviving him. Since his marriage our subject has purchased a home in Sec. 4. By this union they have had three children, two living—a son and a daughter—viz: Luther E., born Feb. 22, 1878; Laura May, born May 23, 1880. He is a member of the Reformed and she of the Lutheran Church.

CORNELIUS MICHAEL, farmer and manufacturer of sorghum syrup, P. O., Dayton, is a son of John and Charlotte Michael, natives of Frederick Co., Md., who came to this township in 1836, and settled upon the farm where he yet resides. He began life in Ohio a poor man, but by well directed effort he has accumulated a large property, being now considered one of the wealthiest men of his township. They have had nine children; eight now survive. The subject of this sketch was born May 10, 1830, and came to this county with his parents, with whom he lived until 25 years of age, his schooling being little. He was married Aug. 12, 1855, to Sophia Crouder, daughter of Jacob and Rachel Crouder, of German Township, this county, who was born May 9, 1838. Of this union ten children have been given them, viz: John W., Noah E., Jacob A., George W., Emanuel (deceased) Seabery F., Laura M., Ora E., Edward L. and Clara S. Mr. Michael, wife and eldest son are members of the United Brethren Church. For the three years following his marriage Mr. Michael worked by the day and on rented land, after which he rented farms for five years; at the expiration of this time he bought 12½ acres of land near Carrollton Station, upon which he built a factory for the manufacture of sorghum syrup, and continued this business successfully at that point for six years, when he sold out and bought the farm of 120 acres, where he has since resided. Beside running his farm he still manufactures sorghum, and, having the latest and best-improved machinery, produces a superior article of syrup. Mr. Michael deserves praise for the steady success he has made in life, having by his

own efforts accumulated a handsome property, the legitimate result of persistent industry and rigid saving.

GEORGE MILLER, blacksmith and farmer, P. O., Ellerton, was born in Germany, Dec. 23, 1831, and is a son of G. and Catherine (Staub) Miller, who were the parents of seven children, four now living, viz: Henry, George, Catherine and Conrad. Our subject emigrated to the United States in March, 1852, and engaged in farm work in Delaware, and the following May went to New York, possessing a capital of about $50, and there worked on a farm about six months, then came west to Circleville, Ohio, where he served a three years apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, afterwards working about one year as a journeyman for the same firm. He then came to Dayton, Ohio, worked three months in a carriage shop and the following three years was employed in the Union carshops, from where he went to Germantown, this county; remained there one year, working at his trade; thence to Sunsbury, where he commenced in business for himself, which he prosecuted about nine years; then came to Gettersburg and purchased the comfortable residence where he now lives. Here he continued the blacksmithing business for about ten years, since which time he has devoted his attention principally to the raising of tobacco, and has been very successful. He was married in 1855 to Mary A. Schaffer, of Dayton, daughter of the Rev. Absalom Schaffer, who was Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dayton for many years. Mrs. Miller was born in 1832, and had four children by this union, viz: David, Isaiah, Clara and Sarah M. The mother dying Aug. 25, 1871, Mr. Miller married for his second wife Mrs. Anna Beck, daughter of John Getter, who died March 25, 1879 without issue. In religious belief Mr. Miller is a Lutheran, as were his parents before him; yet he is a man of liberal views, devoid of narrow-mindedness, and is much respected by friends and neighbors.

ABSALOM NICHOLAS, (deceased) was born in this township, upon the farm where his widow now lives, Aug. 16, 1828, and was a son of Abraham and Mary Nicholas, pioneers of Montgomery Co., Ohio. Our subject grew to maturity on the old homestead and, like all pioneer children, received his education in the school of his district. He was married June 5, 1851, to Mary A. Rowlands, a native of Wales, who came to this country with her parents, Rowland and Elizabeth Rowlands, when she was a small child. To Absalom and Mary A. Nicholas seven children were born, five of whom are living—Elizabeth J. (wife of Peter Little, of Dayton), Joseph L., Catherine F. (wife of Franklin Puterbaugh, of Harrison Township), Abraham R. and Laura V. Mr. Nicholas was much respected and was often offered official position in his township, but declined on account of poor health. He died Sept. 22, 1871, a faithful member of the United Brethren Church, to which denomination his widow and three of the children also belong, and one daughter adheres to the Baptist Church.

HENRY RECHER, retired farmer, P. O., Liberty. The grandparents of this well-to-do farmer were Peter and Elizabeth (Protzman) Recher, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Maryland, who came to Jefferson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1805, settling on Little Bear Creek, where they passed the balance of their days. They raised a family of eight boys and two girls, viz: Peter, Joseph, Jacob, Daniel, Frederick, John, Elias, Lewis, Lica and Susan, one of the daughters being the first wife of the Rev. David Winters, and all of the sons marrying but Jacob. Of the above Joseph, Peter and Lewis, with their wives, are living, also the wives of Daniel and Frederick. The father of our subject was Daniel, who was but two years old when his parents came to this county, and here he grew to manhood amidst the primitive woods and frontier scenes of the Miami Valley, growing up pure, rugged and free like the giant-trees surrounding his cabin home. Upon reaching his maturity he was married to Mary Magdalene Apple, daughter of Henry Apple, who came from Pennsylvania, with his wife and family, about the same time as the Rechers, settling 1½ miles north of them, where they lived a short time; then moved to the vicinity of Farmersville, where he and wife

died. Henry Apple was the father of six boys and seven girls, viz: John, Henry, George, Elias, Enoch, Daniel, Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth, Eaf, Mary Magdalen, Barbara and Lena, of which the following are living: Elias, Enoch, Daniel, Margaret, Catherine, Eaf, Mary Magdalen and Lena, all of whom were married and temperate, respected people. To Daniel and Mary Magdalen Recher were born three children, viz; Henry, Phillip, (who died in infancy) and Lydia (the wife of C. Becker, of Dayton). Our subject was born upon the old homestead in Jefferson Township, July 22, 1834; grew up under the parental roof, and attended the district-school of his neighborhood, where he received a limited education, but, possessing a large store of good common sense, he has been moderately successful in life, for which he is very thankful to the great Ruler who watches over all. He was married Jan. 11, 1855, to Nancy Kelsey, daughter of David and Margaret (Nicholas) Kelsey, natives of Ohio, who are now spending their last days with Mrs. Recher, he being in his 79th and his wife in her 73d year. Mrs. Recher was the eldest daughter in a family of seven children, viz: James K. (deceased), Nancy, Rachel (deceased), Sarah, Juliann, Lydia A. and William, the living being married and having families. Mrs. Recher was born May 17, 1836, and has had one daughter by this union, Laura E., born Aug. 23, 1856, who married Enos Michael eight years ago, to whom she has borne one son, Clarence E. Mr. Recher's father died fifteen years ago, and his mother is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Becker. Our subject, after marriage, settled on the farm where he now resides, most of which he cleared, also quarrying stone, burning lime and making sorghum molasses, the latter of which he manufactured on a large scale. Beginning with one horse for grinding cane, and boiling the juice in the old fashioned way, he soon changed this for the more modern steam engine, finally using a forty-horse power engine, and boiling by steam. After this he began buying logs and running a saw-mill, in all of which he displayed the same energy, honesty and success. He operated the first steam thresher in the township, also the first circle clips saw-mill; bought and sold a great deal of land, but in all his dealings no man could ever say that they did not receive every cent the contract called for. Politically, Mr. Recher is a Democrat, and since his 18th year has been a devoted member of the Lutheran Church, his wife joining the United Brethren soon after marriage, to which church her son-in-law and wife also belong. Mr. Recher is ever anxious to further the interests of Christianity, and his time and money are always ready to assist and encourage God's needy poor. Every benevolent purpose finds in him a warm friend and earnest supporter, and the temperance cause has no more determined advocate and defender. He is a good neighbor, a fond father, a provident husband and an earnest Christian, whose whole desire is to try and serve the Lord by every means in his power.

JAMES A. RIDENOUR, Minister, P. O. Ellerton. The subject of this sketch, Elder James A. Ridenour, was born July 12, A. D. 1840, in Portland Township, Preston County, W. Va. His parents' names were Jacob and Mary. He was raised a farmer; his parents being poor and school facilities not being what they are now, he enjoyed but a limited education. In June, 1861, he entered the ministry in the German Baptist Church, having been a member of that denomination since his sixteenth year. On the 12th of September, 1861, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Bucklew, of the same county and State aforesaid. In the spring of 1863, he, with his wife, moved to Selbysport, Garrett County, Maryland, and in the spring of 1864 they removed back again to West Virginia, locating in the bounds of the Sandy Creek congregation, some twenty-five miles from the place of his birth. For this congregation he preached sixteen years. In the spring of 1880, he, with his wife and nine children, removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, locating on the Germantown pike, three miles west of Dayton, for one year, and in the spring of 1881 he moved five miles further west to his little farm near Gettersburg, in Jefferson Township, where he still resides, and at present preaches for three congregations, the one in which he lives, in Montgomery

County, one in Greene County and one in Preble County. He has at this time ten children—six sons and four daughters, nine are living and one is dead. The names of the living in the order of their ages are: James Q., Nancy E., John W., Martin W., Jacob F., Mary A., Eliza M., Sylvanus F. and Violet C., and the name of the one deceased was Samuel C.; he died in infancy. His labors in the ministry were mostly confined to the congregations in which he resided, from the first up to 1875. On the 7th of January, 1876, he had the misfortune to be burnt out, so completely burnt out that he was left penniless, turned out in the midst of winter, with wife and eight children, all without a suit of clothes. The fire was during the night, and, being awakened by the flames, he, with difficulty and at the risk of his own life, succeeded in saving the family, but not without himself being seriously injured by the flames. Some of the children had to be dropped from the second-story to the ground, as the only means by which they could be saved. Fortunately, none were hurt. The entire family had to escape from the burning building by knocking out windows and escaping directly from the bedrooms; the fire had possession of the doors; there was no insurance, hence all was lost. From the time of this sad occurrence up to the present he has spent a considerable portion of his time traveling as an evangelist, preaching and baptizing hundreds of penitent believers, who confessed Christ. This work he loves above any other of his life. His labors as an evangelist extended to several different States. It was while on one of these tours that he first visited the Miami Valley, about February, 1879, and while pursuing his labors at Liberty, Sharpsburg, Trotwood, Dayton and other places, his brethren and friends solicited him to move with his family to Ohio, holding out as an inducement for him to do so a donation of $3,000, to assist him in procuring a home. He now lives on the little farm above alluded to, contented and happy, and tries, by his faithful labors in the ministry, to render satisfaction to his brethren and friends as an equivalent for the favor, hoping that a longer and more intimate acquaintance will only tend to increase and strengthen their affection for each other.

JOHN T. SNEPP, farmer, P. O. Ellerton, is a son of John and Catherine (Rhodaheffer) Snepp; was born Dec. 2, 1841, and lived with his parents until his majority, when he spent two years at Wittenburg college, Springfield, Ohio, after which he continued to assist his father on the farm. He was married Jan. 7, 1868, to Martha A. Snider, who was born July 8, 1840. She was a daughter of Adam and Mary (Haymaker) Snider; he a native of Baltimore, Md., and she of Rockbridge Co., Va., who were the parents of six children, viz., Sarah J., Nancy C., John T., Martha A., Mary E. and Frances S. The only son, John T., was a member of the 93d O. V. I.; was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River; suffered the starvation and misery of Andersonville, and afterwards of Florence, Tenn., where he was exchanged, but the joyful news came too late and that very day he was numbered among the dead, and sleeps in a Southern grave. Mr. and Mrs. Snepp are the parents of four sons, viz., Samuel E., born Oct. 31, 1868; Hugh A., born March 2, 1870; Arther E., born Jan. 13, 1872; Lauren H., born Sept. 13, 1873. He is a member of the Lutheran and she of the Reformed Church. She has been quite a Sabbath-school worker. He has been Township Clerk for the past five years, filling that position with credit to himself and honor to his fellow men. They have a very pleasant home on Sec. 28, where they enjoy the esteem and respect of their neighbors and many friends.

SAMUEL SNEPP, farmer, P. O. Ellerton, is the son of John Snepp, whose biography appears in this work. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was born in this township July 30, 1845. Lived at home with his parents until his majority, assisting upon the farm and attending school. For three winters after his majority he attended school at Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio. Oct. 15, 1875, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Snider, daughter of Adam and Mary (Haymaker) Snider, who are made mention of in the biography of John T. Snepp in this book. By this union they have had two daughters, viz., Mary C.,

born Jan. 17, 1877, died Oct. 1, 1877; Edith, born March 4, 1878, and died Aug. 20, 1880. Since their m arriage he has continued to live upon the homestead in Sec. 27, where he has a bright prospect for the future. He is an acceptable member of the Lutheran Church and she of the German Reformed.

PAUL STUPP, farmer, P. O. Ellerton. Paul Stupp, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in March 1859, and lived with his father, assisting upon the farm and attending school during winter. His father emigrated from Pennsylvania April, 1871, and has resided in this county since that time. He is the son of John and Amelia (Yeizer) Stupp. Amelia Yeizer was the daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Gerrett) Yeizer, born Oct. 19, 1832. John and Amelia (Yeizer) Stupp were married June 17, 1856. By this union they were the parents of four children—three living, one son and two daughters, viz., Rebecca, born June 28, 1857; Paul, born in March, 1859, and Katie, wife of William Lucas, born April 28, 1862. Dec. 21, 1863, Amelia (Yeizer) Stupp, died in Lebanon Co., Penn. Mr. Stupp lived a widower until Aug. 4, 1866, when he was united in marriage with Henriette Ibach, daughter of Lawrence J. and Leah (Matthews) Ibach, of Lebanon Co. Penn., (she was born Jan. 19, 1840.) John and Henriette (Ibach) Stupp are the parents of four children, one son and three daughters, viz., Elizabeth S., born June 17, 1867; Emma, born March 31, 1870; Sallie, born Sept. 14, 1876, and Charlie, born Sept. 28, 1878. John Stupp is the son of William and Lydia (Forry) Stupp. They were born in Berks Co., Penn., and were the parents of five children, Caroline, John, Harriet, Purseville and Edmund. Lydia (Forry) Stupp died, and William was then united in marriage with Elizabeth Groby. By this union they had three children, one son and two daughters, Lydia, Emma, (deceased), and William Stupp. Peter and Rebecca (Gerrett) Yeizer were the parents of seven children—three living besides Mrs. Stupp and three others deceased. Henriette Ibach, John Stupp's second wife, is the daughter of Lawrence J. and Leah (Matthews) Ibach. Lawrence J. and Leah are the parents of ten children, viz., Sarah, Burger, Henriette, (John and James deceased) Franklin, Charles. William, Lawrence and Emma. Lawrence J. Ibach, marked the astronomical calculations of the principal almanacs in use, his being considered the most correct. He is a blacksmith and lives in Lebanon Co. Penn.

ABRAHAM TROXELL, farmer, P. O. Liberty. The subject of our sketch, Abraham Troxell, was born in Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1832, Jan. 25. His parents, Samuel Troxell and Rosanna (Weaver) Troxell, were natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio and located with their parents in Miami Township and grew to man and womanhood. The father and mother of our subject were not married until full maturity, and the fruits of marriage are as follows: Mary Ann, Lewis and Abraham. Lewis died in his sixteenth year. Mr. Troxell, in his boyhood, lived under the parental roof until reaching his eighteenth year, after which time he worked by the month two seasons. Then began life for himself; raised tobacco and butchered until his marriage, in 1853, to Rebecca Protzman, daughter of John and Margaret Protzman. Their marriage has been quite fruitful; have had born to them Minerva L., Mary R., Charles E., George W., Lovie A., William A. Ida May and Minnie A.; all living but Ida May, who died at the age of six months. Mr. and Mrs. Troxell are blessed with the society of their children except a little babe and Minerva L., who has taken upon herself the burthen of a family, her husband's name being David Philbaum. After the marriage of our subject he was engaged in the grocery business one year, after which time he went to farming, and bought the farm where he now lives, in Jefferson Township, having made valuable improvements to his home, thereby making it really desirable. From the appearance of his place one can only say Mr. Troxell has been a financial success. He is looked upon as one of the leading farmers of his township, and has always, and is to-day, regarded as one of the most charitable men in our land, being ready to administer to the wants of the needy. Neither is he alone in these deeds of charity. The same

qualities are possessed by the entire family. He has served the people of his township in places of public trust, having been elected Township Trustee four times. May prosperity reward him and his for their many deeds of charity and kindness.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL BASORE, farmer; P. O., Trotwood, is a native of Lebanon Co., Pa. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary Basore, both natives of the Keystone State. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm in a manner incident to youth. But on arriving at the age of maturity, he learned the trade of cooper, which he followed for many years in Pennsylvania and for fourteen years after coming to this State. About thirty-five years ago he was married to Lydia Fetters. They are parents of eight children, viz.: Absolom, Sarah, Catharine, Susannah, Lydia, Samuel and John living, and an infant deceased. About twenty years ago Mr. Basore abandoned the trade of cooper and bought the farm of 100 acres on which he lives and devoted his energies to the raising of grain and stock. He has added to his possessions a farm of 165 acres in Butler Township. Mr. Basore's success in life has been due entirely to his own exertions, and as we gaze with admiration on the granaries filled with the life giving products, we are constrained to say, by his labor, industry, perseverance and integrity he has made himself one of the substantial farmers of Madison Township.

ABRAHAM DENLINGER, farmer; P. O., Box 791, Dayton. The subject of this sketch is a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., born Aug. 4, 1806. He is a son of Abraham and Annie (Neff) Denlinger. His parents dying when he was but a boy, he lived with his grandfather until after he attained the age of 17. He then engaged to learn the trade of blacksmith with Amos Cooper, near Lancaster, where he remained two years, after which he worked with his uncle, Isaac Bresler. He then farmed for the widow of Michael Sechrist about one year. Again he returned to Amos Cooper and worked two years more at the trade. Being dissatisfied with the opportunities offered to young men in that section, he decided to come to Ohio on a tour of inspection, and in the spring of 1832, carried it into execution. While here he bought the farm on which he now resides. He then returned to his old home, where he remained until the fall of the same year, completing his arrangements for leaving for his permanent home. He has been twice married. First to Margaret Miller, daughter of Daniel Miller, in the spring of 1833. Seven children were the result of this union, four of whom are still living. David, born March 25, 1838, was killed in the service of his country at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Denlinger's second marriage was consummated in April, 1865, with Eliza Linville.

After coming to this State Mr. D. followed his trade in connection with farming for a year or two, after which he devoted his entire attention to the farm until his mechanical head planned and his once skilled hand wrought out a wire horse rake. Of these he made and sold between five and six thousand, they being the first in this section of the country. For a number of years past he has spent his time quietly on the farm and only wrought out such inventions as his active genius could invent for his own comfort and use, such as farm implements, self-opening gates, etc. Some fourteen years ago Mr. D. was afflicted with dropsy in the severest form. He tried unsuccessfully the different modes of treatment which the most skillful physicians could offer, with no good results. He then determined on a regular cold water treatment, which he continued for three

years, and effected a perfect cure, since which time he has enjoyed excellent health. Mr. D. was reared among the Friends in Pennsylvania, and though not a member of the sect still leans fondly toward that faith.

A. A. DENLINGER, farmer; P. O., Trotwood, was the son of Abraham and Margaret Denlinger. Born Feb. 25, 1836, in Montgomery Co., Ohio. Acquired his education in the common schools, starting out in life at the age of 21 years. He married Miss Sarah Garber, an accomplished lady. They are the parents of eight children: Lonoina, Clara, Ira, Anna, Liza, Laura, Edgar and Elmer, who are all living. The mother departed this life March 1, 1872, leaving the father and eight children to mourn the loss. He lived a widower for three years, then married a lady by the name of Anna Bowman. They have three children, Austin, Stella, Sybilton, who are all living at the present writing. Our subject was elected Trustee of Madison Township in the year 1868, and has retained the office every year except one up to the present writing. He has been a member of the school board for over twelve years, and takes an active part in the way of educating the youth. He now owns a farm of 100 acres, beautifully situated and well cultivated. He is also an active worker in the Democratic party, and is well situated for enjoying the pleasures of this life.

WILLIAM GILLIAM, retired farmer; P. O., Trotwood. Was born in the State of Kentucky, Dec. 2, 1807. He is a son of Richard Gilliam, deceased of Champaign Co., Ohio. Richard was born in Virginia, where he was united in marriage to Martha Hodge, of Virginia. By this union there were born to them five children, William, the subject of this sketch, the only one now living. Richard and family emigrated to Kentucky, and from there he moved to Ohio and settled in Clark Co., in a very early day. He then moved to Champaign Co., where he died. His widow, Martha, and family returned to Virginia, where she died. William was left an orphan when quite young. He had to make his home with strangers. He, however, by "pluck and energy," pushed himself along in life. He learned the tanner and currier trade; served three years as an apprentice; worked five years as a journeyman. He then engaged in the business two years for himself in Rockingham Co., Va. He was united in marriage Feb. 26, 1833, to Miss Anna Rife, of Rockingham Co., Va. By this union there has been born to them ten children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Mary A., born Dec, 17, 1835; Andrew, born April 21, 1840. He is married to Miss Elizabeth Nicely, a daughter of Jacob Nicely, of Randolph Township. Andrew now resides in Miami City, Ohio. Frances, born April 20, 1844, now the wife of William Gunther, of Madison Township. Jonathan, born Nov. 2, 1850; he is married to Miss Martha Seybold, a daughter of David Seybold, of Randolph Township. Amanda, born Nov. 6, 1852, and Sidney, born Oct. 27, 1859. William emigrated to Ohio and settled in Madison Township, Montgomery County, in 1835. In the same year he moved to Perry Township, where he remained some four years, when he returned to Madison Township, where he has since lived. He taught school in Virginia, and after having come to Ohio, he taught in Perry and Madison Townships.

Mr. Gilliam has served as a School Director a number of terms in his school district. He was elected Township Trustee one term. Was elected a Justice of the Peace, but refused to serve. He was elected Township Clerk in 1854, and continued in the office until 1874, in all twenty years in Madison Township. Mr. Gilliam owns a farm of 146 acres of land where he lives adjoining Trotwood. His wife, Anna, is a member of the German Baptist Church and has been since 1836. Mr. Gilliam, on account of his age, has quit farming. His son Jonathan is living on the old home place, engaged in farming it. Sidney E. is a school teacher. She has taught school for the past two or three years.

LEWIS C. KIMMEL, County Commissioner; P. O., Dayton. This gentleman belongs to a family of this county of distinguished Revolutionary fame. David Kimmel, the great grandparent and founder of the family in America, was

born among the mountains of Switzerland. He came to this country in 1760, settling in what is now known as York Co., Pa. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, David, his son and grandparent of the present family, quickly embraced the cause of the patriots. The principles of liberty instilled in his heart, in his own native Republic, and the remembrances of the songs of freedom he had from infancy listened to in his Alpine home, were enough to guide his arm in the struggle of his adopted country. He was with Washington in his marches and engagements in New York and New Jersey. He was among those who made the famed and perilous trip across the Delaware in midwinter, and as a result of the undertaking capturing Trenton and the Hessian soldiers. He participated in the victorious battle of Princeton, fought in the terrible and disastrous battle of Brandywine, witnessed Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, and suffered with co-patriots the miseries and privations of Valley Forge. For seven years he fought the good fight as one of the heroes of '76, and at last witnessed and participated in the culmination of that grand struggle for liberty and independence, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the war this old hero returned to his home to quietly and peacefully engage in the pursuits of his life, and henceforth enjoy the liberty he had so gallantly fought to win. Lewis Kimmel's grandparent, on his mother's side, Samuel Niswonger, from whom the Niswongers of this county descended, also greatly distinguished himself in the Revolution, being in almost all the principal battles fought in the North.

David Kimmel, the grandparent, had six children, and with Lewis, the father of our subject, came to Ohio in 1817, settling in Madison Township, this county. Lewis lived on this farm up to the time of his death, about five years ago. Samuel Niswonger came to this country in 1791. He belonged to the River Brethren, a branch of the Dunkard Church. David Kimmel belonged to the Dunkard sect proper. The remains of both of these Revolutionary soldiers rest in the burial ground of the Dunkard Church, seven miles west of Dayton. Lewis, Sr., had twelve children, eleven now living, of whom Lewis, Jr., our subject, was born in 1848. His boyhood career was that of a farmer boy, working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter. In politics he is a Democrat, following the example of his father, who had marshalled under Jackson and the earlier Democratic fathers. Up to the time of his election to the office of County Commissioner, he had never sought office. The office he now occupies is one of much importance to the people, involving, as it does, the supervision and control of all the monies of the county, and Mr. K. was triumphantly elected to it only after a bitter partizan fight. It is but just to say that Mr. Kimmel has always received the hearty co-operation of his colleagues in an effort to maintain the dignity and economically administer the business of this high and responsible office. He was married on the 12th of September, 1872, to Miss May Miller, daughter of John Miller, on the Eaton Pike, in Jefferson Township, Montgomery County. By her he has had two children, both living, a boy 6 years old and a girl 8 years old.

M. LANDIS, farmer; P. O., Trotwood. Mr. Landis is a farmer and tobacco raiser. Our subject was the son of Abraham and Mary Landis, was born in Madison Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1836, June 10. Attained his education in the common schools. Started out in life at the age of 19 years; married Mary Schock in the year 1861. Bought seven acres of his father's old home farm, living on it 'till 1865, he then bought the farm he now owns of 51 acres, which is well cultivated in raising grain and tobacco. He is an active politician in the Democratic party, and has been a Township Trustee since 1873, he is also a member of the school board, and takes an active interest in education.

PHILIP STETTLER, retired farmer; P. O., Trotwood. The subject of this memoir was born in Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Feb. 4, 1813. His father, Daniel Stettler, was a native of Berks Co., Pa. He was born in June, 1773. His grand father, George V. Stettler, emigrated from Pennsylvania, and settled in Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1804, where he lived until

his death, April 23, 1815. Daniel Stettler, was united in marriage about the year 1810, to Catharine Gehres. She was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1805. She lived in Butler Co., Ohio, at the time of her marriage. This union was blessed by the birth of four children, two of whom are now living, viz: Philip, the subject of this memoir, and Hannah, wife of Jacob Schen, of Miamisburg, Ohio. Daniel was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Miami Township, June, 1853, in his 80th year. His wife, Catharine, died Nov. 27, 1863. She was born in the year 1783. Philip was reared on his father's farm in Miami Township, until he was married, excepting a part of the time when he learned and worked at the cooper trade. He was united in marriage July 3, 1838, to Mary Ann Bertels, a daughter of John Bertels, of Jefferson Township. He was born in Hamburgh, Prussia, Oct. 20, 1788. He emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, in the year 1800. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married to Catharine Elizabeth Moyer, of Berks Co., Pa. He emigrated to Ohio in 1834, and settled in Jefferson Township, Montgomery Co. He died Jan. 30, 1853. His widow died April, 1851, she was born July 22, 1802. By the marriage of Philip and Mary Ann, there have been born to them four children, two of whom are now living, viz: Monroe D., born Nov. 1, 1846. He is united in marriage to Mrs. Dr. Patten. He resides in Madison Township, and Francis C., born Nov. 6, 1856. Mr. S. is a member of the German Reformed Church, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Stettler moved to Madison Township, March 31, 1864. He is the owner of a farm where he lives, near Trotwood, of 158 acres. Mr. S. served one term as a Township Trustee in Madison Township. He is a man who does not seek political preferment, but prefers to follow the more certain and quiet life of a farmer. He is now in the declining days of his life, reaping the reward of an industrious and economical career.

STEPHEN ULLERY, farmer; P. O., Trotwood. The subject of this memoir was born in Randolph Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 11, 1831. His father, Samuel Ullery, was a native of Huntington Co., Pa. He was born in the year 1794. The father of Samuel, Stephen Ullery, emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and settled in Montgomery County in 1811. Samuel was united in marriage to Miss Susan Miller. By this union there was born to them one child, viz: Susan, now the wife of David Beechley, of Madison Township. His wife, Susan, died and he was united in marriage to his second wife, Susan Whitehead, a daughter of Valentine Whitehead, of Madison Township, deceased. By this union there were born to them ten children, eight of whom are now living, viz: Moses, who lives in Madison Township; Aaron, who lives in Randolph Township; Stephen, of Madison Township; Mary, now wife of David Cripe, of Madison Township; Samuel of Madison Township; Christopher of Madison Township, and Valentine of Dakota Territory. Samuel Ullery lived and died a member of the German Baptist Church. He departed this life Jan. 23, 1865. His widow is still living, and is a member of the same church. Stephen, the subject of this memoir, was reared a farmer, and has since followed the choice of his youth. He was united in marriage May 23, 1850, to Maria C. Mumma, a daughter of Samuel Mumma, of Harrison Township, deceased. She was born April 1832. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Priser, of the Lutheran Church. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of eleven children, of whom eight are now living, viz: Samuel, Susan, wife of Perry Holler, of Madison Township, Stephen E., Katie J., now the wife of Greely Pfoutz, of Madison Township, Ira C., Amos S., Monroe D. and Harry C. Mr. and Mrs. Ullery are members of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Ullery has been a resident of Montgomery County since his birth, in 1831. He is the owner of a farm of 97 acres of land, where he lives, near Trotwood, in Madison Township.

JOHN VANIMAN, farmer; P. O., Trotwood. The subject of this memoir was born in Madison Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 2, 1823. His father, Jacob Vaniman, was born in the year 1793, in the State of Pennsyl-

vania. He emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in the year 1803, and settled in Madison Township, Montgomery County. Jacob Vaniman was united in marriage to Miss Polly Bowman, a daughter of David Bowman, of Jefferson Township, deceased. This union was blessed by the birth of ten children, eight of whom are now living, viz: John, the subject of this memoir; Elizabeth, now the wife of Jacob Garber, of Madison Towlship; David, who lives in Illinois; Jacob of Illinois; Daniel of Illinois; Polly, wife of Samuel Teter, of Madison Township; Barbara, wife of Samuel W. Stutsman of Illinois. Jacob Vaniman was a member of the German Baptist Church. He departed this life in the year 1861. John, the subject of this memoir was reared a farmer, and has since followed the choice of his youth. He was united in marriage March 27, 1841, to Elizabeth Landis, a daughter of Samuel Landis, of Jefferson Township, deceased. By this marriage there have been born to them nine children, all of whom are now living, viz: Mary, the wife of Martin Niswander, of Madison Township; Catharine, wife of Daniel Garber, of Darke Co., Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of Noah Eby of Illinois; David, of Madison Township; Samuel of Washington Township; Daniel W., Sarah, Barbara and Rachael. Elizabeth departed this life, Sept. 7, 1870. She was a member of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Vaniman was united to his second wife, Barbara Cripe, (nee Brandt,) a daughter of Abraham Brandt, deceased, May 17, 1873. Mr. Vaniman united with the German Baptist Church in the year 1843. The baptismal service was performed by John Brower, a minister of the church of his choice. His wife, Barbara, united with the same church in the year 1844. Mr. Vaniman moved upon the farm which he now owns, of 131 acres of land, in Madison Township, in 1861, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Vaniman has been elected a number of terms as a school director in his district.

MRS. SARAH WEAVER, P. O., Mummaville. The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 2, 1822. She is a daughter of James Oliver, late of Jefferson Township, deceased. James Oliver was a native of Rockingham Co., Va. Sarah was united in marriage June 6, 1843, to George Weaver. He was born Nov. 8, 1808, in Rockingham Co., Va. By this union there was born to them one child, who is still living, viz: Mary Ann, born Jan. 16, 1844. In the year 1846, George Weaver settled in Madison Township, where he lived until his death, March 28, 1880. His widow, the subject of this memoir, is still living on the old homestead in Madison Township. Mrs. Weaver is a member of the German Baptist Church. She united with the church in 1880. The baptismal services were performed by John Smith, a minister of the church of her choice. Her daughter, Mary Ann, was united in marriage Jan. 22, 1860, to Dr. C. Patten of Union, Randolph Township. By this marriage there was born to them one child, viz: George O., born March 19, 1862. Dr. C. Patten died May 1, 1863. His widow, Mary Ann, was united in marriage to her second husband, Monroe D. Stettler, May 1, 1863. By this union there has been born to them one child, viz: Harry N., born Feb. 26, 1876. (For a history of Monroe D. see sketch of Phillip Stettler.) Monroe D. lives on the "old" Weaver homestead.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALLEN, farmer; P.O. Brandt, Miami Co., was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Nov. 19, 1797, of parents, William and Sarah (Johnston) Allen, natives of the same county and State, the latter dying when our subject was only four years of age, and ten years later he was an orphan, his father dying in 1811, soon after which he was bound as an apprentice to a blacksmith, until 21 years of age. During the lifetime of his father he received the usual rudimentary training that the schools of

the period afforded, and in the indenture it was stated that four months schooling should be given him. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Allen began life. After reaching his majority, and having served his time as an apprentice, he left the State of his nativity on foot, in the month of August, bound for Ohio. Arriving at Franklin, Warren County, that same month, he at once found employment, and worked in that village at ironing wagons until the middle of December, when he returned to New Jersey, and on the 15th of the following June, was united in marriage with Margaret Johnes of Middlesex County. On the 4th of June, 1830, he emigrated to Ohio, having then three children, namely: Sarah, Andrew J. and Stephen J. He stopped for a while in the vicinity of Franklin, then removed (September 15,) to his present farm in Section 18, in the extreme northern part of Montgomery County, (Wayne Township,) near the Miami County line, where he has since resided. There have been added to his family here, William and Alice. Of the five children, Andrew J. and Stephen J. are still living, the latter now serving as County Treasurer. The wife's parents were natives, the father, Stephen Johnes, of New Jersey, and the mother, —Titus, of Berks Co., Pa. The wife of our subject died Dec. 14, 1871. Mr. Allen has served the people of Wayne Township as Trustee for twenty-three years. He is an intelligent and practical man, and one of considerable business tact, which in connection with great industry, has enabled him to amass quite a fortune. He and his sons now possessing in the neighborhood of 1000 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat, and at one time was nominated on that ticket with Peter P. Lowe, of Dayton, for Representative in the State Legislature, but was defeated. He is genial, kind-hearted, and has been a useful man to the citizens of the township and county, and his home has ever been hospitable, "the latch string ever out."

DAVID BASKINAN, retired farmer; P. O., Osborn, Greene Co., was born Oct 6, 1822. He received a common school education. When he attained the age of nine years his father died, and he was thrown out to battle with the cruel world. He was bound out to his uncle, but ran away, after being cruelly treated and over-worked for two years He went home to his mother who had previously gone to housekeeping; remained with her, following agricultural pursuits, until he joined his brother in tilling the soil for themselves. His brother sickened and died the same year, and passed over the golden shore to the other side of the Jordan, from whence no traveler returneth. David then rented land, tilled the soil for himself, and boarded with his mother until his marriage in 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Peggy Garber. He continued the occupation of farming, renting land until 1851, when he purchased 100 acres where he now resides, and by untiring industry and close attention to business, temperate and industrious habits, he has obtained a large amount of property. Mr. Baskinan is one of the staunch energetic men that has raised Montgomery County to its present standard. He was elected to the offices of Township Trustee and Supervisor, and discharged the many responsibilities incident to his official duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has never identified himself with any religious organization, but is moral in his deportment, honest, a kind and indulgent parent and husband, kind and hospitable to all that come under his roof. He has won the respect and confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact. He was the father of two children, one of whom is living, John H., born Sept. 15, 1851.

JACOB BEYL, retired farmer; P. O., Osborn Greene Co. The gentleman whose name heads the following sketch, was one of the early settlers of this county, and is now classed among its most prominent citizens. He is one of the staunch, energetic men that have made the Buckeye State what it is to-day. He was born in Northampton Co., Pa., Aug. 6, 1806, and for twenty-one years aided his father in the care of the home place. His education was very limited, being only such as could be obtained in the district schools of the county, which were then not the best. In 1827, at the age of 21 years he married Magdaline, the daughter of Jacob and Aney Hartman. As a result of this union they had born to them seven children,

of whom four are now living, viz: Elizabeth, Solomon, Catharine and Matilda. After marriage he rented land of his father, and lived near the old homestead until his father's death, when he purchased the home farm. Here he made his home until 1838, when he came to Ohio, locating in Fairfield, Green County, and engaged in the business of grocer. Not making a success of the new business he sold out, went to Indiana, and again became a tiller of the soil on a farm he had previously purchased. Tiring of his new home he disposed of his Indiana farm and returning to the "Buckeye State," opene a grocery in Dayton, where he carried on successfully for nine months, at the expiration of which time he disposed of his stock and made an extended visit to the place of his nativity. In 1846 he returned to Ohio and purchased the farm where he now resides, which contains 147 acres. At the time of his taking possession there were but 30 acres of it under cultivation, but with his usual untiring zeal he commenced the clearing of the balance, and now it is all, with the exception of 15 acres, being tilled by this sturdy farmer's son, who is caring for his father's farm. The improvements on the farm consist of a large two-story brick residence, a large barn, and such other improvements as will be found surrounding the model farmer of to-day. In closing this sketch we will say Mr. Beyl has lived a life of honesty and integrity, and is now reaping the reward in the respect of his fellow men and the happy family that surround him. He and his worthy wife have both been connected with the Lutheran Church for sixty years past, and in the bright hereafter they are sure to receive the merited blessing for their fidelity to the Master's cause.

JESSE F. BOOHER, farmer; P. O., Taylorsville. Among the prominent farmers of this county is Jesse F. Booher, who was born Feb. 24, 1836. He obtained his education in the district schools of the county, and was brought up to farm labor. He was united in marriage with Lovina, daughter of John and Eliza Sintz, in 1860, and rented land and set out with an indomitable will to gain some of the comforts of life. He purchased a farm in Indiana, containing 80 acres, and moved his family on to it. He remained there three years and disposed of it, and returned to this township and purchased the farm where he now resides, containing 80 acres in 1877, about 60 acres is under cultivation and improved. They are the parents of two children, viz: John D. and Clark L.

JAMES CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O., Osborn, Greene Co. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, is a man who deserves a place in the front rank of the old pioneers. He was born Oct. 28, 1811. His father, John D., was a native of Washington Co., Pa., and came to Ohio in 1805, and settled in this township. He was united in marriage with Margaret Grimes. They were the parents of seven children, of whom two are living, viz: Samuel A. and James, the subject of this memoir, was educated in the common schools. He was not permitted to attend school regularly, but by applying himself diligently to his studies he obtained a good understanding of the English language, and assisted his father in tilling the soil. He celebrated his marriage with Ruth, daughter of Daniel and Elanor Kiler, May 11, 1842, and moved on to the farm where he now resides, which he had previously purchased, and by hard labor and industry, has added 51 acres, making in all 101½ acres, of which about 80 acres are under cultivation. Mrs. Campbell was summoned out of this world by the angel of death in 1864. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are living at the present time of writing.

CHARLES CROOK, retired farmer; P. O., Taylorsville. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch is a son of Thomas Crook, and a brother of the distinguished Brig. Gen. George Crook. His father, Thomas, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 30, 1788, and was united in marriage with Elizabeth Matthews, in 1812, with whom he lived thirty-two years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living at the time of writing, viz: Catharine, now Mrs. Thomas Ater; Maria, now Mrs. Samuel Sulivan; Thomas, Capt. Walter, (his sketch appears in the biographies of Butler Township,); Brig. Gen. George and

Charles. His wife was summoned out of this world in 1844. She was a lady who was esteemed by a large circle of friends, and treated everybody that came under their roof with kindness and respect Mr. Crook celebrated his marriage with his second wife, Anna Galahan, Oct. 14, 1845. He survived his second wife five months. Mr. Crook, by occupation was a morocco dresser, but his health becoming impaired was compelled to seek a more active employment, and in 1814 he made his first journey from Baltimore, Maryland to Ohio on horseback, and purchased the farm where he resided until his death. He returned to Baltimore and emigrated in company with his brothers-in-law, Judge Mathews and John Mathews, to Ohio the same year in wagons. From the time of locating here his principal occupation had been farming. By temperate, industrious habits and close attention to his business, he accumulated a large amount of property, both personal and real. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of terms, and discharged the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was summoned out of this world by the angel of death in 1874. He was a man of exemplary habits, and was held in high esteem by the citizens of Wayne Township, and all with whom he met, and he was one of the men that raised Montgomery County to its present standard. He never identified himself with any church, yet he was moral in his deportment, and the family have lost in him a kind, indulgent father, and the community a good citizen. Charles Crook, the subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 17, 1830, and obtained his primary education in the district schools of the county, and received a higher course in the High School at Springfield. He assisted his father with agricultural pursuits until he was united in marriage with Eliza Booher, in 1855. They had three children, viz: Charles W., (deceased,) Laura E. and Thomas T., he cultivated the home farm until his father's death, after which he became owner. Mr. Crook has never sought any office, but was elected to the office of County Commissioner, which he filled for three years, beginning in the fall of 1873, thus showing the confidence and esteem with which he was held in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Crook are both worthy members of the German Reformed Church, and have taken an active interest in the cause of religion since 1872. Mr. Crook is a man of untiring industry, and possesses good business qualities. He is a kind and indulgent parent and husband, and is held in high esteem by his many friends.

BIOGRAPHY OF A CENTENARIAN.

John Cuppy was born at Morristown, N. J., March 11, 1761. When an infant twelve months old his father emigrated to Hampshire Co., Va. In 1779 he joined the American army as a private and was placed in Capt. McManus' company and ordered into Eastern Virginia to fight against the numerous bands of Tories that were organizing to join Col. Tarlton for the purpose of raiding and laying waste the settlements in North and South Carolina. He was present at the capture and execution of George Wolf, the leader of a notorious band of outlaws, who carried on a guerilla warfare under the supervision of Tarlton in North Carolina; at which time he received an honorable discharge, and returned to his home in Hampshire County. He entered the service again in 1781, at which time he was attached as a private to a company of volunteers under the command of Capt. Robert Means. Before the company received orders to march, the news of Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown was confirmed.

On the receipt of this intelligence, the company was disbanded and the soldiers returned to their homes, again holding themselves in readiness for a future campaign. In 1788 Mr. Cuppy emigrated to Ohio Co., Va., and erected a log cabin on the banks of the Ohio river, near the site of New Cumberland. The government erected a block house and stationed a small body of soldiers near where the town of Wellsburgh now stands, for the purpose of protecting the hardy pioneers from the numerous bands of hostile Indians who frequently crossed the Ohio river to murder and rob the settlers.

Mr. Cuppy and one of his neighbors, after being attacked by the Indians, and

causing two of them to "bite the dust," by their never-failing rifles, removed his family to Cox's Block House, which was then occupied by Capt. Samuel Brady, who had command of thirty sharp shooters. After removing his family to a place of safety, he entered the service of the United States as a scout. From the spring of 1791 to the autumn of 1794, in company with Capt. Samuel Brady, his messmate, he acted as a scout along the banks of the Ohio river. During this eventful period of his life, he endured many privations and made numerous hair breadth escapes. For four consecutive years he never slept on a bed. He was present and took an active part in the bushwhack battle at Cross Creek, between thirty scouts and a large party of Indians. In this battle Lawson Vanbuskirk, George Aidy and William Davis were killed, and Samuel Ricks wounded. The Indians were routed with a loss of fifteen killed and nine wounded.

Shortly after the termination of his active service as a scout, he was appointed by Lieutenant Governor Wood, the then acting Governor of Virginia, on the 17th day of August, 1796, Captain of a company in the 1st Batallion of the 4th Regiment of the 10th Brigade, 3d Division, Virginia Militia. In a short time after receiving this appointment, he was called upon to aid in the suppression of the rebellion caused by the passage of the "Excise Laws." In this expedition he was eminently successful, and won the esteem of his superior officers and comrades in arms.

When the insurrectionary movement was arrested and quiet restored, he retired from the army, and returned with his family to his log cabin home on the banks of the beautiful Ohio river. At that time the country was an almost unbroken forest, and it required strong arms and stout hearts to convert the howling wilderness into the beautiful farms that can be seen at the present time in that locality. He remained in the State of Virginia, devoting himself entirely to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, until the autumn of 1821, at which time, owing to the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, he disposed of his farm and removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he resided with his son in-law, Mr. Samuel Bartholomew, who married his eldest daughter, Elizabeth. In the spring of 1823 he came to Southern Ohio, and settled on a farm in Wayne Township, where he resided until the time of his death. He was not only a kind husband but an affectionate father, and greatly beloved by his children.

In his manners he was plain and unaffected; in his habits, strictly temperate. The most disgusting spectacle imaginable in his sight was that of a drunkard. In his dealings with the world there was a dignified generosity, which shunned all low trickery and cunning in trade and everything that had the semblance of meanness and dishonesty. He was a true patriot and loved his country, whose rise, progress and spreading glory he had been permitted to witness. He had a fine constitution, a well wrought, muscular frame, and enjoyed most excellent health until near the close of his pilgrimage. He was fond of manual labor, and when 75 years of age could use the sickle and lead in the harvest field with ease. He had been a professor of religion for half a century and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years. He loved the church and its ordinances, and his seat was seldom vacant at the house of worship, unless lawfully hindered. When 80 years old he would walk one and a-half miles to meet his brethren in the house of worship. He stood in their midst like the aged forest oak. A new generation of trees had sprung up about him, while those who put forth their young branches when he did, had all been felled by the tempest of death an ambassador of the past generation. What a privilige to listen to the experiences of a man who had seen the snows of one hundred winters! Many a hill of difficulty had he climbed and trodden many a vale of humiliation. How refreshing to hear him say that he "has never regretted setting forth on his pilgrimage to Zion, and that the pleasures are sweeter and the toils less irksome than in youth."

How sweet the memory of the venerable centenarian who had no fear of death. He was but a short time confined to the house or sick chamber. The noble taber-

nacle was at last worn out, and the weary wheels of life stood still. He had great peace of mind, strong faith and imperishable hope. For a long time he seemed conscious of the near approach of death, and frequently expressed a desire to depart to that beautiful summer-land where "sickness, pain and death are felt and feared no more." On the 28th of June, 1861, in the stillness and hush of the early morning twilight, he died without a struggle, aged 100 years, three months and seventeen days. He was the last survivor of the party of scouts who patrolled the banks of the Ohio river during the Indian war, which terminated in 1794. His children, five in number, the fruits of his first marriage, are all long since dead. His grandchildren, great grandchildren and great great grandchildren, to the number of over one hundred, are distributed among eight of the Western States from Indiana to California and Oregon, all living in the West except three great grandchildren, who reside near Norfolk, Va.

Lydia Oilar Cuppy, second wife of John Cuppy, was born in Monroe County (now Greenbrier), Va., Feb. 8, 1798. She came with her parents to the vicinity of New Carlisle, Clark County, who, in 1811, settled on the land now occupied by John Williams. The following year witnessed the commencement of the war between Great Britain and the United States, and the few log cabin settlers who had reared their primitive homes in the Mad River Valley either volunteered or were drafted, and so there remained at home but here and there a male member of the family. During the absence of her father in the war, she resided in the families of Thomas Stockstill, Henry Williams and Capt. John Williams, all of which men were in the war. In 1816 she was united in marriage with Joseph Russell, and to them were born four children, all of whom are long since deceased. Mr. Russell died in January, 1823, and in October, 1824, his widow married John Cuppy, with whom she bore in common the many trials incident to pioneer life. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Cuppy has resided with her eldest son, Henry, on the old homestead. The second son, Fletcher P., has long resided in Washington City, and is an able and successful practitioner of the law. Mother Cuppy often speaks of the many trials and privations incident to pioneer life, and the unusual amount of hard labor that was required to furnish the means of subsistence for those bearing arms against a hostile and savage foe. The pioneer women of many families were compelled to cultivate the few acres that had been cleared by their husbands, and perform all the labor required of the sterner sex, but stimulated by a love of liberty, they labored with strong hands and willing hearts. In early life Mrs. Cuppy united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to use her own language, "she has long since outgrown the old Orthodox idea of religion as advocated by the pulpit—round dancers and hot gospelers of the early part of the nineteenth century." To attack these ideas and shake off the superstition inculcated in our early moral training requires an iron will and a determined purpose, and no pioneer woman is more abundantly blessed with these qualifications than her. Speaking of the shock of the earthquake here in 1812, she says that the ministers considered it as evidence of the wrath and displeasure of the Deity, and the cyclone of the same year, they spoke of as the breath of an angry God. She says "she now believes in worshiping a God of love and not a God of hate and anger." "The following stanzas," says Mrs. Cuppy, "were, in my girlhood, sung on funeral occasions:

"Praised be the Lord, I pardoned am,
My spouse, good soul, is pardoned too,
We shall be saved, through Christ the Lamb,
In spite of all that we can do.

"Our children, boys and girls, are all,
(By pious parents sanctified,)
Are safe in grace what'er befall,
For who shall Christ's elect divide?

"For others it is nought to me
Who shall be saved, or who be damned.
For grace shall still exalted be,
And saints rejoice tho' hell be crammed."

ABRAHAM DARST, farmer, P. O., Fishburg Box, was born in Miami County, Aug. 20, 1817. His father, Isaac Darst, came to Ohio, and settled in this county in 1807. He was married to Jane Morgan in 1812. The result of this union was nine children, of whom five are living, viz: Sarah A., Charles, Abraham, Mary, Isaac. Abraham, the subject of this sketch, obtained his education in the common schools. He was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Susan Deam, March 21, 1838. He rented land and set out with a will to gain some of the comforts of life. In 1842 he purchased the farm where he now resides, containing 120 acres. He has a large, commodious farm house, and has, with the assistance of his good and industrious wife, made many material improvements to correspond. Mrs. Darst has been a worthy member of the German Reformed Church for a number of years, and is esteemed by a large circle of friends and all who are brought in contact with her. Mr. and Mrs. Darst are the parents of three children, of whom two are living, viz: Warran H. and Alvina. Mr. Darst has arrived at the advanced age of 63 years, and is now reaping the reward of his toil all through life.

ADAM DEAM, farmer, P. O., Sulphur Grove, was born April 12, 1817. His father, Henry, was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio with his father in 1802, and settled in what is now Warren County, near Springsboro. After Montgomery County was laid out, he moved to Wayne Township. He was united in marriage with Susanna, daughter of Benjamin Kiser, in 1813. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, viz: Adam, Henry H., Hannah A., Sarah A., David W. and Lewis R. He purchased 160 acres that was covered with a dense growth of timber, and built a cabin, moved into it, and went to work to put it under cultivation and try to gain some of the comforts of life. He has since added, by hard labor and industry, 104 acres, in Shelby County, making in all 264 acres. Mr. Deam was summoned out of this world in 1862. His wife survived him eight years. They were both worthy members of the German Reformed Church, and, aided by their children, had been consistent workers in the advancement of religion. They were held in high esteem by all who knew them. Adam, the subject of this memoir, obtained his education in the common schools, was reared on the farm and assisted his father in agricultural pursuits until he was 21 years of age, and followed various pursuits until 1841, when he was married to Julia A., daughter of John and Eliza Bond. They have one child, viz: Sarah E., (now Mrs. J. S. Booher). Mr. Deam rented land for seven years and accumulated, with the assistance of his good and industrious wife, enough to purchase the house and farm where he now resides, containing 72 acres, nearly all under cultivation and improved. They both have been consistent members of the German Reformed Church for the past thirty-three years. Mr. Deam has never been an aspirant for office, but was elected to the office of Township Trustee and Path Master for a number of years. Mr. Deam is now 64 years of age; and by industry has managed to save something to keep them in their declining years.

JESSE GARVER, farmer and stockraiser, P. O., Dayton, is one of the enterprising men of this township, and was born Dec. 5, 1840. His father was born in Pennsylvania, June 10, 1800, and was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John Lucas, in 1820. They were the parents of sixteen children, of whom twelve are living, viz: Samuel, Mary, David L., George W., Liddy, Margaret, Sarah, Amos L., Jesse A., Catherine, Malinda and John C. Jesse, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and remained with his father until 1862, when he obtained a position as traveling salesman for Baker & Co., of the Geneva Nursery, in New York State, which position he held until 1864, when he engaged in the stock business for himself, which he carried on very extensively, furnishing stock for the Eastern market until 1872. He purchased the place where he now resides, containing 120 acres, of which 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. He celebrated his marriage with Lucinda, daughter of Israel and Susan Brower, in

1866. They are the parents of one child—Clara B., born Dec. 20, 1877. Mr. Garver has a large and comfortable farm house, and, with the assistance of his good and industrious wife, has added many material improvements to correspond. He is very industrious and persevering, and is successful in all of his business transactions, and has accumulated enough of this world's goods to enjoy many of the comforts and luxuries of this life.

JOHN M. GREIDER, Bishop, P. O., Osborn, Greene Co., was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 28, 1823. His grandfather, John Greider, is supposed to be a descendant of Jacob Greider, who was one of the oppressed Menonites, and fled with Jacob Hostator from Switzerland to Wurtemberg, taking nothing with them but a few linens and wearing apparel. Greider remained but a short time, but emigrated to America, and, in company with Hostator, after paying the brethren of their faith a visit at Pequea, settled on the north side of the Conestoga, about 2 miles south from the present site of Lancaster. Here he entered a tract of land, containing about 800 acres, in 1716 or '17, among the new surveys at Conestoga. Here he erected a temporary shelter, a tent, covered with cloth brought from Switzerland, which served him and the family until autumn, when the tent gave way to a cabin, built of round, unhewn hickory saplings, and covered with bark. When the weather became cold, his tawny neighbors, the Indians, paid him regular night visits, to obtain shelter with him and sleep by the side of a genial fire. They frequently supplied him with fresh fish and venison, which they gave in exchange for bread. On one of these occasions, Mr. Greider, having that day consulted his almanac, to regulate his clock by the rising and setting sun, noticed that there would be, in a few weeks, an eclipse of the moon. He informed his guests that on a certain evening the moon would hide her face. To hear that the moon would refuse to shine, was nothing new to them, as they had seen eclipses before, but that their white neighbor should possess so much prescience as to know this before-hand, was strange to them. At the time specified for the broad-faced moon to hide her disk, fifty or sixty Indians assembled there. To their utter astonishment the moon's face began to lessen. Profound silence prevailed. Their spokesman expressed the cogitation of their wonder-stricken visitors: "'Tis the white man's God tells him this, else he would not know it." We will now return to our subject. His grandfather, John, was born Feb. 17, 1764, and received his education in the common schools, which he only had the privilege of obtaining at certain times, but by making good use of his time and being studious in his habits, he acquired a fair understanding, and was well fitted to discharge the many responsibilities incident to his ministerial duties, and was a regularly ordained Minister of the Menonite Church. He was united in marriage with Martha Hertzler, and was the father of seven children, viz: Elizabeth, John, Christian, Jacob, Maria, Michael, Martha, of whom three are living, viz: Christian, Maria (now Mrs. Herr), Martha (now Mrs. Funk). His father, Christian, was born Nov. 8, 1799. He obtained his education in the common schools, and was brought up to farm labor. He was united in marriage with Susan, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Coffman) Miller, in 1812, and purchased land of his father to the amount of 134 acres, of which about 90 acres were under a good state of cultivation and improved. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are living, viz: John M., Benjamin M., Jacob M., Amos M., Elizabeth, Susan, Anna, Mary, Barbara. John M., the subject of this sketch, obtained his education in the common schools, which he did not have the opportunity of attending very regularly, but, by close attention and studious habits, he acquired a fair understanding, and was well fitted to discharge the duties that were laid upon him. He was brought up to farm labor, and assisted his father with the duties incident to a farmer's life, and remained at home until 1847, when he was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of John and Fanny Erb. They rented land and took hold with an indomitable will to make a home and try to gain some of the comforts of life. In 1856 they set out to try their fortune in the great West, and followed the

tide of emigration that was flowing westward at that time, and settled in Clark County, where he remained but a short time, and purchased the farm where he now resides, containing 160 acres and a large and commodious farm house, and has added, with the assistance of his good and noble wife, many other material improvements to correspond. They are the parents of thirteen children, of whom ten are living, viz: Samuel E., Tobias E., Barbara E., Mary E., Susanna E., Christian E., John E., Benjamin E., Jacob E. and Elizabeth. Mr. Greider organized the first Menonite Congregation in this county, and was ordained as Deacon Dec. 15, 1861, and was regularly ordained as Minister, Dec. 20, 1862, and was well qualified for the responsibilities incident to his ministerial duties. He organized and held meetings in his home and in the school houses in the neighborhood, and finally erected a church in Clark County, where they assemble and are actively working for the conversion of souls, and have succeeded in bringing a large congregation together. The church is now in a prosperous condition. Mr. Greider was ordained as Bishop in 1872, thus showing the confidence and esteem that the congregation held him in, to bestow the highest honors of the church upon him. Mr. Greider is now 58 years old; he furnishes an example for future generations, that is worthy of their imitation.

ABRAM H. KENDIG, farmer; P. O., Osborn Greene Co. The subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., May 17, 1823, and was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native county, until February 1849, when he emigrated to Ohio and located upon his present farm, where he has lived for a period of thirty-two years. He has a farm of nearly 200 acres, in Montgomery and Clark Counties, nearly all under a high state of cultivation, largely brought to this condition by his own personal exertions. He has taken a deep interest in religion, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a period of twenty years; his wife has also been a member of the same church for forty years. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Maria Rohrer, of Lancaster Co., Pa. She died in 1850, leaving two children, Elizabeth and Mary Ann. The latter is now dead, and the former living in Clark County. Feb. 10, 1852, he married Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, born in Lancaster Co., Pa., May 4, 1828, one of six children born to Henry L. and Susan (Sherer) Shepherd, who came west with their family in 1834. Her father emigrated to this country with his sister in 1816, and her mother was a daughter of Gottlieb Sherer, a farmer and distiller of Lancaster Co., Pa. By this his second marriage Mr. Kendig had five children, viz: John W., Susan A., and Albert N., now dead, and Henry F., now married and living on the home place, and Susie Emma, aged 16 years, and living at home with her parents. Mr. Kendig is the youngest son of John K., who died in October, previous to our subject's birth, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his loss. The widow, who was one of the best of mothers, and a good Christian woman, raised the family in the fear of God, and had her reward in seeing them all reach the age of discretion, as sober, industrious, Christian men and women. A full history of the Shepherd family will be found in the biography of Robert Sloan, in this work.

THOMAS B. MINNICH, teacher and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Sulphur Grove, was born Jan. 7, 1843, in Clark County. His grandfather, Peter, was a native of York Co., Pa. He was united in marriage with Martha Stevenson, about 1814. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are living at the time of writing, viz: Andrew J., Martin V., Thomas B. and Rosetta M. Mr. Minnich was a patriot of the war of 1812, and by occupation a farmer. He emigrated to Ohio and located in Clark County, about 1822, when it was yet a wilderness, and entered a tract of land containing 200 acres, which was covered with a dense growth of timber. He built a log cabin and went to work with an indomitable will to try and gain some of the comforts of life. He was summoned out of this world by the angel of death in 1842, and his wife survived him thirty years. He never identified himself with any church, but lived a moral life. His father, Arthur, was born in 1820, and was united in marriage with Sarah Flick, in 1841.

He received his education in the common schools and taught one winter prior to his marriage. He cultivated his father's farm until his decease in 1843, leaving one child, viz: Thomas B., the subject of this sketch, who obtained his primary education in the common schools, and received a scientific course at the Normal School at Lebanon, and followed teaching through the winter until the present, and was engaged in the fruit tree business in the summer for nine years, at which he was very successful, accumulating a fine property. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1879. Mr. Minnich was united in marriage with Clara S., daughter of Frederick and Sophia K. Croft, in 1876. He was the parent of one child, who died in infancy.

JACOB NEFF, farmer; P.O., Osborn, Greene Co., was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1815. He is a son of John Neff, who was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., about the year 1780. He was a farmer and weaver and married Elizabeth Scherer, by whom he had eleven children. Of these, four sons and four daughters are now living, viz: Susan, Henry, Jacob, (our subject,) Elizabeth, Nancy, Daniel, Matthew and David. All live in Ohio except the latter, who is a physician in Kingston, Missouri. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits in Lancaster County until he was 18 years of age, when, in 1834, he emigrated with his parents and their family to Ohio, and located in Clark County. In the year following, 1835, they came to Montgomery and located on the farm now occupied by Jacob, where the latter has since lived. In 1852 his father removed to Clark County, where his death occurred May 12, 1873. When his father moved to Clark County, Jacob and his brother David took the Montgomery County farm and worked it on shares for six years. After this Jacob farmed it four years on shares, and then purchased it of his father. He now owns some 350 acres of land in Clark and Montgomery Counties, 300 of which is under a high state of cultivation, and containing three sets of good farm buildings. He married Mary Harnish, who was also a native of Lancaster County, March 9, 1852. They had twelve children, nine of whom are now living, viz: Hetty, Albert, Elizabeth, Frank, Mary, Jacob, Jr., Emma, Henry and Christian. All of these are now living at home, except Hetty, who married C. K. Brenner, an estimable farmer of this township.

ROBERT SLOAN, retired farmer; P. O., Osborn, Greene County. The family whose genealogy we here trace, was one of those widely connected pioneer families, which came to this State from Pennsylvania, when our country was yet new and wild. It has been truly said, that these early fathers formed the foundation on which the glorious State of Ohio has since been built. Moved by a spirit of adventure, or stories told concerning the hidden wealth of the New World, they left their comfortable homes in their native land, and came here to subdue a wilderness and lend a helping hand to the works of civilization. Many of them came from the Emerald Isle. Among these was the great-grandfather of the man whose name heads this sketch. He was born in the County Antrim, Ireland, and came to this country about the time William Penn died, in 1718. He was a member of the seceding branch of the Protestant Church. He settled and commenced his farm labor in Lebanon Co., Pa. Of his wife or marriage we can learn nothing further, than that by her he had born to him two sons. One of these emigrated to the great West and was never heard of afterward. The other, who was the grandfather of our subject, settled on a farm eight miles north-west of his father. He married a lady of his neighborhood named Mower. Shortly after marriage he united with the Presbyterian Church, in which he was for a long time ruling elder. He was the father of five sons and two daughters, viz: John, Robert, Alexander, James, William, Isabella and Jane. He owned three farms, on which he placed John, James and William. Robert and Alexander became cabinet makers. John, the eldest son and father of our subject, was married to Miss Elizabeth French, March 27, 1792, and had by her four sons and nine daughters, as follows: Alexander, John F., James, Robert, Jane, Eliza, Sallie, Mary, Isabella, Margaret, Martha, Nancy and Lucinda. At the time of his marriage, John was

25 and his wife 16 years of age. He took the farm his father gave him and at once commenced putting it under cultivation, making improvements on it from time to time, as required. He also erected a distillery and established a line of freight teams for hauling merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Shortly after this, Alexander left home to take charge of a farm in Lycoming County, John F. left to learn a trade, and death claimed three daughters and one son, James, leaving the father with no help other than that afforded by his youngest son, Robert, our subject, who was at this time but nine years old. Thus matters stood until the spring of 1833, when, having disposed of his property, he procured horses and conveyances, and on April 1st started with his family for Ohio, where he arrived in 21 days, stopping in Wayne Township, Montgomery County, ten miles north of Dayton, on the farm formerly owned by Levi Jennings and afterwards by Samuel Barnett. Not finding any land suiting him better than that on which he first stopped, he bought 220 acres of it, with an unfinished brick house which stood on it. This land was called then well improved, having been partially cleared, and containing a log barn of moderate proportions, and a Virginia worm fence, ten rails high, around the door-yard. Here he found the horse-weed to be the farmer's greatest adversary, as it would soon grow to the height of ten and fifteen feet unless closely watched. Having now arrived at the age of 63 years, Mr. Sloan confided all his business to his son, Robert, as he was getting too old to manage it. On the 11th of Sept., 1847, his wife died, and he followed her on the 3rd of December following. His wife's father was of Scotch-Irish parents, born aboard ship while they were coming to America. Her mother was of Holland Dutch descent and a native of New Jersey. Her ancestors came to this country in 1623, when New Jersey was colonized. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. French, were married about 1767, and had one son and two daughters, James, Elizabeth and Jane French. They kept a public house on their farm on the main road from Harrisburg to Jonestown, sixteen miles northeast of Harrisburg. Mr. F. died in early life, and his wife carried on the business until the close of the revolutionary war, when she was married again to a revolutionary veteran named James Dixon. They both lived on the old farm to a ripe old age. Of the other members of the Sloan family, Robert, the second son, (brother of John,) was a citizen of Harrisburg, where he prosecuted a very successful business. He married Sarah McCormick, March 28, 1799, and had by her six children, Alexander, John, William, Eliza, Isabella and Mary Jane. Their first son and daughter are yet living; the rest have gone to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Their youngest son, William, died at St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1880, at the age of 65 years, 43 of which had been spent in the medical department of the regular army. He was in the Seminole war in Florida, in the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, in which latter he was made Colonel "for meritorious services at various military posts." Alexander, the third son, married Miss Jane French, and settled in Williamport on the Susquehannah river. He raised a family of six children, Robert, French, Alexander, Maria, Eliza and Mary. James, the fourth son, married Miss Nancy M. Creight, and had also a family of six children, Alexander, James, William, Jennett, Elizabeth and Sarah Mary. He settled on the farm given to him by his father. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. James Snodgrass. William, the youngest son, was never married. He remained on the home farm with his sister Elizabeth. Of him we greatly regret to say, that he was the only one of this extensive connection that ever became addicted to the use of strong drink. He died in middle life. Jane, the youngest daughter, married Alexander Bell, and had two children, Alexander and Ann. Of the family of John Sloan, Alexander, the eldest son who remained in Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Crook, and had six children, viz: John, James, William, Mary, Elizabeth and Lucy. John died young and the rest are still living. After his father's removal to Ohio, he also disposed of his property, and following his father, settled on part of the same farm. J. F., the next

brother, was born Aug. 23, 1802, and at the age of sixteen learned the cabinet making trade. He spent some time in traveling, but finally settled in New York State, where he remained until 1835, when for his health he also came to Ohio. Here he remained until after the death of his father. He then went to Indianapolis, Ind., and shortly afterward turned his property into money, with which he bought horses, cattle and wagons, and in company with others from Indianapolis, started with a wagon train for Oregon Territory. It is said he owned the larger part of the train. In the spring of 1852 they left Indianapolis, and nothing more was heard of J. F., until the latter part July of that year, when a letter was received from one of the company, saying that on the 2nd of July they had camped on the north branch of the river Platt, and that on the morning of the third Mr. Sloan mounted his horse and started driving his cattle through the river, but while doing so he fell from his horse and was drowned. A rather suspicious feature of this case is that Mr. S. had $200, a gold watch and other valuables on his person, and though they searched for the body it was never recovered, nor has it been heard of to this day. If the above be true, he died on the 3rd of July, 1852, aged 43 years and 8 months. He was in life a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James, who was born Dec. 5, 1809, died when only 16 years of age. Robert, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born in Lebanon Co., Pa., Sept. 7, 1811, and came to Ohio with his father. In religious belief he followed in the footprints of his ancestors. At the age of 21 years he united with the Presbyterian Church of West Hanover Township, Dauphin Co., Pa., of which he continued a zealous and leading member until his removal to Ohio, when he was obliged to sever his church relationship. He however united with the church of the same denomination in Bath Township, Green County, immediately on his arrival here. He is now, together with the rest of his family, a member of the Osborn Presbyterian Church. During the whole of his father's life the entire management of the farm devolved on Robert, and it could not have fallen into better hands, for the father's care of his own property could not have exceeded the son's care of his father's property. He was married to Miss Mary A. Shepherd, Wayne Township, this County, Dec. 15, 1846, and had born to him by her one son and two daughters, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Susie E., born June 16, 1848; Henry C., born June 1, 1851, and Mary E., born June 27, 1854. Susie received a liberal education, which enabled her to enter the ranks of school teachers, after which she married H. H. Kneisley. Henry C. married Miss Nancy J. Dille, of Clark Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1871. Mary E. married J. H. Barkman, Sept. 28, 1876. He is an enterprising and influential merchant of Osborn. Before leaving this family, we desire to say a word concerning Mr. Sloan's standing in the neighborhood, and indeed, wherever, he is known, for all who know him bear their testimony of his honesty, integrity and worth. He is one of the very few perfectly honest men of to-day. Speaking of him, one friend says, "His word is as good as his bond, and loss of life would not tempt him to violate either." He is a conscientious and consistent member of the church; an indulgent and loving father; and a thoughtful and devoted husband. He is gladly accorded a place in this work. His wife, Mary A. Sloan, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 8, 1822. Her father, H. L. Shepherd, was a native of the village of Villars, in the Canton Berne, Switzerland, where he was born Dec. 17, 1799. He came to this country in 1816, as company for his sister, who had married a gentleman of this country under the following circumstances: Mr. Flotron, a jeweler, (the gentleman referred to above,) a native of Lancaster, Pa., who was on a traveling tour in Europe, became acquainted with the Shepherd family, who were also jewelers, and took a liking to their daughter, Mary A., the sister referred to above. He asked her hand in marriage, but she being an only daughter, the parents refused to let her leave them, and Mr. Flotron was compelled to return to America without her. He had been here but a short time before he concluded that she was necessary to his happiness, and he accordingly returned to Switzer-

land to again press his suit. This time he was successful, and they were married. The parents resolved to send her youngest brother with her, to see her safe in her new home and then return to them. They started in 1816, and after a rough voyage landed at New York, and from there went to Lancaster, Pa., the groom's home. During their voyage over they met with frequent storms, and in one instance were wrecked and almost lost. After arriving at their home, the sister, not liking to be left alone, induced her brother to remain with her and not to return home. He therefore entered the employ of Gottlieb Scherer, a farmer and distiller, with whom he remained until 1821. In this year he married Miss Susan Sherer, sister of his employer, and had by her six children, three sons and three daughters, one of the latter afterward becoming Mr. Sloan's wife. In the spring of 1833 he emigrated to Ohio, and died Jan. 4, 1861, being followed by his wife, who died Feb. 4, 1864. Mrs. Flotron (nee Shepherd) having lost her husband, returned to her parents in Switzerland, with one son and one daughter. She lived to a ripe old age. Her grand-son, Leo Flotron, emigrated to America in 1866, and engaged in jeweling in the city of Dayton. He was a highly esteemed citizen and had the respect of all. He married Miss Kate Rouzer, and had by her one son, whose name was John R. His biography will be found among the sketches of Dayton, in another part of this work. We have, in the above, mentioned the four brothers of our subject, sons of John Sloan, Sr., and we will now speak of the nine sisters. Jane was born May 10, 1767. She was never married, but resided with her father until his death, when she went to Jay Co., Ind., where she died. Eliza was born Nov. 28, 1795, and died June 27, 1819. Sallie was born July 21, 1797, and was married to John Caldwell, by whom she had two children, J. B. and Sarah. She died while visiting her father, Oct. 27, 1822. Mary was born March 26, 1799, and married John Brown, by whom she had one son, James, the father of the present James Brown, of New Carlisle. Her husband died and she came to Ohio with her father, and married here the second time to John Paul, the first settler of Clark County. Isabella was born June 17, 1801. She married John Gilfilen and had one daughter, who married Isaac Shartel, of Clark County. Mr. Shartel and wife moved to Minnesota, and from there to Florida, where they now live. Margaret was born Jan. 19, 1805. She married William McFarland, and had by him four sons and four daughters. They came to Ohio in 1832, and lived in Wayne Township, this County, a number of years, after which they moved to Jay Co., Ind. Martha was born Dec. 21, 1809, and came to Ohio with her father. Here she married Stewart Forgy, of Clark County, and had three sons and two daughters. Her husband died, leaving her with a young family to care for, but she did not survive him long. Nancy was born July 5, 1813, and came to Wayne Township in 1833, where she resided with her father until June 21, 1841, when she married Rev. Franklin Berryhill, of Green County. She was the mother of two sons and two daughters. She died June 13, 1864, aged 51 years, 1 month and 8 days. Lucinda was born July 5, 1814. She was with her father's family when they came to Ohio, March 5, 1835. She married Caleb Quick, of Clark County, who was born March 16, 1812. They had five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Quick was a farmer until his father's death, when he became a merchant. He afterward became licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also studied medicine and moved to New Waverly, Ind., where he practiced the latter profession a number of years. He died Jan. 16, 1876, leaving two sons practicing medicine in his stead, and a wife and family to mourn the loss of a loving father and devoted husband. This closes a sketch of one of those good old Presbyterian families who have done so much toward making our country what it is to-day. There are pages that might be written of them, but for want of space we forbear.

SAMUEL STRASBURG, wagon maker and farmer; P. O., Sulphur Grove. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the prominent men of this township, and is one that has made Wayne Township what it is to-day. He was

born in Maryland, July 19, 1819. His father was a native of Germany, and came to America and settled in Maryland at a very early date. He was united in marriage with Miss Fenderberg. They were the parents of five children; but one is living at the time of writing. Mrs. Strasburg was summoned out of this world about 1800. Mr. Strasburg came to Ohio and settled in Clark County in 1801, and entered a tract of land containing about 150 acres, covered with a dense growth of timber, and immediately went to work to clear it up and put it under cultivation. He was united in marriage with his second wife about 1803. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living at the time of writing, viz: Jacob, Samuel, Frederick and Nancy. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools of the county. He applied all his spare time at night to his studies, and has acquired a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. He assisted his father on the farm until he was seventeen, when he engaged with his brother to learn the wagon maker's trade and served three years. He took for his wife Mary A., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Brandenberg, in 1841, and started in business for himself and carried it on successfully until 1854, when he purchased the farm where he now resides, containing 80 acres, which he cultivated in connection with his shop. They are the parents of seven children. Magdaline, Catharine, John W., Naomi and Charles are living. Mr. and Mrs. Strasburg are both members of the German Reformed Church, and their children are laborers with them in the cause of religion. Mr. Strasburg is now 61 years old; he has succeeded in accumulating enough of this world's goods to keep them until the angel of death summon them to their last abode.

JACOB E. ZEDEKER, farmer; P. O., Fishberg Box. Among the early pioneers of this county that are worthy of mention in this work, is Jacob E. Zedeker, born Sept. 20, 1813. His father, John, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1805, when it was yet a wilderness. He was the father of seven children, of whom six are living, viz: Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Jacob, the subject of this memoir, who obtained his education in the district schools of the country, when greased paper was used for windows and clapboards for seats. He did not have the privilege of attending school very regularly, but being studious in his habits, he acquired a fair understanding of the English language. He assisted his father with the farm duties until his marriage with Mary, daughter of William and Mary Campbell, in 1833. They were the parents of nine children, of whom eight are now living, viz: John W., Elizabeth M., Mary M., Sarah J., Martha A., Julia A., Daniel S., Jacob E., and an adopted son, Clemet V. Slanker. He rented land of his father, and at the death of his parents, purchased the interest of the heirs. It contained 142 acres, nearly all in a high state of cultivation and well improved. Mrs. Zedeker is a member of the United Brethren Church, and the children are co-workers with her in the cause of religion. Mr. Zedeker has, with the assistance of his good wife, accumulated enough of this world's goods to keep them in their declining years.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ALFRED N. ATKINSON, farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, born in Maryland April 19, 1826, is a son of John and Catharine (Warvel) Atkinson, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland. The maternal grandfather, John Warvel, was a native of Maryland, but emigrated to Ohio and located in Perry Township, this county, in 1833, and bore his full share of the hardships of pioneer life, most of this country being still an unbroken wilderness with but few roads, and those the worst kind of mud roads. His wife died in Perry Township, aged seventy years, after which he came into Jackson Township and spent the rest of his life with his grandson, our subject; he died in 1844, aged seventy-one years. John and Catharine Atkinson had one child, Alfred N., and he, when about seven years of age, with his mother and grandfather Warvel and his family, came to Ohio at the date above mentioned. A few years after their arrival here, his mother was married to Daniel DeRush, with whom she lived till his death, which occurred in 1856, since which time she has lived with our subject. She is now quite old and feeble, being in her eighty-second year. Our subject was raised to farm labor, growing up to manhood familiar with all the hardships of those early days, and upon the same farm where he now resides, being the old home place of his step-father; and, as he had no children of his own, Mr. Atkinson at his death became heir to his property and here he has resided to the present time—a continued residence of nearly a half-century. Mr. Atkinson was married, April 17, 1873, to Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Magdalene (Gross) Orth, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who emigrated to America about 1836 and located in Jackson Township, this county, on the farm now owned by John Kiger. He died in Mad River Township in 1852; his wife is still living, now residing in Dayton. They had three children—Adam Leo, Catharine and Mary B. Mr. Atkinson has a good farm of seventy-six acres, upon which he has erected good, substantial buildings, and has good improvements, with everything comfortable and convenient around him. He and wife are worthy members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

JOHN BOWMAN, farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, one of the oldest residents now living in Jackson Township, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 3, 1797; is a son of David and Barbara (Bowser) Bowman, he a native of Maryland and she of Pennsylvania. The first knowledge we have of the grandfather, John Bowman, he was a resident of Maryland; thence, of Pennsylvania; thence, he became a resident of Montgomery County, Ohio, on Bear Creek; thence, he moved into Indiana, near Hagerstown, where he lived till his death, dying at a ripe old age, having passed through his share of the labors of pioneer life. David, the father of our subject, came to Ohio and located in Warren County about 1795, remaining there only a few years; he located in this county near the mouth of Bear Creek; thence, in the west part of Jefferson Township, on the farm now owned by John Brumbaugh; there he resided till his death, which occurred about 1859, aged eighty-five years; his wife lived several years, and died aged ninety-three years. They had six children; two now survive—John and Catharine. These were truly pioneers of the county. All was then an unbroken forest, with Indians and wild beasts in plentiful numbers. Our subject, the second son of his father, was born after the arrival of his parents in this new and wild country, and here he was raised and grew to manhood, inured to all that pertains to a rough pioneer life. He was married in November, 1829, to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter L. and Magdalene Bright, natives of Virginia, but became residents of this county and township about 1828 and lived and died here. Mr. Bowman and wife have had nine children; eight now survive—David; Joseph, John, Samuel, Isaac, Mary Ann, Daniel and Peter. His wife died May 17, 1879, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Bowman is now in his eighty-fifth year, and has resided on the place where he now lives fifty-two years—over half a century. He bought this place of Jacob Lesher, taking it right in

the woods, with not a stick amiss; now he has a fine farm, with good buildings and improvements, with all the comforts and conveniences of modern life. But what toils, deprivations and rigid economy it took to bring about this result! Ask the rising generations? They realize it not. They know nothing of it, only as they hear it handed down by their ancestors, or read it from the pages of history, and they cannot give too much honor to these worthy old pioneers for their great work, the fruits of which they may enjoy for ages to come. Joseph, the second son, is now carrying on the farm. He was married, June 16, 1878, to Mary E., daughter of Stephen and Mary Wright, natives of Rockingham County, Virginia, by whom he has had three children—one only living, Seth Thomas.

DAVID R. BOWMAN, farmer; P. O. New Lebanon; born in this township on the old home place of his father September 4, 1830; is a son of John and Elizabeth Bowman, whose history is given in sketch of John Bowman in this work. Our subject lived with his father, and was brought up to farm labor till twenty-five years of age; was married April 17, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Flory) Priser, he a native of Maryland, but became an early settler of this county and lived and died here. His wife died in 1834; they had five children—Barbara, Samuel, John, Mary and Joseph. Mr. Prizer married for his second wife Margaret Ann Shepler, by whom he had one child—William; his second wife died and he was married the third time to Catharine Fiant, by whom he had four children—Elizabeth, Daniel, Jonas and Noah. Mr. Prizer died January 6, 1875, aged seventy-five years; his widow is still living, now seventy-five years of age. Mary Prizer was born February 12, 1832. Mr. Bowman and wife have six children—Barbara A., born February 14, 1857; Minnie E., January 20, 1859; Joseph P., September 30, 1861; Amanda L., January 14, 1864; Emma K., May 24, 1866, and Eliza C., born January 13, 1869. Mr. Bowman has always followed farming as an occupation, and has always resided in the immediate neighborhood of his birthplace, never living over one mile from the old home place; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives, in March, 1874. Mr. Bowman and wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church, to which they have belonged about six years.

GEORGE W. BRIGHT, retired, New Lebanon; born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 1, 1809; is a son of George and Francis (Bowman) Bright, natives of Virginia. The grandfather was Peter Bright, whose birthplace is not now known, but he lived and died in Virginia. George Bright and family emigrated to Ohio and located in Fairfield County in 1804; here he lived till quite aged and feeble, when he took up his residence with some of his children in Hocking County, and died there in August, 1864, aged eighty years; his wife died in July, 1876, aged ninety-two years. They were parents of thirteen children; three now survive—George W., Joseph and John G. Mr. Bright was a man of good education and taught school many seasons; was a good penman and did a great deal of public business in making deeds and other legal papers; he served for some time as Clerk of the County and other local offices, being a prominent and useful man in his day and community. Our subject was married June 21, 1832, to Mary Beery, by whom he had five children, all now deceased. His wife died May 31, 1850, aged thirty-four years. On February 23, 1851, he was married to Mrs. Mary Culp, daughter of Solomon and Margaret Hufford, he a native of Virginia, and she of Pennsylvania; by this union they have three children—Mary, born August 22, 1853; Catharine, born April 7, 1855; Effie, born January 23, 1862. Mr. Bright first located in Hocking County, Ohio, where he resided several years; he resided in Hocking and Fairfield Counties, till in November, 1865, when he removed to Montgomery County and bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. This farm consists of fifty acres, which he purchased of William Clayton; has good buildings and improvements, and constitutes a very pleasant home and residence; he also owns eighty acres in Mercer County. Mr. Bright has filled several offices; was one of the Board of Examiners of teachers for many years, also Township Trustee and Clerk of the township; is now living retired from all active labor or business. He and wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church, also four of his children became members of the same church.

EZRA COOK, farmer; P. O. Farmersville; born in this county and township September 7, 1840; is a son of Frederick and Catharine Cook, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Christian Cook, was a native of Pennsylvania, but the great-grandfather was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America in an early day. Christian Cook emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, locating in this township upon the farm where Isaac Musselman now lives, in 1806, when the country for miles around was almost an unbroken wilderness, the Indians and wild beasts roaming the forests at will; here he opened out right in the woods to make a home and a farm, and here he labored and endured the many trials and hardships of those pioneer days, until, in 1814, he was called away by death from works to rewards at the early age of forty-four years, and there, upon the same farm where he lived and labored, he was buried, and there his remains rest to the present day; his wife died in 1863, aged eighty-nine years. They were parents of eleven children; five now survive—Margaret, Frederick, Christina, Sarah and Michael. Frederick was seven years of age when his father died, but his mother managed to keep her family together and raise them by her own hard labor. Mr. Cook arrived at manhood; was married in 1829, to Catharine, daughter of Henry and Eve Apple, natives of Pennsylvania; issue, seven children; six now survive—Rebecca, Henry, Catharine, Ezra, Aaron and Mary Ann. Mr. Cook, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now lives, and has ever since resided, a period of fifty-one years; he has cleared up the greater portion of the farm now in cultivation; erected all the buildings on the place, and did a great amount of hard labor, and is now seventy-four years of age. Our subject lived with his father till after his majority. Was married February 26, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Sophia Staver, whose history is given in sketch of Henry Staver; by this union, they have eight children—Izora Jane, Tilitha Florence, Cordie Alice, Ida Effie, Daisie B., Robert A., Christian A. and Daniel W. Mr. Cook, after his marriage, located upon the place where he now lives, and has resided for seventeen years.

GILBERT DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Johnsville; born in Washington County, Md., December 10, 1837, is a son of Zachariah and Eva (Heller) Davis, natives of Maryland. The paternal grandfather, Gilbert Davis, was a native of Wales, emigrating to America in an early day. He lived and died in Maryland. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Heller, was a native of Germany, but was brought to America when about four years of age, and also lived and died in Maryland. Zachariah and wife were born and raised and spent their entire lives in their native State, Maryland. They were parents of twelve children, eight now survive—George, Daniel, Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Gilbert, John and Lucy. Our subject, at twelve years of age, started out into the world to earn what he could, working here and there as he could find work, and thus continued till his majority, obtaining but a limited education. In August, 1859, Mr. Davis emigrated to Ohio, and located in Johnsville, this county, and entered upon farming, which business he followed till the fall of 1874, when he entered upon mercantile trade, which he followed about four years, having a good trade; thence, he sold out and located upon the farm where he now lives, and has since resided. On February 4, 1864, was celebrated his marriage with Eliza Jane, daughter of Henry and Mattie C. Toby, natives of Maryland, but who became residents of Preble County, Ohio, in quite an early day. They were parents of ten children; eight now survive—Elizabeth, David, Millie, Richard, Eliza Jane, Orion, Perry and William. Eliza Jane was born in this county September 14, 1847; by this union they have had nine children; six now survive—William P., Rolandus, Edward, Arvel, Charles and Harry. In the war of the rebellion, Mr. Davis volunteered in his country's defence, by enlisting in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Sixty-third Regiment, in which he served till the close of the war; was with Gen. Sherman in his entire raid through the South, escaped without a wound, received his discharge and returned home.

DANIEL S. DRAYER, farmer; P. O. Farmersville; was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 24, 1840, is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Gantz) Drayer, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland. The grandfather, Peter Drayer, was also prob-

ably a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio in 1818, locating in Jackson Township, on the farm where our subject now resides, and there he lived and died. This farm he purchased of Robert Harding, taking the place when it was mostly in the woods, and here he bore his share of pioneer life and died, aged seventy-six years. Daniel was born in Pennsylvania, August 27, 1809, being about nine years of age when brought to this county, and here was raised, and grew to manhood, accustomed to all the hardships and scenes of pioneer life; was married, March 28, 1833, to Elizabeth Gantz, born in Maryland, September 19, 1808. They had thirteen children, nine now living —Susanna C., Eliza Ann, Mary E., Elizabeth R., Daniel S., Simon P., Melissa K., John H. and Valentine. Mr. Drayer located in Preble County; resided there till 1848; thence bought the farm where Mr. Lowman now lives, in Jackson Township; thence, two years later, bought the old homestead place, where our subject now lives, and there resided till his death, March 3, 1876, aged sixty-six years and six months; his wife is still living, now seventy-three years of age. In the fall of 1853, Mr. Drayer fell from his wagon in crossing a ditch, and so injured his spine that he was a cripple the balance of his life. Our subject was married, October 13, 1867, to Joan, daughter of Lloyd and Margaret Templin; he was born in Maryland; married in Warren County, Ohio, where he located, and are still residents of that county. They had five children, four now living—Utilla, Joan, Elizabeth and Albert. Joan was born August 29, 1843. She has borne Mr. Drayer six children; five now survive—Valentine J., born August 19, 1868; Mary Olive, October 11, 1870; Jessie, April 11, 1877; Bell, November 18, 1879, and Minnie, born November 18, 1879. Mr. Drayer and wife have resided all their married life where they now live, except from 1870 to 1875, during which they resided in Indiana, returning to the home farm by the urgent request of his father, where they have since resided. This farm has been in the Drayer family since its first purchase, in 1818, a period of sixty-three years. Mr. Drayer now holds no office; was Justice of the Peace while living in Indiana. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

OSCAR F. EDWARDS, M. D., physician, New Lebanon. Among the professional men of New Lebanon, and one of its most prominent citizens, we here present Dr. Oscar F. Edwards, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 13, 1836; is a son of William C. and Nancy (Hall) Edwards, he a native of New Jersey, and she of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Usal Edwards, was also a native of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Ohio with his family and located in Butler County in 1805, where he resided till his death. William C. was about two years of age when brought to Butler County by his father, and there he grew to manhood accustomed to the hardships and trials of pioneer life. Was married and became the father of nine children; seven now survive—Benjamin, Angeline, Oscar F., Harriet, Julius, Bryant H. and Wilbur J. Mr. Edwards has followed farming as an occupation, and resided in Butler County till the spring of 1865, when he became a resident of Shelby County, where he has since resided. He is a prominent and prosperous farmer, and while in Butler County held the office of Justice of the Peace for nine years. Our subject remained with his father brought up to farm labor till eighteen years of age, receiving a good common-school education; thence he was in a printing-office in Hamilton one or two years; thence entered upon teaching, which occupation he followed five winters; in the winter of 1859–60, he attended Bacon's Commercial College at Cincinnati, but in the meantime, he had devoted much time to the reading of medicine, having determined to make the practice of medicine his profession. In October, 1862, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and, on the 18th of February, 1864, he graduated and received his diploma; on April 9, of the same year, he located in New Lebanon and commenced the practice of his profession, where he still resides, and where he has built up a good and lucrative practice, and has won the esteem and confidence of his community; was elected Justice of the Peace in fall of 1875, and re-elected in 1878. In April, 1879, was elected Mayor of the town, and re-elected in April, 1881; has been Notary Public and held various other offices as placed upon him by the votes of his community. On February 26, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan, daughter of John and

Eliza Martin, natives of Pennsylvania; they were parents of eight children—Sarah, Mary, Reuben, Catharine, William, Susan, Henry and Sophia; he died September 19, 1879; his widow is still living, now seventy-four years of age. Dr. Edwards and wife by their union have had six children; five now survive—Blanche, John W., Omar K., Hortense E. and Monica E.

HENRY GABLE, farmer; P. O. Farmersville; born in Butler County, Ohio, January 23, 1837; is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Long) Gable, natives of Reading, Penn. The paternal grandfather, Lewis Gable, was a native of England, but who emigrated to America about 1788, being about twenty years of age; he served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and resided in Pennsylvania till his death. Lewis, the eldest son of his father, was born in 1794, and grew to manhood in his native State, Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio about 1819; was married and became the father of six children; three now survive—William, Susan and Henry. Mr. Gable became a resident of Montgomery County about 1840; was a farmer by occupation, and passed the remainder of his life in this county, dying in Jackson Township on the farm where Henry now lives, July 26, 1870, aged seventy-six years. Our subject remained with his father till his death; was married November 15, 1860, to Mary Jane, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Eagle, he a native of Maryland, and she of Pennsylvania; issue, seven children; five now survive—Amanda Catharine, Amelia Jane, Emma Cenora, Jesse Allen and Bessie. Mr. Gable, since his majority, has lived upon the same farm where he now resides, a period of twenty-five years; his farm consists of 111 acres with good buildings and improvements, located about one mile east of Farmersville, and is a very pleasant home and residence; he also owns eighty acres of land three miles north of Farmersville. Mr. Gable has been School Director eleven years, and Township Treasurer four years; is a worthy member of the German Reformed Church, to which he has belonged twenty-six years.

ABRAHAM GAUVEY, merchant, New Lebanon; born in Jefferson Township, this county, January 6, 1850; is a son of Martin and Susanna (Miller) Gauvey, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of this county; the paternal grandfather, Martin Gauvey, was a native of Pennsylvania, and lived and died in his native State. He was a preacher in the German Baptist Church. The maternal grandfather, Abraham Miller, was a native of Virginia, but became a resident of this county probably about 1820, and here married and lived till his death. The father of our subject emigrated from Pennsylvania to this county about 1827, when about twenty-one years of age; was married to Anna Rollman, by whom he had two children—one only now living—Sarah, who is a resident of Dayton. His wife died about 1836. On April 18, 1841, he was again united in marriage to Susanna Miller, daughter of Abraham and Christina Miller, natives of Virginia, by whom he had six children. Five now survive—George B., Martin V., Daniel, John G. and Abraham. Mr. Gauvey was a miller by trade, which business he followed through life. He died March 30, 1854, aged forty-eight years. On February 20, 1856, his widow was married to Daniel Brumbaugh, a native of Miami County, but who was raised and grew to manhood in this county; issue, four children, three now living—Mary E., Sarah Jane and Alvin J.

Our subject was four years of age when his father died, but was cared for by his mother till old enough to work, when he was placed out to work on a farm, and thus continued till fourteen years of age; from this time till twenty years of age, he raised tobacco on shares, but in the meantime he had obtained a good common school education; thence he taught school several winters. In November, 1878, he purchased a general stock of merchandise and entered upon the mercantile trade, which business he has successfully carried on since; has a good and increasing trade, and has the confidence of his community; has served as Clerk of the town since its first incorporation. Was married March 26, 1874, to Miss Virginia S., daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Stoner, natives of Virginia; issue, three children—Sadie Isabel, born December 27, 1874; Hattie Jane, born April 14, 1877, and Jesse S., born March 20, 1879.

CYRUS H. GILBERT, farmer; P. O. Germantown; born in this county, May 17, 1832, is a son of James and Sarah (Zeller) Gilbert, he a native of Maryland and

she of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Gilbert, was a native of England, who emigrated to America at quite an early day, and located in Maryland, where he lived till his death. The maternal grandfather, John Zeller, was a native of Pennsylvania, but became one of the early settlers of German Township, this county, where he lived and died. James, while quite a young man, emigrated to Ohio, locating in this county, in Jefferson Township; was married and became the father of ten children; seven now survive—Cyrus H., Lovina, John A., Sarah, Candace, James M. and Oliver F. Mr. Gilbert was a wagon maker by trade, which business he followed for several years; thence gave his attention to farming, which occupation he has since followed. Mr. Gilbert commenced in life a poor man, and by his own industry and good management became possessed of a large amount of property and has given each of his children a farm, enabling them to have a good start in life. He is now eighty-one years of age and quite robust and active for one of his age. He and wife are now residing in Germantown, retired from the active labors of life. Our subject remained with his father till twenty-three years of age; was married January 11, 1855, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Myers, he a native of Maryland and she of Virginia. Mr. Myers was brought to this county, Jefferson Township, in 1803, and grew to manhood inured to the scenes and trials of those early days. He was here when they ground their meal by hand on a crank mill; when grain sold for 6¼c per bushel, the only market being to supply the immigrants who arrived as new settlers of the neighborhood. There was then no market for anything at Dayton, and very little at Cincinnati. These were times when it took great physical and mental strength, great powers of endurance and stamina of character to carry them through; but they were true to their purpose, and well and faithfully did they perform their labors, and the present and future generations will reap the benefits of their labors. Cyrus Gilbert and wife by their union have had eight children—Lizzie Jane, Charles I., F. Ida, Sallie Ann, Laura A., Rosa E., Abraham L. and James Edmond. Mr. Gilbert, after his marriage, bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided, a period of twenty-six years; his farm is in the southeast corner of the township, and consists of 136 acres of land, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a very pleasant home and farmer's residence. He also owns a farm of 121 acres in Preble County, Ohio. Mr. Gilbert is one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township and stands high in his community as a man of ability and integrity of character; is one of the Trustees of the township. He and wife are active and consistent members of the United Brethren Church, to which he has belonged since eighteen years of age, a period of thirty-one years.

ABRAHAM HARP, farmer; P. O. Farmersville; born in Jefferson Township, this county, October 31, 1816; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bowman) Harp, natives of Berks County, Penn. The grandfather, Frederick Harp, was probably born in Pennsylvania, where he spent all his life till, two weeks before his death, he came to this county and died and was buried here. Jacob, who was raised and grew to manhood in his native State, emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1816, coming through by team, and was six weeks on the road; he located in Jefferson Township, where he resided till April, 1857, when he moved to Germantown and resided till his death, which occurred in August following the same year, aged seventy-seven years; his wife died about 1875, aged ninety-four years. They were parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom four now survive—Catharine, Fanny, Abraham and Christina. Mr. Harp was a soldier in the war of 1812; was one of the pioneers of the county, and bore his full share of the hardships and deprivations of those early days. Our subject was born and raised in this county and inured to the scenes and events of those times; remained with his father till thirty-three years of age; was married December 7, 1844, to Polly, daughter of Jacob and Mary Peters, natives of Pennsylvania, but who became residents of this county, locating on the farm where Mr. Harp now lives, in 1831; by this union they have had seven children, six now living—Jeremiah, Mariah, Leah, Henry, Sarah and David. Mr. Harp has always followed farming as an occupation; he bought and located upon his present farm

in the spring of 1868, where he has since resided. Mr. Harp started out in life a poor man, but by his own labor, industry and good management has accumulated a good amount of property; he owns three farms, embracing 350 acres of good land, with good buildings and improvements, also another twenty-acre tract of land. Mr. Harp and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, to which they have belonged twenty-five years, and he has been Treasurer of the Sabbath school for twenty years.

SAMUEL M. HECK, farmer; P. O. Farmersville; born in Virginia, July 13, 1813; is a son of David and Magdalena (Spitler) Heck; he is a native of Maryland and she of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, David Heck, was a native of Maryland, but his father was born in Germany. David, the grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was one of the most active and devoted patriots of the country; he lived and died in his native State, Maryland. David, the father, was the eldest of a family of three sons and two daughters, and when but a boy left his home to battle with the world, and to make his own livelihood; he learned the trades of blacksmithing and wagon making, which busines he followed during his life. He left his native State and became a resident of Virginia, where he resided till the fall of 1819, when he came to Ohio and located in Madison Township, this county, where he resided till his death; he died January 13, 1878, aged ninety-four years; his wife died about 1858. They were parents of seven children; six now survive—Samuel M., John, David, Elizabeth, Susan and Polly Ann. Mr. Heck was a soldier in the war of 1812; he became one of the early pioneers of this county and bore his full share of the hardships and deprivations of this then new country, opened out right in the woods, clearing a good farm; was one of the prominent and active men in all public enterprises of his day; was a Justice of the Peace six years, and was a Director and the Treasurer of the Dayton & Eaton Pike, from its completion till his feebleness from old age forbade his acting in that capacity longer and in his death passed away one of our most worthy pioneers and useful citizens. Our subject, who was the eldest of his father's family, and consequently took a leading part in clearing up and opening out the farm, and being one of that active nature who loved hard work, found at the age of sixteen that he was liable to break down his health, turned his attention to acquire an education; he attended school eighteen months, then began teaching, and taught six years; thence took instruction from a celebrated teacher from Connecticut about six months; thence renewed his profession of teaching, which he followed fifteen years more, when his health failing him, he turned his attention to farming; was married December 25, 1839, to Catharine, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Warner, natives of Pennsylvania; issue nine children, eight now survive—Mary Ann, Amanda, James F., Melissa, David B., Altha L., Minnie A. and Laura A. Mr. Heck, after his marriage, resided on his farm near Johnsville, till the fall of 1873, when he sold this farm and in the spring of 1874, bought and located upon the place where he now resides. This farm he purchased of Peter Buzzard, agent for the estate of Samuel Buzzard, deceased; it consists of ninety-five acres with good buildings and improvements, and cost $10,000. Mr. Heck having obtained a good education, and being naturally of an active spirit has filled most all the positions and offices of trust in his township, being finally compelled by his advancing years to refuse further official trusts. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Heck was foreman on a special jury in trying the "Huffman will case," one of the most important cases ever tried in this county, in which was involved $1,500,000, and upon which the jury sat nineteen days, rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff—the Seely heirs. He has done a great amount of surveying in his neighborhood, and has been one of the most active and useful, as he is now most respected, citizens of this township.

DAVID E. HEISEY, merchant and Postmaster, Farmersville, born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 12, 1835, is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Engle) Heisey, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, John Heisey, was also a native of Pennsylvania, who lived and died in his native State. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Engle, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and lived and died in Lancaster County, Penn. Mr. Martin Heisey emigrated to Ohio in May, 1850, coming through in wagons, and were twenty-one days making the journey. He located in Miami County and remained there

till in September; thence located in Butler Township, this county, where he has since resided. He always followed farming as an occupation, till advancing years forbade his further active labor, and, having obtained a good competency, has lived retired, principally from hard, active labor, for many years. Mr. Heisey was married and became the father of eleven children; five now survive—John, Barbara, Martha, Susan and David E. His wife died in January, 1875, aged seventy-two years; he is still residing on the old home place, now about eighty-six years of age. Our subject remained with his father till near his majority, brought up to farm labor, receiving a good common school education; then for some years engaged in various business as agent, when, on the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served through the war, being, during this time, veteranized by re-enlistment. He was first under Rosecrans and afterward with Gen. Sherman on his celebrated raid through the South; was wounded at the battle of Atlanta and disabled for a time, but at the close of the war returned safely home. Mr. Heisey enlisted as a private, was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, thence to First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served to the end of the war. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Heisey entered into the general merchandise trade with D. W. Sinks, in Farmersville, and thus continued till the summer of 1867, when they sold out. In the spring of 1868, he entered in partnership with John Flory in the mercantile trade, in Winchester, Preble Co., Ohio, and continued till in the fall of the same year, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Flory. In the spring of 1869, he bought out a harness and trimming shop in Farmersville and put in a stock of groceries, and continued in this combination of business about three years; thence sold out the harness and trimming department, continued the grocery business combined with hardware and notions to the present time; was appointed Postmaster in 1870, which office he has since held. Mr. Heisey was united in marriage, March 19, 1868, to Anna, daughter of Edward and Ellen Livingood, natives of Pennsylvania, but who became residents of Ohio, where he died. They were parents of seven children; three now survive—Anna, Samuel Peter and Zephaniah. Mr. Heisey and wife by their union have had five children, three now living, Edward M., Herbert S. and Glenna B.

DANIEL HOOPS, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in this township August 24, 1817, is a son of Evan and Susanna (Sheets) Hoops, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia, he becoming a resident of Virginia when quite young. He was twice married; first, to Catharine Kinsey, by whom he had seven children, three now living—Jane, John and Christian. In 1811, Mr. Hoops, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and located in Jackson Township on the place now owned by W. Kennedy. This place he took right in the woods, with not a stick amiss, and commenced in true log-cabin life. Being one of the earliest settlers, he experienced all the roughness and hardships of true pioneer life. He was a tailor by trade, and applied nearly all his time to that business, hiring the clearing-up of his farm done by others. It is said that he had so much work pressed upon him, that for weeks he never went to bed to sleep except on Saturday nights, taking what little rest he could, when he became tired, by laying his head on a bolt of cloth, taking a short sleep, then going to work again, and thus he labored on. He lost his wife by death December 25, 1814. In the summer of 1816, he married for his second wife Susanna Sheets, by whom he had seven children, five now living—Daniel, Sarah, Minerva, Henry and Solomon. Mr. Hoops died in June, 1862, aged eighty-two years; his wife is still living, now residing in Wells County, Ind., at eighty-nine years of age, and is still a spry and hearty old lady. Our subject, born and raised here, grew to manhood inured to the scenes and hardships of those early days; was married, May 26, 1842, to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ann De Lawter, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to Ohio in 1820, located in Jackson Township, and were among the early settlers, opening out in the woods without a stick amiss, and here he lived till his death, July 17, 1877, aged eighty-three years, having a continued residence on the place where he first located of fifty-seven years. His wife died in Farmersville December 29, 1880, aged eighty-three years. Their children numbered eleven, six now living—Rebecca, Mary Ann,

Catharine, David, Lewis and Elizabeth. Mr. Hoops and wife have four children—Sarah, Susanna, Jacob and Rebecca Jane. Mr. Hoops, after his marriage, located near the old home place; is now on the third place he ever owned, and all have been within one mile of the old homestead. The farm upon which he now lives he purchased of the administrator of Jacob Smith, deceased, in the fall of 1863, and located on the same in March, 1864; has one hundred acres of land, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Hoops has served as Constable and Township Trustee, but now refuses all public offices, believing them unprofitable.

DAVID KINSEY, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, was born on the farm where he now resides, February 25, 1815, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Mullendore) Kinsey, natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Mullendore, was also a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio and located in this county where Gettersburg now stands in 1801 or 1802, here he carried on the tanning business for many years till his death. He was a very active, industrious man, and carried quite an extensive business for those pioneer days. During the war of 1812, he hauled flour to Greenville for the army, and they tried to press his team into the service, but by hard driving he escaped, and returned home. John Kinsey came to this county with Mr. Mullendore, was drafted in the war of 1812, but hired a substitute. He entered the land from the Government upon which our subject now lives in 1817, and here he lived till his death. He opened out right in the woods, cutting out the first stick of timber, built a log house and commenced in rough pioneer style, roofed his house with boards without any nails, and every severe storm would blow off his roof, and again he would re-roof it; and thus he lived and endured all the many hardships and deprivations of those early days. But before he died he had erected the present large barn that still stands on the place, which was at that time one of the best in the township. He died in March, 1819. He was the father of eight children, three now living—Mary, David and Jonas. His widow married for her second husband, Jacob Meyers, by whom she had five children, two now survive—Lydia and John. She died in 1855. Our subject was raised and grew to manhood on the old home place, where he now lives; was married October 18, 1839, to Catharine, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Mullendore, he a native of Virginia, and she of Pennsylvania. They were parents of nine children, seven now living—Jacob, Elizabeth, Catharine, George, Aaron, Susanna and Joseph; two deceased—Daniel and Noah. Mr. Kinsey and wife have eleven children, all living—Joseph, Elizabeth, Nancy Jane, John W., Susan, George A., Aaron, Noah M., Perry D., Catharine and Charles Franklin. Mr. Kinsey after their marriage located in German Township, where he lived eleven years, thence moved on to the old home farm, where he has since resided. This farm has always remained in the family name ever since its first entry from the Government. Mr. Kinsey has from time to time purchased more land till at one time he was owner of over 1,000 acres of land, constituting him one of the largest land-owners in this vicinity. He has since given some to his children and sold a portion, and still owns 550 acres; has erected a good brick house upon the home place, and made other improvements till he has a fine home and residence. Mr. Kinsey has been one of the most active business farmers of this township, and has accumulated a large amount of property by his own industry and good management, and his history and that of his ancestors is of more than ordinary interest, and deserves a special place in the history and records of this county.

GEORGE P. MICHAEL, farmer, P. O. Germantown, was born in Frederick County, Md., December 9, 1834, is a son of John and Charlotte (Dull) Michael, natives of Maryland. The paternal grandfather, Peter Michael, was also a native of Maryland, but became a resident of Montgomery County in the spring of 1836, and located in German Township, where he lived till his death. John, about six months after their arrival in this county, located in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided. He is the father of eight children—Cornelius, Rhuanna, George P., John H., Jacob, Mary M., Wesley and Enos. Mr. Michael lost his wife by death, since which his eldest daughter has been his housekeeper. He is now seventy-six years of age, and still resides upon the same place where he first located, having made a continued resi-

dence here of forty-four years. Our subject lived with his father till his majority; was married February 24, 1856, to Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Myers, natives of Pennsylvania, but who became among the pioneers of this county, locating here about 1803, when all was a wilderness, filled with wild beasts and Indians. Mr. Myers is now a resident of Germantown, and has reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. He endured his full share of the trials and hardships of the pioneer days, but he has lived to see the great transformation of this once wild country into one of the most beautiful and wealthy counties of the State. And to him and all other co-workers of those early days is due great praise and honor for the work they accomplished. Mr. Michael, by this union, became the father of eight children, seven now living—Ellen, Mary Ann, Lucinda, Emma, Amanda, Perry and Charles E. His wife died January 29, 1874. On December 7, 1876, he was married to Miss Mollie, daughter of Peter and Anna (Bowen) Rauch, he a native of Ohio and she of Pennsylvania; by this union they have two children—Jesse P. and George Oscar. Mr. Michael bought and located upon the farm where he now lives in the winter of 1872; it consists of 103 acres of land with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence.

CHRISTIAN MUSSELMAN, tobacco dealer, New Lebanon, born in Germany, April 12, 1823, is a son of David and Elizabeth Musselman, natives of Germany, who lived and died in their native country. They were parents of nine children; eight now survive—David, Henry, Christian, Jacob, John, Barbara, Magdalena and Christina. The sons are all residents of this country, but the daughters are still residents of Germany. Mr. Musselman was a farmer in his native country, and carried on quite an extensive business, also carried on quite an extensive business in distilling, and in raising stock, and was a leading man in his community. Our subject was only nine years of age when his father died; he then lived with his uncle till fourteen years of age, when he learned the cabinet-making business, which he followed till the spring of 1846, when he emigrated to America, and landed at New Orleans June 10, 1846, thence came direct to this place, where he had a brother who had preceded him; here he located, and has since resided, with the exception of about two years' residence in Dayton; was married, September 25, 1848, to Miss Eliza, daughter of John and Mary Myers, natives of Maryland, now residents of Preble County. They had seven daughters and six sons, nine now survive—Emanuel, Margaret, Mary, Eliza, Catharine, Julia Ann, Elizabeth, John P. and Sanford N. Eliza was born in Maryland, January 22, 1831, and came with her parents to this county in 1833. Mr. Musselman and wife, by this union, have had six children, five now survive—John H., Mary C., David J., Elizabeth Ellen, and Clara N. Mr. Musselman, after his marriage, located in New Lebanon, where he carried on his trade till about 1860, when he entered upon the business of buying leaf tobacco, which business he has ever since successfully followed. Mr. Musselman is an active and prominent man in his community; was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1857 and served three terms, after which he refused to serve longer, though earnestly urged to do so by a confiding public. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

BEJAMIN FRANKLIN NUSHAWG, carpenter, Farmersville, was born in Wayne Township, this county, January 4, 1853; is a son of Israel B. and Elizabeth (Fields) Nushawg, natives of Berks County, Penn. The grandparents were John and Catharine Nushawg, natives of Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather, Michael Nushawg, was a native of Germany, but who, when one and a half years of age, was brought to America somewhere from 1750 to 1760, and spent his entire life, and died in Pennsylvania in 1823. John, the grandfather, raised in Pennsylvania, grew to manhood, was married, and became the father of two children, one only now living—Israel B. In June, 1840, he came with his family to Ohio, and located in Madison Township, this county, where he resided till his death. August 22, 1852, aged nearly seventy-two years. His wife died in October, 1853, aged seventy-two years. Israel B. was born in Berks County, Penn., May 12, 1821, being about nineteen years of age when he came to this county, and lived with his father till his death; was mar-

ried, March 14, 1853, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Fields, natives of Pennsylvania, but became residents of this county in 1833. They had nine children; six now survive—Mary Elizabeth, Catharine, Edward J., Arabel and George and Jacob (twins). Mr. Fields died March 11, 1859; his widow is still living, now seventy-five years of age. Mary Elizabeth was born in Madison Township, October 14, 1833. Mr. Nushawg and wife have eleven children, all living—Benjamin F., Mary C., George W., Edward J., Israel W., Amanda E., William L., Oliver C., Ella Nora F., Jonathan P. and Harriet Luella. In the fall of 1853, Mr. Nushawg bought and located upon the place where he now lives, and has since resided. Our subject remained with his father till twenty-three years of age, since which time he has followed the carpenter trade. Was married, January 6, 1876, to Lydia A. Ellen, daughter of George and Magdalena Cupp, he a native of Virginia and she of Pennsylvania. They are parents of five children; three now survive—Nancy, Lydia A. Ellen and Emma. Mr. Nushawg and wife, by their union, have one child—Warnan Luther. Mr. Nushawg, after his marriage, located in Farmersville, where he has since resided and followed his trade, as contractor and builder, and, although comparatively a young man, he has all the work he can do, and is doing quite a large business in his line.

JOHN N. PRINTZ, general merchant, Farmersville, born in Butler County, Ohio, March 7, 1828, is a son of John and Hannah (Julic) Printz, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, Henry Julic, was also a native of New Jersey. Mr. John Printz, the father, emigrated to Ohio when a young, single man and settled in Warren County; was married and became the father of six children; four now survive—Edwin R., Dianthe, John N. and Edward R. Mr. Printz, after residing for awhile in Butler County, returned to Warren County, where he resided till his death; his wife lived till May 13, 1873, when she departed this life. Our subject was about ten years of age when his father died, and he was then thrown upon the world and raised among strangers, and received a limited education, and was brought upon the stage of action, as he arrived to manhood, to launch out for himself the best he could. Having, at fifteen years of age, commenced to learn the tailoring business, which, in due time, he mastered, and followed that business twenty-eight years. Was married, March 7, 1850, to Miss Mary L., who was born in Vermont August 3, 1832; a daughter of Earl and Frances (Bushnell) Smith, natives of Vermont. They were parents of four children; three now survive—Cylena F., Lucy A. and Mary L. The second child and only son, Joyce C., grew to manhood, and, when about thirty-two years of age, was Captain of the steamer Phœnix on Lake Michigan, and, on November 21, 1847, his boat took fire, and was entirely consumed, and all on board lost (130 passengers), except the Clerk, Mr. Jackson, who was saved by clinging to a mast. Mr. Smith's wife died November 21, 1830. He married for his second wife Miss Mary Pearson, by whom he had one child—Emma F. On the 10th of August, 1842, he was called to mourn the death of his second wife. On July 4, 1843, he was again married to Mrs. Sallie Jackson, by whom he had one child—Nathan C. Mr. Smith and family emigrated to Ohio in 1838 and located in Lake County, where he resided till his death, which occurred September 21, 1872, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Printz and wife by their union have ten children—Mary E., Hannah G., Abraham E., Francis F., Edward C., Emma F., David E., Lurenda Candace, Orlando C. and Zamia May. Mr. Printz became a resident of this county, locating at Farmersville in September, 1854, where he has since resided. Here he followed his trade till the fall of 1866, when he entered upon the mercantile trade, in which he continued, till, in 1869, he sold out. In the spring of 1872, he again opened out a general store, in which he has continued to the present time, and is now the leading merchant in Farmersville, doing a good trade, having the confidence and respect of his community; and, we may justly say, much credit is due Mr. Printz for the success he has made in business life; starting as he did a poor boy and cast upon the world among strangers to choose his own course of life, his posterity may well feel proud of and fondly cherish his memory for ages to come.

JACOB PULSE, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in Lebanon County, Penn.,

February 10, 1816; is a son of Jacob and Polly (Nouse) Pulse, natives of Pennsylvania, but who emigrated to Ohio and located in Butler County in 1821, where they lived about eight or ten years, thence located in this county in Jackson Township, where he lived till his death, which occurred about 1857, being about seventy-two years of age, and had been a resident of this township many years; his wife died many years previous, or about 1831. This was his first wife, and by her he had eight children; three now survive—Solomon, Jacob and Daniel. He married for his second wife Polly Mengle, by whom he had one child, Julia Ann. In little more than a year, he was called to mourn the death of his second wife. He was married the third time to Mrs. Elizabeth Mabee, by whom he had one son, now deceased, and one daughter, Elizabeth. With his third and last wife he lived till his death. Mr. Pulse was a carpenter and joiner by trade, which business he followed all his life. Our subject lived with his father till about fifteen years of age, when he left home to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, which business he afterward followed about eighteen years; thence he entered upon farming. He bought and located upon the farm now owned by David Stoner, where he resided till the spring of 1869, when, having sold that farm, he bought and located upon his present farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Pulse was married April 15, 1841, to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Mary Basore, native of Pennsylvania, but who became residents of this county in 1835. They were parents of five children; two now living—David and Daniel. Mr. Pulse and wife by their union have had six children; four now survive—William M., Joseph, Charles Allen, and Mary Ann. His wife died August 12, 1880, aged sixty-three years and seven months. Mr. Pulse started in life a poor boy, and by labor and industry has acquired a good competency; owns a farm of 168 acres, with good improvements, constituting a good home and residence.

PHILIP ROADES, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in this county and township October 14, 1828, is a son of Jacob T. and Sarah (Siler) Roades, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Philip Roades, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio and located in Montgomery County about 1804, being one among the early settlers, locating here when there were only a few cabins where the large city of Dayton now stands, and witnessed and experienced a full share of the hardships of pioneer life, and the trials and dangers of the war of 1812. Jacob was about nine years of age when brought to this county, and here was raised and inured to the scenes of pioneer life; was married and became the father of nine children by his first wife; six now survive—Magdalena, Philip, Philemon, Amos, Thomas and Elizabeth. His wife died and he was married to Josephine Fullmore, by whom he had four children; three now survive—Amanda, William and John. Mr. Roades died in March, 1872, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject lived with his father, till twenty-seven years of age; was married August, 1852, to Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph and Mary Weldy, by whom he had five children; two only now survive—Eliza Jane and Jacob D. Mr. Roades soon after his marriage bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided—a period of twenty-eight years. He has a fine farm of eighty-two acres, with good buildings and improvements, and constitute a very pleasant home and residence, located about one mile southeast of Farmersville.

JOHN RUMBARGER, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 2, 1796; is a son of George and Margaret Rumbarger, natives of Pennsylvania, but who emigrated to Ohio and located the farm where John now lives, in the summer of 1806, being among the first pioneers of this township. Here he labored and toiled clearing up his farm, enduring the many hardships of that early day, and lived and died on the same farm upon which he first located. He was the father of two children, one only now living—John—who still resides upon the old home place; is now nearly eighty-five years of age and has made a continued residence here of seventy-five years, a period of time almost unprecedented.

Mr. Rumbarger was married August 24, 1816, to Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Kentucky, August 14, 1799; issue, eleven children; nine now survive—Michael, Katharine, Mary, Eli, Elizabeth, Anna, Christiana, Hiram and Henry. His wife

departed this life March 23, 1874. Mr. Rumbarger has seen the rough side of pioneer life, living for several years a close neighbor of the Indians and wild beasts, the settlers being few and far between; when they had to go ten miles to get their grists ground, no schools and no churches. But he has lived to see great changes take place under the progressive hand of civilization. The mighty forests have disappeared and waving fields of grain appear in their stead; fine churches and schools dot the land, and comfort and plenty prevail. These changes are so great that could those venerable ancestors be here and behold these beautiful homes and fields of this county, they could scarcely believe that it was the same country where they once lived and endured so many trials and hardships; and our present and future generations cannot give too much praise and honor to their memory for the first hard strokes they gave toward bringing this country to its present flourishing condition. Henry now has charge of the old home place, with whom his aged father now lives; he was born here July 10, 1839; was married October 31, 1871, to Mrs. Eliza J. Leias. Mrs. Leias, by her first husband, had two children, Louisa Ann and Sarah Catharine.

ELI RUMBARGER, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born June 19, 1823, on the old home place, where his father, John Rumbarger, now lives, and whose history appears in sketch of Henry Rumbarger; our subject remained with his father till twenty-seven years of age; was married June 3, 1850, to Miss Harriet, daughter of John and Sallie Shell, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Henry Shell, was also a native of Pennsylvania, but became an early settler of this county, locating near Miamisburg, probably between 1820 and 1825, where he lived and died. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Kercher, was a native of Pennsylvania, and became one of the early settlers of Miami Township, locating there early in the nineteenth century, when there were only a few houses in Cincinnati, and resided in that township till his death. John Shell was but a young man when he came to this county with his father; was married here and became the father of three children. Two now survive—Matilda and Harriet. His wife died in the fall of 1829. He married for his second wife Catharine Gebhart, by whom he had four children, three now living—Henry, Emiline and Andrew Cass. Mr. Shell died in October, 1866, aged sixty-two years. Harriett was born near Miamisburg, March 2, 1830. Mr. Rumbarger and wife by this union have had three children, two now living—Rebecca and Sarah Jane. After their marriage, they lived with his father on the home farm eight years, then lived on a rented farm two years, below Dayton; thence, in spring of 1860, bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided, with the exception of two or three years, between 1872 and 1875, during which they lived in Miamisburg. This farm he purchased of David Troup; it consists of 100 acres, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Rumbarger and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, to which they have belonged for forty years, and he has been Elder in the same for several years.

JOSEPH RODEHEFFER, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in this county and township February 27, 1816, is a son of Samuel and Barbara (Ruby) Rodeheffer, natives of Virginia, but who emigrated to Ohio and located in Jackson Township in 1813, and soon after his arrival was drafted and served a short time in the war of 1812. His first location was on the farm now owned by David Bowman, and here he lived till his death. This place he took right in the woods, and commenced to make a home and a farm, cutting out the first stick ever taken from the land, and here he toiled and labored for many years, enduring the hardships and deprivations of those early days; but he lived to clear up one hundred and twenty acres of land, erected a good brick house and other buildings, making a very comfortable home and a good farm; but this was accomplished by a great amount of labor and close economy, such as the present and future generations know and realize very little. They were parents of nine children; six now survive—Catharine, John, Joseph, Samuel, Abraham and Mary. Our subject, being born and raised in this township, grew to manhood familiar with the scenes and hardships of those early days; was married, December 10, 1830, to Sarah, daughter of Peter and Margaret Souders, he a native of New Jersey and she of Pennsylvania; issue, nine children; five now survive—John A., Mary, Altha, Lucinda and Ira. His wife

died in July, 1860. On May 18, 1864, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick and Catharine Stiver, natives of Pennsylvania; issue, two children; one only living—William Henry. Mr. Rodeheffer, after his marriage located on the farm where he now lives, and has since resided with the exception of five years, during which he lived in Jefferson Township. This farm was the old home place of the Souders family, and was purchased of the heirs; it consists of one hundred and fifty-one acres of land, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Rodeheffer and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, to which he has belonged for forty-seven years.

SAMUEL SHANK, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in Perry Township January 15, 1819, is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Noffsinger) Shank, he a native of Virginia and she of Pennsylvania. He was born in February, 1784, was raised and grew to manhood in his native State, and in the fall of 1808 he emigrated to Ohio and located in Montgomery County, where he married in 1810 and located on the farm where he still resides, and has made a continued residence of seventy-two years, and all since his marriage, which is probably unprecedented in the history of any other man in the county. His wife died January 10, 1862, since which he has remained a widower and has resided with his son. They had twelve children; seven now survive—Daniel, Samuel, Susanna, Henry, Eliza, Catharine and Elizabeth. This is a sketch of one of the true pioneers of the county, opening out right in the woods, living the real log cabin life. The neighbors were few and far between, when they had to go several miles to assist each other in raising their cabins, and Mr. Shank was always sent for, from far and near, to act as a "corner man," he being one of the most experienced and muscular men of that day. He is now past ninety-eight years of age; has lived to see vast changes take place in this county; has seen the vast forests disappear and fine fields of waving grain grow in their stead; the rude and primitive log cabins supplanted by large and commodious brick and frame houses; the old wooden mold-board plows and other clumsy and imperfect implements to pass from use, and fine steel and sulky plows and machinery of the most improved kinds brought into use to do the work of the farmers with ease and comfort; in fact, has seen nearly all of his cotemporaries pass away from the stage of action to that world "from whose bourne no traveler e'er returns," and still he is here, and, should the "Reaper Death" spare his life two or three years longer, will have seen one hundred summers come and go; but whether he be summoned away sooner or later, the records of his long, upright and useful life can never be effaced from the pages of history or the kind remembrance of his posterity. Our subject was married, September 14, 1843, to Miss Anna Heck, by whom he had three children—David, Samuel N, and John A. His wife died November 6, 1862. On May 31, 1863, he was married to Mary C. Young, by whom he had three children, two now living—William T. and Susan Flora. His second wife died February 8, 1872. On March 30, 1873, he was married to Sarah C., daughter of Abraham and Mary F. Brandenburg, natives of Maryland; issue, three children—Althea B., Mary Elizabeth and Jacob A. Mr. Shank spent the first five years of his married life at home with his father; thence, in the fall of 1848, bought and located where he now lives and has since resided—a period of thirty-two years. This farm he purchased of David Leslie. It now consists of seventy-six acres, upon which he has erected all the buildings; has good improvements, a good farm and a pleasant home. Mr. Shank and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

HARVEY B. SPITLER, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born on the farm where he now resides, July 18, 1849, is a son of John and Lydia (Baker) Spitler, he a native of Pennsylvania, she of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Spitler, was also a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio in 1832, and located in Perry Township, where he lived till his death. The maternal grandfather, John Baker, was also born in Pennsylvania, but lived the greater portion of his life in this county, but a few last years of his life were spent in Preble County, Ohio. His boyhood days were amid the scenes and hardships of the earliest pioneers of our county, while the Indians and wild beasts roamed at will through the forests. John Spitler was a boy about thirteen years of age when brought to this county by his parents, and here raised to

manhood, was married, and became the father of three children—Ephraim, Harvey and Samuel. Mr. Spitler, after his marriage, lived a few years on his father's farm, thence bought and located upon the farm where he now lives, in Preble County; here he has since resided, a period of about thirty-five years. Our subject lived with his father till after his majority; was married, October 10, 1869, to Mary Ellen, daughter of John and Margaret Wieland, he a native of Maryland and she of Preble, Ohio. They were parents of eight children; five now survive—George, Mary E., Etura, Dora and Perry J. Mr. Spitler and wife, by their union, have two children—Birtus and John Alvin. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Spitler located upon the farm where he now lives, and has since resided. This farm was purchased from Mr. Yost, and consists of 159 acres, which is now divided into two farms, occupied by our subject and his youngest brother. Mr. Spitler has large, fine buildings, and good improvements, which constitute a fine home and farmer's residence.

HENRY STAVER, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in Dauphin County, Penn., March 27, 1795, is a son of Adam and Fanny (Dupes) Staver, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Jasper Staver, was also a native of Pennsylvania, but the great-grandfather, Jasper Staver, was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century; he was a Lutheran minister, and is said to be the third minister who came from Germany to this country. The grandfather, Jasper, and one of his sons came over the mountains from Pennsylvania on horseback to Ohio to see the country and prospect for a home in 1805, and while here bought two farms, one on Twin Creek and one on Bear Creek, the former in German and the latter in Jefferson Township. They returned home to Pennsylvania, and the next spring, in 1806, they took their families and moved to this county; coming to Pittsburgh, thence by flatboat to Cincinnati, six of them coming by land on horseback, and met the others at Cincinnati, when the boat arrived, and there, with their horses and wagons, started for their new homes, and were four days making the distance, about fifty miles, an average of twelve and a half miles per day, so bad were the roads in that early day. Adam was born in 1767, and his wife was five years older than he. Here they lived and struggled together, battling with the many hardships of pioneer life. But they were solaced through all their many trials with the encouraging thought that their children and descendants shall reap the benefits and fruits of all their labors, and thus they continued to good old age. She died July 15, 1854, aged ninety-one years six months nine days; he died August 25, 1854, aged eighty-seven years two months three days. They were parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter, three now survive—Barbara, now widow Vance, living in Elkhart County, Ind., now in her ninetieth year, Henry and Valentine. Our subject was eleven years of age when brought to this county, and here he was raised accustomed to the scenes and hardships of those early days, grew to manhood and was married, October 7, 1820, to Anna Swartzley, by whom he had three son and two daughters, three now living—Samuel, Jonathan and Elizabeth. His wife died June 12, 1828. In the fall of 1830, he married for his second wife, Sophia Bickel, by whom he had eleven children; seven survive—Rebecca, Lydia A., Israel, Sarah, Matilda, John Henry and Lucinda. Mr. Staver, after his marriage, located upon the place where he now lives, and has since resided, a period of sixty years. Mr. Staver started in life a poor man, and by good, honest labor, a constant industry and economy, he has accumulated a large amount of property; is now owner of nearly 700 acres of land. In this sketch of family history, we hand down to posterity examples of true pioneer history of good works, crowned with a success in life, worthy of imitation, and worthy to be cherished and honored by generations yet unborn.

BENJAMIN M. STIVER, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in German Township, this county July 17, 1842; is a son of Samuel and Catharine (Emerick) Stiver, both natives of German Township. The paternal grandfather, John Stiver, was a native of Berks County, Penn., but emigrated to Ohio and located upon the farm where Samuel Stiver now lives, in April, 1806, where he lived till his death, April 25, 1860; he had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, and was one of the early pioneers of that township, and had borne his full share of the hardships of those early

days. He was a Captain in the army in the war of 1812. Samuel was born on the farm where he now resides Feb. 21, 1817; was raised and grew to manhood, married, and became the father of six children—Benjamin, William, Samuel, Mary, John and Sarah. After his marriage, he lived with his father seven years, thence bought a farm, upon which he lived seven years; thence bought the home farm of his father and moved upon it, where he still resides, now sixty-four years of age. This farm was entered from the Government by John Stiver, and has ever since remained in possession of the Stiver family, a period of three-fourths of a century. Our subject lived with his father till in his twenty-fourth year of age; was married, January 28, 1866, to Christina, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Stiver, he a native of this county and she of Pennsylvania. By this union they have had four children, one only now living—Sarah. After their marriage, he resided in German Township seven years, thence located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. And here we would relate that our subject, Benjamin Stiver, is the identical person whose house in German Township was visited with such strange demonstrations in July, 1871, the full account of which was published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* July 28, 1871. These demonstrations were not only strange, but very destructive. Household goods and utensils were promiscuously thrown around, and many dollars' worth broken and destroyed, and no visible hand touched them, and no philosophical solution of the phenomenon has ever been reached; but the facts in the case as set forth in the paper above stated is fully vouched for by credible witnesses, and the writer of this has received the facts directly from Mr. Stiver and his wife as they occurred, the truth of which cannot be disputed, and, as far as the writer can judge, can only be accounted for as a wonderful miraculous occurrence of modern times.

DANIEL A. STOCKSLAGER, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in Maryland April 6, 1830; is a son of Philip and Sarah (Smutz) Stockslager, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland. The paternal grandfather, John Stockslager, was born in Germany, but emigrated to America, and located in Pennsylvania, and there married and lived several years; thence became a resident of Washington County, Md., where he lived till his death. The maternal grandfather, Abraham Smutz, was also born in Germany, but emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, thence in Maryland, and, about 1833, came to Ohio and located in Jackson Township, on the place now owned by Frank Cotterman, where he resided till his death. Philip was born in Pennsylvania in 1802; was about nine years of age when they moved into Maryland; there he was raised to manhood, married and resided till in 1834, when he came with his family to Montgomery County, and located on the farm where Joseph Bell now lives, and there resided till about 1862, when he bought and located upon the farm where his son Philip now lives, and there resided ten years, thence located in Farmersville, where he died April 11, 1880, aged nearly seventy-nine years. They were parents of five children; four now survive—Daniel A., Elizabeth, Barbara and Philip P. Mr. Stockslager was a man of great integrity of character, and of more than ordinary business capacity; when he came to this county, he was possessed of about $1,300; by careful investment, honest labor and industry, he became quite wealthy, owning 500 acres of good land, besides his town property in Farmersville; was a useful member in society; served as Justice of the Peace three years, and died respected by all who knew him. Our subject was about four years of age when brought to this county; here was raised and grew to manhood; was married, Sept. 15, 1852, to Rebecca, daughter of Adam Staver, by whom he had six children—Sarah Emma, Catharine Anna Bell, Martha Alice, John, Eliza Jane and Lewis. His wife died March 18, 1866, aged nearly thirty-five years. On October 16, 1866, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret A. Minderman, natives of Germany, but who emigrated to America and located in this county about 1840, near Dayton; thence located in Preble County, where they lived till his death, April 22, 1880, aged seventy-seven years; his wife is still living, now residing in Missouri with two of her children; they had six children, four now living—Henry, Elizabeth, Frederick and Sarah Ann. Mr. Stockslager, by this union, has seven children—Calvesta Izora, Filena, Ida, George

and Charles (twins), Nora and Walter. After their marriage, Mr. Stockslager located upon the farm where he now lives, and has since resided; this place he bought of his father, upon which he has erected all the buildings upon the place except the house, and has now everything comfortable and convenient around him. Mr. Stockslager is a prominent man of his community; has been Township Trustee many years.

ABRAHAM F. SWARTZEL, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born on the farm where he now lives, February 8, 1839; is a son of Abraham and Sarah Swartzel. The grandfather, Abraham Swartzel, was a native of Pennsylvania; the great grandfather, Mathias Swartzel, was a native of Germany, but emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and became a soldier in the defense of our colonies during that sanguinary struggle for their independence. He finally became a resident of this county about 1803, where he lived and died, departing this life about 1820. He was the father of four sons and five daughters. Abraham, the grandfather above mentioned, was the third son of his father's, and emigrated to Warren County about 1799; there he lived about two years, thence in 1801 he moved into Montgomery County, Jackson Township, being one of the first settlers; he entered a section of land, put up a log cabin and commenced right in the woods to make a home and a farm; and here he endured all the trials and hardships of those early days—such as the present and future generations can know nothing of only as they read of them from the pages of history; he was drafted in the war of 1812, but hired a substitute; he departed this life in 1840. Mr. Swartzel was a prominent man of his community, and held the office of Township Trustee for many years, was also Treasurer of the township; was the father of thirteen children; two now survive—John A. and Joshua. When he came to this county, he was a poor man; but by his own industry and good management, he became possessed of a large amount of property; at onetime he owned eleven farms, and thus was enabled to give each of his children a good start in life. Abraham, the father, was born and raised on the old Swartzel place, now owned by Philip Stockslager; here he grew to manhood; was married and became the father of four children, three now living—Sarah Ann, Jeremiah and Abraham F. After his marriage, he bought and located upon the farm where our subject now lives; this farm he bought of his father, which was then mostly in the woods, and here he commenced to make a home and a farm; and here he resided till his death, February 6, 1839; his wife is still living, now sixty-eight years of age; she was born in Lebanon County, Penn., February 13, 1813. Our subject, born a short time after the death of his father, was raised and grew to maturity under the care of his mother, who was a woman of great energy and fortitude, and possessed of more than ordinary judgment and skill to manage the affairs of business, and her example is worthy to be handed down to posterity and receive due honor for the many trials and hardships she endured. Mr. Swartzel was married May 10, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of James and Sarah Gilbert, he a native of Maryland and she of this county, whose history is fully given in sketch of Cyrus H. Gilbert; issue six children—Salmon James, Samuel C., Charles E., George W., Winter Z. and Horace. Mr. Swartzel is still living upon the old home place, where he was born, and has made a continued residence to the present time; here he has a fine farm and improvements. He is a member of the Reformed Church and his wife of the United Brethren Church.

HARVEY VENUS, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in this county in Perry Township, August 19, 1824; is a son of John and Susannah (Cox) Venus, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, John Venus, was also a native of Virginia and lived and died in his native State. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Cox, was a native of Virginia, who lived and died there. John Venus emigrated to Ohio and located in Perry Township, where he was one of the early pioneers of that township, locating there early in the century, where he bore his full share of the trials and hardships of those days; he was the father of nine children; six now survive—Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Susan, Harvey and Lavina. Mr. Venus died September 6, 1862, aged nearly eighty-one years; his wife in May, 1862, aged seventy-nine years. Our subject, who was born and raised and grew to manhood in this county, was married in October, 1855,

to Julia Ann, daughter of John and Matilda Mause, natives of Pennsylvania; by this union they have had six children; three now survive—John Albert, Jonathan and David K. Mr. Venus, after his marriage, lived one year with his father on the home place; thence three years in Madison Township; thence in spring of 1850, he bought and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. The farm was purchased in two tracts, 100 acres of Isaac Kilmer and 50 acres of Thomas Leslie, a great portion of which he has cleared up from the woods, and has erected all the buildings and made all the improvements, which are all No. 1, and constitutes one of the best and finest farms and residences in Jackson Township. He has since purchased more land, till now he owns 216 acres, and all of which he has made and accumulated by his own industry and economy. He is also a man holding the confidence of his community, and is now Township Trustee, which office he has filled one term in previous years. Mr. Venus and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

W. A. WEAVER, Postmaster and general store, New Lebanon, born in this township, June 18, 1845, is a son of John I. and Catharine (Pence) Weaver, he was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., August 4, 1799; she was born in Shenandoah County, Va. John I. was brought to this county by his parents in 1805, locating in Jefferson Township, where he was raised and grew to manhood inured to the scenes and hardships of those early days; was married and became the father of seven children; five now survive—Mary M., Catharine, Urias, John D. and W. A. Mr. Weaver, after his marriage, located in the southeast part of Jackson Township, where he resided ten years, engaged in the distilling business; thence, in spring of 1832, he bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided, a period of nearly half a century; he is a prominent man and farmer in this community and well and respectably known; has been Township Treasurer and Township Trustee; was one of the Directors in the building of the Dayton and Western turnpike, which office he filled twelve or fourteen years. He is now eighty-two years of age, and of course has retired from all active business, and lives honored and respected by a large circle of friends. Our subject was brought up to farm labor till he arrived at his majority; was married January 28, 1866, to Miss Mattie M., daughter of George and Susan Tobias, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of this county; they had ten children; four now survive—Rebecca, Sarah M., Mattie and Mary. Mr. Weaver and wife have had four children, three now living—Vernon A., Franklin J. and Elsie Ardella. Mr. Weaver farmed about five years after his marriage; thence, in fall of 1872, entered upon mercantile trade in New Lebanon, in partnership with his brother, John D., which partnership continued till November, 1875, when they dissolved and divided the stock, and William A. continued business at the old stand, where he has, by close attention to business, his affableness of manners and accommodation to his customers, won the confidence of the people and has established a good trade, which is yearly increasing; is now serving on his second term as Treasurer of the corporation of New Lebanon, and has been Postmaster since his commencement in mercantile business.

LEWIS A. WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in Germantown, this county, September 28, 1853, is a son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Heincke) Weaver, also natives of this county. The maternal grandfather, Christian Henry Daniel Heincke, was born at Cuxhaven, Hanover, December 15, 1793; emigrated to America in 1817, and landed at Baltimore September 14, and soon after came to Ohio. He acquired a liberal education in the schools of his native land, and here he devoted himself to the study of theology. But at that time there was no theological seminary of the Lutheran Church in this Western country, and he was necessitated to pursue his studies privately, under the direction of Pastors Dechant, Dill and others. In the fall of 1820, he applied to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio for authority to preach the Gospel; and sustaining a creditable examination, he was unanimously received into the ranks of the ministry of that church. On January 1, 1826, Rev. Mr. Heincke accepted a call from the Lutheran Church of Miamisburg and became the second pastor of that church after its organization. He served this congregation to the end of his laborious life, July 10, 1859, a term of thirty-three years. Rev. Mr. Heincke was a

more than ordinary theologian, stocked with useful knowledge; well posted in the doctrines of his church, possessing a clear head and an honest heart, and able to present his views in few words, clearly and with great force; was modest and a friend of peace. Possessing such amiable qualities, his labors were sought eagerly by those who knew him, and were highly appreciated. Daniel Weaver was born May 13, 1822; was married and became the father of three children; was thrice married; first, to Sarah Replogle, by whom he had one child—Philip; his wife died, after which he married Mary Ann Heincke, by whom he had two children—Lewis Alfred and Samuel H. His second wife died November 5, 1862, aged thirty-nine years. His third wife was Sarah Ann Geiger, with whom he lived till his death, which occurred March 26, 1878, aged fifty-six years; his widow is still living on the old home place in this township. Mr. Weaver was a wagon-maker by trade, which business he followed seventeen years; thence he gave his attention to farming, which he followed the remainder of his life. He took great delight in hunting, and about the holidays of each year it was his custom to make a hunting tour in Paulding and other northern counties for deer and other game, and as a marksman it was said his aim was sure and never missed its mark. He was a very industrious person from his boyhood up, economical and saved every penny. Starting in life with no capital, he became possessed of eighty acres of land and quite an amount of money, being financially well situated before his death. Our subject grew to maturity, receiving a good common school education; thence he attended the Normal School at Lebanon six months; thence he taught school one year; thence entered upon farming, which occupation he has since followed; was married September 16, 1875, to Mary E., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Apple, both natives of this township; by this union they have two children—Charles Henry and Walter Edmund. Mr. Weaver bought and located upon the farm where he now resides in the spring of 1879; the farm he purchased of Jacob Apple; it consists of fifty acres of land with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Weaver and wife are members of the Lutheran Church and he is a very active and popular teacher in the Sabbath school.

GEORGE WIELAND, farmer, P. O. Farmersville, born in Maryland, November 4, 1824, is a son of Burnhard and Elizabeth Wieland, he a native of Maryland and she of Virginia. The grandfather, Burnhard Wieland, was a native of Germany, but who emigrated to America and settled in Maryland, where he lived and died; his son, Burnhard, was born and raised in Maryland; was married, and became the father of nine children; six survive—Susan, John, Jacob, Samuel, George and Elizabeth. Mr. Wieland resided in his native State till his death, which occurred about 1831; his widow came to this State and lived in this county till her death, which occurred about 1865. Our subject was about seven years of age when his father died, after which he remained with his mother till her oldest son was of age and married, and settled in life, when George lived with him till his majority; was married, October 4, 1850, to Susan, daughter of Frederick and Susan Rudy, natives of Maryland, who lived and died in their native State. They were parents of eight children; six now survive—Hanson, Daniel, Joshua, Lucretia, Rebecca and Susan. Mr. Wieland emigrated to Ohio in 1839, remaining here a few years, thence returned to Maryland; thence, after three or four years, he came to this county again, thence returned to Maryland, married and brought his wife here and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided, a period of thirty years. This farm he purchased of William Zehring; it consists of 169 acres of land, upon which he has erected all the buildings on the place, which are large and commodious, with good improvements, constituting a good home and farm residence.

MARTIN WOGAMAN, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in Madison Township, February 25, 1825, is a son of John and Mary (Burket) Wogaman, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of North Carolina. The grandfather, John Wogaman, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio and located in Perry Township, on the farm now owned by S. Crull, in 1805, and was with Christian Wogaman, among the first settlers of Perry Township. Here Mr. Wogaman resided till the death of his wife, about 1835, after which he lived with his son John, in Madison Township, till his death, about 1844 or 1845. John, the father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1797; was eight years

of age when they settled in this county, and here he was raised, and grew to manhood, accustomed to the hardships and roughness of pioneer life; was married to Mary Burket August 13, 1818, with whom he lived till March 2, 1881, when death took her from him; she was eighty-seven years of age, and they had shared the toils and hardships, as well as the joys of life, for nearly sixty-three years. They had seven children; six now survive—George, Anna, Martin, Sarah, Moses and Mary. He is still living, now eighty-four years of age. Our subject was married, October 15, 1848, to Hannah E., daughter of John H. and Mary (Suman) Brandenburg, natives of Maryland, who came with their parents to this county when about eight years of age, being among the early settlers of Van Buren Township, and here they were raised and grew to maturity; were married and had nine children, eight now living—William H., Catharine, John, Hannah E., Elizabeth, Anna, Peter and Isaac. They lived in Van Buren Township till about 1836, when they moved into Dayton, where they lived till their death; he died in 1837 and his wife in 1849. Mr. Wogaman and wife have the following children—John Webster, Arminda, Willis E. and Harry H. After their marriage, they located in Madison Township, where they resided till February, 1875, thence located upon the farm where they now live. This farm he purchased of Jacob Baker; it consists of 142 acres, with large, commodious buildings and good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. This is a brief sketch of one of the oldest pioneer families, whose lives and labors make up a prominent part of the histories of the communities and townships in which they lived. They were men of undoubted integrity, and of intellectual and moral worth. John Wogaman held the office of Township Trustee several years, and is a devoted Christian man. Martin, our subject, held the offices of Township Trustee and Assessor for many years. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, to which they have belonged for eighteen years.

JONATHAN P. WOOD, physician and surgeon, P. O. New Lebanon, born in Warren, R. I., Jan. 2, 1817; a descendant of Dr. Thomas Wood, who emigrated to North America in 1642, and settled in Newport, R. I. J. P. Wood came to Ohio in October 1828, where he remained, living in Dayton until 1834, when he returned to Rhode Island; was two years in Brown University, after which read medicine with Dr. Alfred Wood, of Taunton, Mass., and completed preparatory studies at Berkshire Medical School, Pittsfield, Mass., settled in Jackson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, the fall of in 1845, where he now resides.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

JAMES I. ANDERSON, steam-saw and planing mills, Vandalia, born in Butler Township January 23, 1836. His father, William Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio in 1811, and bought Government land at $1 per acre; lived here all his life; died November 23, 1867. James remained on the farm with his father until his death, where he removed to where we now find him, and engaged in the above-mentioned business. Has been in good standing in the United Brethren Church for fifteen years; has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for four years; also held the office of Supervisor for two years. He married Rebecca L., third daughter of John Carmony, of Champaign County, December 27, 1855; seven children have been born to them, four of whom are living—Orien E., Etta M., Frank A. and Wilber E. Mr. Anderson's mother was a native of Warren County, Ohio, and was born in the year 1798. (Unfortunately, the exact date of this lady's birth is lost.) She was a member of the United Brethren Church, and died January 23, 1881, after a long and useful life of eighty-three years.

COL. WILLIAM BAGGOTT, retired, P. O. Vandalia, is one of the early settlers of Ohio. Born in Fredericksburg, Va., December 25, 1798, he remained at home with his parents until fourteen years of age, when he engaged with David Allman to learn the cooper trade. This calling he followed for six years under Mr. Allman's instruc-

tions, at the expiration of which time he began work on his own account at Newmarket. He emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1823 and settled in Licking County, where he remained twelve years, when he removed to Clark County. His last move was to where he now resides. These various moves were necessary on account of his occupation, contractor on the "National Gravel Road." He bought the farm where he now resides in 1838. He married Miss Hannah, fourth daughter of Tunis Quick, May 20, 1823. Six children have been born to them, three of whom are living. Mrs. Baggott departed this life January 17, 1865; the remains are buried in the cemetery near the Lutheran Church in this township. Mr. Baggott has been a member of St. John's Commandery, F. & A. M., for forty-two years. He has never sought any office whatever, but has lived a quiet, retired life, and the writer takes pleasure in spreading this sketch on the page of history for the benefit of his family and his numerous friends.

A. M. BARRETT, minister, Vandalia, was born in Indiana County, Penn., June 30, 1853; remained at home with his parents until the year 1867, when he entered school at Glade Run Academy, Armstrong County, from which institution he graduated in the fall of 1875, and the same year removed to Springfield, Ohio, and entered Wittenberg College, where he remained until the summer of 1878, graduating with high honors. In September of the same year, he entered the "Theological Seminary" and completed his studies in the year 1880. Last July, he received and accepted a call from Vandalia pastorage, Evangelical Lutheran Church, under the control of the General Synod. Although Mr. Barrett is a late comer in this vicinity, his calling places him in a position to do much good. He is a courteous gentleman, and we predict for him a life of usefulness.

MICHAEL BENNERT, teacher, Vandalia, is one of the veteran educators of this county, born in Baden, Germany, March 21, 1846. The family emigrated to this country, landing at New Orleans, in the year 1855. His father, David Bennert, died on the journey, fifty miles south of Louisville, Ky.; his remains are buried at the foot of "Blue River Island." The family first settled at Liberty, where they remained one year, and then removed to where we now find them and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed up to the year 1859. He received his education at Southwestern Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio. He enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October, 1861, then under command of Col. G. Moodie, and served until his term of enlistment expired, when he returned to Vandalia and commenced teaching. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Taylor, November 4, 1869. Five children have been born to them—Louis A., Wilber D. and Dawes T., the youngest being twin daughters, Flora and Lora. Mr. Bennert is a member of Vandalia Lodge, No. 657, I. O. O. F.; has been a member of the United Brethren Church for fifteen years.

G. H. BRENNER, farmer, P. O. Vandalia, born in Montgomery County, December 24, 1833, where he has lived all his life. From the above it will be seen that the subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers of this county. He remained with his parents until he arrived at his majority, at the expiration of which time he bought the farm where he now resides. The home consists of seventy acres, situated on the National Road, a half mile west of Vandalia. In the year 1875, he built a fine residence, and the place is valued at about $12,000. He has held the offices of Township Trustee and Treasurer of the Vandalia Town Hall; is also a member of the School Board. He married the eldest daughter of Louis Mills, September 24, 1857; five children have been born to them—Charles O., Emma J., Laura G., Birdie B. and George G.; the latter was born June 19, 1858. He married Sarah E. McDonald, of Arcanum, December 24, 1877. One child is the result of this union—William L. Mrs. Brenner has been a consistent member of the Lutheran Church for nine years. The friends of this family are numerous, and they are spoken of by their neighbors as people who are an ornament to the circles in which they move.

ANDREW BRENTLINGER, farmer, P. O. Chambersburg, born in Pickaway County, October 4, 1818, and remained at home with his parents until nineteen years of age. His first purchase was eighty acres in Allen County, in 1840; this he held

for speculation until 1850. He first settled in this township in 1844. The farm where he now resides he purchased in 1862. The place consists of 160 acres under good cultivation; a fine two-story brick residence and other permanent improvements adorn the farm, valued at about $13,000. He married Miss Ruth Watt, March 18, 1844; two children were born to them—Cordelia J. and Mary E., the former now Mrs. John Beeson and the latter Mrs. Andrew Eiesman, located at Mexico, Mo. Ruth departed this life December 27, 1846; the remains lie in the Fryback Cemetery. Again he married Ann E., eldest daughter of John Polhamus, June 7, 1847; ten children have been the result of this union, eight of whom are living—Martha A., died August 9, 1848; John, died January 16, 1856; Thomas J., Caroline, William, Alice N. and Eliza A. Alice married W. S. Sunderland, who died July 18, 1878, and is buried in Tippecanoe Cemetery; two children were born to them, one of whom is living—Walter E. Mary G. died June 5, 1879, and is buried beside her father. Mr. B. has been a member of the Reed Commandery, F. & A. M., for eighteen years, and a member of the United Brethren Church for twenty-nine years.

JOHN Q. A. COOVER, farmer, P. O. Spanker. Among the enterprising young men of this county is John Q. A. Coover, born February 13, 1847. His father, John M., was born in Pennsylvania, February 13, 1808, and came with his father to Ohio in 1829 and located in this county. He was deprived of the advantages of obtaining more than an ordinary education and was brought up to farm labor. His father was summoned away by death, which threw all the responsibilities of the farm and the support of a large family upon him and his brother, and they managed the farm until 1840, when he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of James and Mary Duncan; they purchased it and cultivated it in partnership successfully until his decease in 1876 He was elected Representative of this county in 1860–61. Mr. Coover was a self-made man, having begun life for himself in 1840, with nothing but his energy and strength to rely upon, successfully battled with the difficulties of pioneer life, and did his full share toward making Butler Township, as it is to-day, one of the most productive portions of Montgomery County. He was the father of three children, viz.: Benjamin F. (deceased), Martha E. and John Q. A. The subject of this sketch obtained his primary education in the common schools, attended Wittenberg College three years, and assisted his father during vacation. He celebrated his marriage with Sella C., daughter of John and Elizabeth Beard, June 18, 1874, and rented of his father until his decease, when he inherited his father's interest in the farm and remained in partnership with his uncle until 1878, when he purchased his interest and has cultivated it successfully until the present time. Mr. Coover's business qualities are good, and he is calculated to make a successful farmer, as he is long-headed and enterprising. Two children were born to them, viz.: Winferd F. V. and Leila. He has 230 acres, about 175 of which is under a high state of cultivation and nicely improved.

WALTER CROOK, grain merchant, Postmaster, ticket and express agent, Tadmor, was born in this county, Feb. 29, 1824; remained with his parents on the farm until he had attained his majority; then removed to Miami County, near West Charleston, Ohio, settling on a farm of eighty acres; remained three years, at the expiration of which time he purchased a farm near Vandalia. At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then under command of Col. G. Moodie. Served two months as a private soldier, when for meritorious conduct he was promoted to the rank of Captain and assigned to the command of Company F, with which he served with honor and distinction until his term of enlistment expired. He then returned to this county, and in the year 1869 bought the warehouse, which interest he still controls. Has conducted the business of the railroad and post office for eleven years, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Crook owns a fine residence near the station; has held the office of Township Treasurer for twelve years; has been a member of St. John's Commandery, Masonic fraternity, for twenty-two years. Was married to Miss Martha Jane Bates, of Montgomery County, in the year 1847. Mr. Crook is a man of fine business qualifications and a respected citizen.

LAFAYETTE CURTIS, traveling salesman, Vandalia, born in Cincinnati,

August 11, 1847; removed to this county with his father in the fall of 1855; remained at home with his parents until twenty-seven years of age; he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for eleven years. He married Miss Nancy Palmer, November 29, 1874; two children have been born to them—Minnie M. and Lulu A. Mrs. Curtis contracted pulmonary consumption sixteen years ago and gradually grew worse until the 15th of August, 1880, when death came to her relief. Her remains lie in Poplar Grove Cemetery. Mr. Curtis owns a nice residence, consisting of five acres, on which he erected a fine two-story frame house, valued at $1,800.

JACOB DEARDORF, farmer, P. O. Chambersburg, is one of the early pioneers and prominent farmers of Butler Township, born March 23, 1815. His father, Benjamin, was born in Adams County, Penn., and moved to York County at an early date, (where our subject was born). He was united in marriage with Hannah Harbolt. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Elizabeth, George, Rachel, Jacob, John, Abram, Benjamin, Samuel. Jacob received his education, which was an ordinary one for those days, in the common schools, they being very few and several miles apart; thus the opportunity of obtaining a good education was limited. In 1826, he went to work for his uncle, where he remained for two years, then returned to his father, remaining only a short time, when he engaged with a neighboring farmer for 8½ cents per day for one year. During this time his mother was summoned away by death, loved and respected by her many friends. Jacob returned home to learn the carpenter's trade with his father, working in the summer and going to school in the winter, as there was not much building during the winter months. He finished his trade and worked with his father until 1834, when he was encouraged to come West by the tide of emigration that was flowing westward at that time. On his arrival in Ohio, he located in Tuscarawas County, where he remained only a short time and went to Warren County. Not finding his business in a very prospering condition, came to Montgomery County and settled in this township and followed his business of contracting and building, meeting with good success. He celebrated his marriage with Rhoda, daughter of Robert and Nancy Hosier, December 5, 1839, and moved to Pickaway in the spring of 1840, where he carried on his business with marked success, contracting and building and dealing in real estate very extensively until 1856, when he became tired of the active business life that he was pursuing, purchased a farm of ninety-five acres that was nearly all under a good state of cultivation, and retired to a quiet life on the farm, where he enjoys all the comforts of a happy home. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Wilson P., Mary A., Nancy, Benjamin F., John G., William E., Laura F. and Robert O. Mr. and Mrs. Deardorf have been members of the Christian Church for the past ten years, and their children are colaborers with them in the cause of religion. He possesses good business qualities, is usually successful and enterprising and a man that is respected by a wide circle of friends and all who are brought in contact with him.

JOSEPH H. DEBRAY, physician and surgeon, Little York, born in Miami Co., April 28, 1841, received his preliminary education at Pleasant Hill, in the public schools, and finished his studies at the Friends' Academy in Miami County; commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of William Patty, M. D., where he remained three years; commenced the practice of medicine in the year 1867, at Pleasant Hill, but after a short time he removed to Dayton, and established himself in the drug business at No. 115 East Third street, which calling he prosecuted one year, at the expiration of which time he abandoned the store and resumed his practice. Two years ago he located where we now find him, he has a good practice which, by close application to his profession, is gradually increasing. He has been a member of the Brethren Church for fifteen years. He married Miss Carrie, third daughter of Richard Shepherd, August 14, 1865; four children have been born to them, three of whom are living—Rutherford B., Dora A. and the youngest, an infant, unnamed at this writing. The eldest died in infancy, and lies in Woodland Cemetery. The Doctor has never sought any office, but has devoted himself to his profession, is a courteous gentleman who commands the respect of all good citizens.

STEPHEN DODSON, farmer, P. O. Vandalia, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 20, 1840, but his mother dying when he was only six years old, he went to live with Jonathan Harpster, of Allen County, Ohio, who reared and educated him. In 1860, he removed to Montgomery County, where he was married to Sarah A. Wells, the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Johnson) Wells, October 18, 1863, of which union has been born one son—Harry, who died in infancy. Mr. Dodson has been a member of the United Brethren Church for twenty years, and is well known and respected in Butler Township. He and wife are living on her parents' old homestead, ministering to the wants of the venerable couple in their last days.

REV. EPHRAIM EBY, minister, Little York, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., May 27, 1833; remained at home until twenty-two years of age, during which time he learned the business of milling. He removed to Ohio in the spring of 1858, and settled where we now find him. He entered the ministry of the Brethren in Christ May 17, 1869. He married Miss Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Rev. John Winger, April 5, 1860; three children have been born them—Annie W., John Wesley and George W. The former is now Mrs. Silas Myers, located on the home farm. Christian Eby, the father of the subject of this was born in Pennsylvania, in February, 1800, and died June 28, 1870. The remains are buried in Strickler Cemetery, Lancaster County, Penn.

C. W. EBY, farmer, P. O. Vandalia, born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 18, 1841; he received his education at the State Normal School, Millersville, Penn., finishing his education in the summer of 1861. He remained at home with his father until he arrived at his majority, when he removed to Ohio, locating near Little York, April, 1862, at which place he taught his first school, 1862–63. During the next five years, he taught in Vandalia, Districts No. 8 and 9. His first purchase was ten acres of land, at a cost of $950. By industry and economy, acre after acre has been added, until now the home consists of seventy acres, all in a fine state of cultivation, with good substantial buildings; total valuation about $8,000. In the meantime, he has been largely interested in educational matters, teaching in District No. 2, eight years. Has been Township Superintendent of Schools four years, and has been a member of the United Brethren Church for twenty-two years. He married Miss Fanny, youngest daughter of Rev. John Winger, of Little York, March 17, 1864. Three children have been born to them—Almira, Clara M. and Anna Mary. Mr. Eby never sought any office whatever, but has lived a quiet, retired life, and is a man respected by a wide circle of friends.

HENRY EIDEMILLER, farmer, P. O. Vandalia; born in Maryland February 28, 1837. He removed with his parents to this State in the year 1837, and settled in Montgomery County, where he remained until the time of his father's death, which occurred August 29, 1877. His remains are buried in Maple Hill Cemetery, near Tippecanoe, Ohio. Henry remained at home with his father until he reached his twenty-fourth year. His first purchase was the farm on which he now lives, 110 acres, original cost, $4,017.50, now valued at $12,000. The farm is situated on the Miami and Montgomery gravel road, two miles north of Vandalia, and is the dividing line between the two counties; a large and commodious dwelling and barn adorn the place, and the evidence is not lacking to establish the fact that Montgomery County farmers are up with the times. He married Miss Mary B., eldest daughter of James Madison, of Miami County, December 12, 1860. Five children are the result of this union, four of whom are living. His wife departed this life November 5, 1873. He was again married to Miss Lizzie Huffman March 4, 1874; three children have been born to them. Mr. Eidemiller is a prominent citizen, and a man who commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN EWING, farmer, P. O. Spanker, was born in Ohio October 29, 1823. His father, William, was born in Kentucky October 27, 1789; came to Ohio with his parents in 1797, and settled in Montgomery County, Washington Township. He received his education in the common schools, and was brought up to farm labor. He was united in marriage with Jane Magarva in 1819. They were the parents of five children—Elizabeth, James, Nancy, John, and one dying in infancy. When he

arrived at the age of twenty-one, he inherited his father's farm, containing 160 acres, and has since added, by economy and persevering labor, 400 acres, making in all, 560. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the district schools, and assisted his father on the farm until he celebrated his marriage with Julia, daughter of John S. and Susan Hole, in 1851, when he rented of his father for the following seven years, and proved very successful. In 1859, he purchased a farm in Washington Township, containing 144 acres, where he remained until 1865, when he sold it and purchased the place where he now resides, containing 120 acres, which is nearly all under cultivation. He has a large and commodious farm house, and many other improvements to correspond, which could only have been obtained by hard labor, perseverance and industry, with the assistance of his noble wife. He has never been an aspirant for office, but has been elected Township Trustee, which shows the popularity and confidence he holds in his township. He and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church and their children are co-workers with them in the cause of religion. They are the parents of three children—Mary M., Eva and Olive. Mr. Ewing is an industrious and enterprising man, and is held in high esteem in his community.

REV. S. S. HOLDEN, minister, P. O. West Milton, Miami County, Ohio. Among the many men of Ohio who have devoted their lives to the ministry, our subject occupies a leading place. He was born in Harrison County, W. Va., September 6, 1832, and remained with his father until he attained his twenty-third year, removing with his parents to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1835, thence to Kalida, Putnam County, where he received his education. Receiving his theological training from his father, he, in 1854, entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church, and in 1856 joined the Auglaize Conference, preaching in different portions of Ohio and Indiana for thirteen years. In 1869, he was called to the Miami Conference, his first work being on the Beavertown Circuit, ninety members being received during the first three years. He next went to Germantown, fifty-eight members being received there, and after filling various other pulpits he was finally called to Beavertown Circuit, where we now find him. During his twenty-three years of ministerial services, he has been instrumental in building nine churches, one of them being called "Holden Chapel" in honor of the founder, and it is one of the finest church buildings in the county, costing $5,000, its graceful spire standing as a monument to his untiring energy. To illustrate his efficiency as a man of deeds we refer to a few of the many things accomplished by him during his labors in the Lord's vineyard. During his two years work at Springboro, on the Utica Mission Circuit, although he found no church organization there, one was soon effected; "Centennial Chapel," built at a cost of $5,000, and seventy-six members received. He has collected for missionary and other purposes $25,727.40, and has received into the church 1,610 members; he has never missed an appointment on account of ill health, and in an early day he rode on a circuit in Jay, Blackford and Wells Counties, Ind., 150 miles every three weeks, filling seventeen appointments; surely his has been a grand work. He was married September 30, 1856, to Sarah A. Buxton, second daughter of Singleton Buxton, of Mercer County, Ohio, of which union five children have been born, three of whom are living—Pierson B., William S. and Ella. To every appearance, Mr. Holden is only in the prime of life, and imbued as he is with a spirit of Christian energy, and a love of doing good, his work is sure to be crowned with the diadem of success in this life and the eternal crown of happiness in the next.

ISOM JOHNSON, farmer, P.O. Vandalia, was born, raised and received his education in Montgomery County. Born December 25, 1827, and remained at home on the farm with his parents until seventeen years of age. He then engaged with John Shoup to learn the carpenter trade, which occupation he followed for twelve years. His first purchase in real estate was 160 acres of land in Shelby County; selling this to advantage, he then bought the place where he now resides, 133 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are of the very best. The farm is located one mile north, and one half mile east of Vandalia. In addition to this, he owns 182 acres, the total valuation being about $40,000. When he first commenced business for himself a two-year-old

colt was his sole preperty. Here is an example of energy and economy well worthy of imitation by the rising generation of the county. He married Miss Massey, fourth daughter of Isaac Miller, June 5, 1853; three children are the result of this union—John H., William A. and Amanda E., the latter now Mrs. William Shoup, all are living near the old homes. Mr. Johnson is looked up to as a man of sound judgment and good business qualifications, is a courteous gentleman and a good citizen.

JOSEPH D. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Vandalia, was born in Butler Township March 30, 1830, and has lived here all his life; remained at home with his father until he attained his majority; then entered into a contract to work a farm on the shares with his brothers, John, Alexander, Morton and Isom. At the expiration of one year, he bought the farm where he now resides. Owns fifty-nine acres, all under good cultivation, on which stands a good, comfortable house, the whole valued at $5,000. On every hand one can see the evidences of thrift, prosperity and comfort. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Retten, of Bethel Township, Miami County, September 3, 1854. One child was born to them, who died in infancy. Has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for twenty-one years. Has held the office of Supervisor two years, and that of School Director six years, both of which he has filled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

ALEXANDER V. JORDAN, general country store, Vandalia; is one of the leading merchants of that village; was born at Edenton, Clermont County, Ohio, May 21, 1839, and remained at home with his father until twenty-eight years of age, receiving his education in the public schools. His first purchase was forty-seven acres of land at a cost of $1,700; at the expiration of two years, selling to good advantage, he removed to where we now find him, and engaged in the mercantile trade in March, 1868, associating himself with R. L. Coffman; the store invoiced $2,400. This partnership continued for twelve years, when Mr. Coffman retired, leaving the subject of this sketch sole proprietor. Enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio National Guard for one hundred days, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment; participated in the battles of North River and Green Spring Run, Va., the federal forces losing in killed and wounded twenty per cent of the entire command. His youngest brother, Charles, was captured in the first mentioned engagement, and after passing through all the horrors of Andersonville, he died of starvation Oct. 16, 1864, aged twenty years. Mr. Jordan has held the offices of City Treasurer six years, City Clerk two years, and Treasurer of the school fund three years; has been a consistent member of the United Brethren Church for eleven years. He married Laura A., second daughter of David Coffman, of West Alexandria, Ohio, December 24, 1867, four children have been born to them, three of whom are living—Charles, Louie M. and Carrie E. We regard Mr. Jordan as a man of good business qualifications, and a courteous gentleman, who commands the respect of his friends and neighbors.

JOHN R. LIMBERT, farmer, P. O. Chambersburg, one of the early pioneers of this county, was born December 5, 1811, in Perry County, Penn. His father, Henry, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., about 1786, and was united in marriage with Catharine, daughter of Adam Wagoner; were the parents of thirteen children—John R., Barbara (deceased), Lewis, Henry (deceased), Mary, George, Levi, Adam, Susanna, Elizabeth, Sarah, Peter (deceased), Catharine (deceased). The subject of this memoir received a fair education in the common schools, and learned the wagon-maker's trade with John Garlig, where he served two years, and worked as journeyman four years, when he engaged in business for himself and pursued it successfully for eleven years, when he purchased a saw-mill and ran it in connection with his business for seven years, and then exchanged it for the farm he now resides on, of fifty-one acres, in 1843. It is under a good state of cultivation and well improved. He celebrated his marriage with Regana, daughter of George and Elizabeth Slenker, May 24, 1836, and had one child who died in infancy. Mrs. Limbert departed this life September 2, 1880. She was a good and noble woman, esteemed by her many friends, and all with whom she associated. Mr. Limbert has never been an aspirant for office, but has been Justice of the Peace and Trustee of the township, thus showing the prominence and

confidence he holds in the community in which he lives. He is now sixty-nine years of age, and the most active part of his life is spent. He has left a record and history of success and confidence that future generations would do well to imitate.

MICHAEL C. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Vandalia, was born at Linglestown, Dauphin County, Penn., March 28, 1829, and removed with his father to Montgomery County, in 1834. In 1847, the family again removed to Preble County, Ohio. He remained on the farm with his parents until 1858, then rented a farm near Germantown; here he remained five years, and during this time by industry and economy he saved $2,000. With this capital he purchased a farm of eighty-six acres, near New Madison, Darke County. Here he remained another five years. Having an opportunity to sell to good advantage, he disposed of all his possessions and removed to where we now find him. He owns twenty acres in a high state of cultivation, and a fine two-story frame residence graces the grounds. Although Mr. Miller is not an old resident of the county he is one of its prosperous men. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hetzler, of Germantown, Ohio, January 14, 1858. He has been a consistent member of the United Brethren Church for eighteen years.

REV. JOHN C. MILLER, minister, Vandalia, born in Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penn., August 15, 1831. Removed with his father to Montgomery County, November, 1833. After a lapse of fourteen years the family again removed to Preble County, Ohio. Mr. Miller had only the advantages of a common school education, but by hard study, at the age of twenty-nine years, he received an appointment in the ministerial service of the United Brethren Church, to which profession he still adheres, and is now laboring on the Salem Circuit, filling four different appointments, viz.: Salem, Phillipsburg, Brookville and South Arlington. He owns a comfortable residence within the corporate limits of Vandalia. He married Miss Helen Coffman, of Enterprise, Preble County, August 17, 1854. Nine children are the result of his union, seven of whom are living. Lawrence C., the eldest son, is now undergoing a classical course at Otterbein University, preparatory to entering the ministry. Ulysses G., thirteen years of age, is deaf, having lost his hearing by brain fever when only one year old. He is now being educated at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio.

JOSEPH MILLER, farmer, P. O. Tadmor, born April 11, 1844. Remained at home with his parents until twenty-two years of age. His first move was to Miami County, where he rented land and remained one year, and this one year is the total time that he has lived outside of the county where he was born. In 1868, he removed to where we now find him. His first purchase was thirty acres, at a cost of $1,200, which he still owns. He started with literally nothing and to-day, through his own exertions and that of his good wife, he is worth about $4,000. He married Matilda, second daughter of S. S. Wells, February 16, 1868. Two children have been born to them—Laura M. and Harvey C.—both promising children. The biography of both his father and grandfather will be found in this volume, in connection with the life sketch of Isaac Miller.

ISAAC MILLER, farmer, P. O. Tadmor. The man of whom we now write traces his lineage back to the pioneer stock of the State. His father emigrated to Ohio in an early day and settled in this county on 165 acres of Government land, on which he remained until his death, the date of which is unfortunately lost. His remains are buried in the city of Dayton, near where the court house now stands. The subject of this sketch was born on the farm where he now resides, March 7, 1828, and has spent his entire life here. It becomes our duty to chronicle a very remarkable fact, that the father and son lived on the same farm for near three-quarters of a century. He borrowed the money to make his first purchase, thirty acres for $840, and through his own exertions is to-day in fair circumstances. He enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 21, 1861, then under command of Col. Granville Moodie, and served until the close of the war. Was engaged in the battle of Stone River and many others. For meritorious services was promoted from the ranks to a First Lieutenant and assigned to the command of Company G, and was honorably discharged July

17, 1865. He married Miss Martha, second daughter of Henry Westerman, January 29, 1851. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are living—Ellen and Lizzie. Henry died June 22, 1867, and lies in Sunderland's Cemetery. The first mentioned is now Mrs. Jacob Ryder, of Preble County, the latter Mrs. John C. Miller, of Harrisburg. He has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for sixteen years, is a gentleman and a good citizen.

JOHN P. NINE, Principal of the Vandalia School, Vandalia, born in Miami County, April 12, 1847, remained at home with his parents until the year 1865; received his education at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., commenced teaching in Union Township in 1865, which occupation he followed until June, 1868, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the direction of Elder Bennett on Feesburg Circuit. At the expiration of one year the Quarterly Conference granted him a leave of absence, for the purpose of taking a theological course. In 1875, he was admitted into the Cincinnati Conference, and labored one year at Sears street and Ebenezer Churches, Dayton. The following year, he received an appointment to Germantown and Winchester Circuit, but failing health forced him to abandon the calling of his choice. He next engaged to teach in District No. 1, this township; after filling this position three years, he was next chosen Principal of the High School at Vandalia. He married Emma A., youngest daughter of David North, of Vandalia, December 24, 1871, four children have been born to them, two of whom are living. Is a member of Vandalia Lodge 657, I. O. O. F.

M. V. PATTON, physician and surgeon, Vandalia, was born in the city of Springfield August 31, 1843; lost his father when only four years of age, and was taken by Henry Bates, of Wayne Township, to raise and educate. He entered school at Dayton in the year 1861. After completing his studies he removed to Vandalia and commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of J. D. Kemp, M. D., and finished his medical education under J. J. McIlhenny, of Dayton. Commenced the practise of medicine at Harrisburg, Ohio, 1875, where he remained three years, at the expiration of which time he established himself where we now find him. He married Annie E., youngest daughter of Jacob Richmond of Dayton, April 28, 1870; one child is the result of this union—Gertrude C. The Doctor has a large and increasing practice, and is recognized as a good physician.

JAMES PATTY, retired farmer, P. O. Little York, is one of the old pioneers and prominent farmers of this township; he was born March 9, 1812. His father, Charles, was a native of South Carolina, born about the year 1788, in what was then called the Columbia District. He was united in marriage with Phœbe, daughter of Enoch and Phœbe Pierson. They came to Ohio and located in Miami County in 1807, and were the parents of nine children, viz.: Mary, Rebecca, Enoch, John, Mark, William, Phœbe, Ann and James. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools, and assisted with the farm duties until he married Mary, daughter of James and Margaret Beck, in 1833. He moved to Shelby County in 1835, and remained there until 1839, after which he moved to this township and settled on the place where he now resides. It contained 160 acres, but he has since added thirty-eight acres, situated near the banks of the Stillwater River, making in all 198 acres, of which 150 are under a good state of cultivation. They are the parents of ten children, viz. Charles, Nancy, Phœbe, John, George, Martha, Anna, Margaret, Mark and Mary, four of whom are dead.

PERRY N. RANKIN, merchant and Postmaster, Little York, was born near Johnsville, March 14, 1856. He remained at home on the farm until twenty-two years of age, and received his education in the public schools. His first venture in life was in the above named business at Frederick, Miami County, where he remained eight months, at the expiration of which time he removed this store to where we now find him, was appointed Postmaster last April; amount of stock carried $2,000, his fall purchase will amount to $2,000, and the spring purchase to $1,000. He commenced in mercantile life with $500; his yearly sales aggregate about $8,000. He married Miss Anna N., eldest daughter of Frederick Smith, January 1, 1879; one child has

been born to them—Stella. Mr. Rankin is yet a young man, and his business places him in a position to become one of the leading business men of Montgomery County.

DAVID RYDER, retired farmer, P. O. Vandalia, was born November 2, 1812. His father, Jacob Ryder, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was united in marriage with Mary Wortce; she departed this life in 1819. They were the parents of nine children; five of whom are living, viz.: Catharine, Elizabeth, John, Susanna and David. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools, and was brought up to farm labor. He came to Ohio with his father, locating in this county, Jefferson Township, in 1828. He married Catharine, daughter of John and Mary Keener, in 1834; rented his father's farm the following year, after which he purchased his present place, containing 133 acres, nearly all under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Ryder commenced in life a poor boy, but by hard labor, together with temperate and correct business habits, he has accumulated considerable property, in which he has been nobly assisted by his good and industrious wife, and they are now reaping the reward of their labor. They have been members of the New-School Lutheran Church for upwards of forty years, having a large circle of friends and are highly esteemed by all who know them, being hospitable and kind to all. Mr. Ryder has been School Director for several years. They are the parents of nine children; of whom seven are living, viz.: Mary, Michael, David, Jacob, John, Henry and Emaline, while two, Nancy and Anna, are dead.

RICHARD SUNDERLAND, farmer, P. O. Vandalia. The man of whom we write comes of the pioneer stock of this county born in Butler Township, June 28, 1818; he has lived within one-half mile of his birth-place all his life. Educational advantages in his boyhood days were very meager. The schoolhouse in which he received his education was built of round poles, the windows consisted of holes ten inches wide and six to eight feet long, covered with oiled paper, the desks and seats were composed of slabs, and the floor was rough hewn slabs, laid loose on the ground. School was kept not to exceed four months in the year, and was supported by subscription, no school fund then being in existence. Mr. Sunderland remained on the farm where he was born until he became of age, then rented eighty acres on which he remained until 1866, when he bought thirty acres at a cost of $1,000, and has kept adding thereto year after year, until, at this date, we find him possessed of 300 acres, all under good state of cultivation. In 1879, he erected a large and commodious brick dwelling at a cost of $3,000. He was married to Miss Elanor Reed, March 25, 1839; three children were born to them, two of whom are still living, the oldest daughter, now being Mrs. Elwood Furnace, of Story County, Iowa. Mrs. Sunderland departed this life in 1855, when he was again married to Miss Nancy Wells, of Montgomery County, March 13, 1856; eight children bless this union: six are living, the two oldest being twin girls. Mr. Sunderland is still vigorous and apparently only in his prime. Has held the office of Township Trustee fifteen years; has been a consistent member of the United Brethren Church for twenty years, and is now serving a ten years' term as Land Appraiser. His judgment and business qualifications are very good, and as a man and neighbor he ranks with any in his township.

JAMES SUNDERLAND, farmer, P. O. Vandalia. Among the many enterterprising farmers of this county the name of James Sunderland occupies a prominent place. He is descended from pioneer stock of the county and traces his lineage back to the days of "ye olden time." Was born on the farm where we now find him, August 31, 1823, and it is a remarkable fact that Mr. S. has spent his entire life on this farm. At the age of twenty-one years he began life by working this (his father's) farm on the shares, which he continued to follow until the year 1866. By industry and economy he was by this time enabled to purchase thirty acres, for which he paid $1,000. Fortune smiled upon him, and as year after year passed by, acre after acre was added to the first purchase, until now 518 acres constitute the homestead. In 1877, Mr. Sunderland erected a fine residence, which is in keeping with the rapid advancement of the county. This is one of the model farms of the county, and is valued at $26,000. His educational advantages were the same as those of his brother Richard,

whose biography will be found in this volume. This gentleman, we look upon as a very fair sample of the self-made men of our times. He was married to Miss Mary Wells, April 18, 1844; eight children have been born to them, two of whom are still living, Matilda J. and Della A.; both are married and live on the home farm. Mr. Sunderland has never sought any office whatever, but has lived a quiet, retired life, and the historian deems it but just to spread his sketch upon the pages of history as one of the worthy men of Montgomery County.

PETER TENNEY deceased, a native of New Jersey, born September 12, 1808; he emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1811, and settled in this county; his mother died the same year the family arrived in Ohio, and Peter was taken to be educated by a widow lady, Mrs. Lowery. With this lady he remained fifteen years, when he returned to his father, who, in the meantime, had removed to Clark County; he remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Nancy, third daughter of George Drummond, May 27, 1830. Twelve children have been born to them, eleven of whom are living. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, died February 9, 1870; the remains lie in what is now known as the Fenner Cemetery. Mr. Tenny was one of the pioneers of this county, and was well known all over Northern and Central Ohio. He departed this life June 9, 1880. His remains are buried in Maple Grove Cemetery. His widow still lives on the farm two and a half miles north of Vandalia, on the Springfield and Union gravel road. She is very vigorous for one of her age, and to judge from appearances only in the prime of life. She was born near Fairfield, Clark County, August 9, 1810, and has been a consistent member of the Christian Church for eighteen years. By request of Mrs. Tenney, we locate all the children as follows: George Tenney, Peabody, Kansas, grain and coal dealer; John C. Tenney, Sheridan, Neb., farmer; Franklin Tenney, Sheridan, Neb., agricultural implement dealer; Mrs. Sarah Saunders, Casstown, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret Addleman, Athens, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Townsley, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Rosanna O'Neil, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy Ketcham, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Calista Oaks, Butler Township; William Tenney, Milton, Ohio; Mrs. Esther Kerr, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Twenty-six grandchildren are living, and the aggregate age of this family is over 800 years.

HARRISON WAYMIRE, farmer, P. O. Vandalia. Daniel Waymire, the great grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina; came to Ohio and settled in the southern part of this township at an early date. He was united in marriage with Sophia, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Plummer about 1796. They were the parents of thirteen children; those living are Davis, Daniel, John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Henry, Sarah, Rosanna, Isabel. Davis, the grandfather, was born February 8, 1802. He was brought up to farm labor, and assisted his father until his marriage with Mary, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Pierson in 1831, and moved to the place where he now resides, which he had bought two years before his marriage. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1832, which position he filled with credit and honor for over forty years. They are the parents of three children—John C., George C. and Austin. He was the owner at one time of over 400 acres of land, and as his children arrived at their majority he gave them each a farm, reserving 103 acres to keep himself comfortably in his declining years. John C., the father of our subject, was born November 9, 1832; married Mary, daughter of John S. and Margaret Anderson, June 1, 1850. John C. united with the Christian Church in 1855, and was an earnest laborer and consistent Christian, as well as a kind and indulgent father and husband until his decease in 1875, which threw all the responsibilities of the farm on Harrison. He received a common school education, and assisted with the farm labor until his father's death. He celebrated his marriage March 11, 1875, with Bell, daughter of Henry and Mary Kline. They are the parents of two children—Alta May and Lena Grace. He has 103 acres, nearly all in a high state of cultivation and handsomely improved. Mr. Waymire is a good financier, long headed, and a man of untiring industry, religiously honest, conscientious and just. He has as large and commodious a farm house as any one in the township.

HENRY WAYMIRE, retired farmer, P. O. Iamton. The father of Henry

Waymire was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1776. On his arrival in Ohio, he located with his father in this township. He celebrated his marriage with Sophia, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Plummer, in 1796. They were the parents of thirteen children; the living ones are Davis, born February 8, 1802; Daniel, April 26, 1806; John, August 31, 1808; Catharine, March 5, 1811; Elizabeth, July 14, 1812; Henry, July 6, 1816; Sarah, June 8, 1818; Rosanna, October 19, 1821; Isabell, May 27, 1824. Henry received an ordinary education, for those days, as the number of schoolhouses was limited and far between, going to school in the winter and assisting with the farm duties in the summer. His father died in 1825, and on his arrival at the age of twenty-one, became owner of the homestead, which contained 160 acres, since which he has added, by hard labor and industry, 181 acres on Section 13, sixty-five on Section 18, fourteen on Section 7, 103 on Section 12, nearly all of which are under a good state of cultivation. He has been elected to the township offices for thirty-five years, and is also Notary Public. He was married to Malinda, daughter of Sylvanus and Elizabeth Swallow, in 1837. They were the parents of three children, viz.: Mary A., Davis and Augustus. In 1840, his wife passed into the dark valley of death, beloved by all who knew her. His children being young and needing a mother's care, he sought the hand of Hannah, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Pierson, and was married in the fall of 1840. They have had by this union two children, viz.: Eli R. and Oliver P. Mr. Waymire is one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of the county, and his family are noted for generous hospitality.

DANIEL W. WAYMIRE, farmer, P. O. Iamton, was born in Butler Township, August 21, 1839. His father, John, was born in this township in 1808, and was united in marriage with Margaret Coble, of this county. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Isaac C., Sarah, Hamilton and Daniel W. The subject of this memoir obtained his education in the district schools, and was brought up to farm labor. He lived with his parents until 1860, after which time he farmed his father's place on shares until his marriage with Amanda, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Miller, in 1863. He has been identified with the township offices. They are members of the Christian Church, and have been earnest laborers and consistant Christians. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Welby L., Eva A. and Carrie O.

CHRISTOPHER C. WEISENBORN, farmer, P. O. Chambersburg, was born in Prussia, December 17, 1820. He emigrated to America and settled in Dayton, Ohio, in 1844, where he remained but a short time, when he rented 106 acres in Butler Township and cultivated it until 1852, when it was purchased by him. Christopher obtained his education in the schools of Prussia, which was a very ordinary one. He has since added to his farm, by hard labor and untiring industry, thirty-nine acres, making 145 acres, nearly all under a good state of cultivation. He was united in marriage with Sophia Shettletrier, in 1848. They were the parents of two children, viz.: Caroline (now Mrs. George Shoup) and Christopher (deceased). Mrs. Weisenborn was summoned out of this world, leaving the children almost in their infancy. Mr. Weisenborn, seeing that his little ones needed a mother's care, sought the hand of Lesetta, daughter of Christopher and Caroline Densmier, and was married May 29, 1853; are the parents of ten children, viz.: Anne M., Catharine S., John C., Gottlieb O., John, Louisa M., Mary C., William F., George H. and Henry W. Mr. Weisenborn has been a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, and has brought up his children in the fear of the Lord.

SAMUEL WELLS, retired farmer, P. O. Vandalia. Among the pioneers of Montgomery County few are left to tell of the privations and hardships endured in the early settlement of the Miami Valley, but in the old settler whose name heads this sketch, together with his venerable wife, we have a living link stretching back to the time when this county was a dense forest and civilization crude throughout its length and breadth. Samuel Wells was born in the State of Maryland, June 15, 1798, and was the son of William and Rhody Wells, natives of that State, who died when Samuel was a child. He was taken to the home of his uncle, Samuel Wells, who, together with his wife, Martha, cared for their nephew until he reached manhood. In 1817,

the whole family came to Ohio, settling in Miami County, where our subject remained until 1822, when he removed to where we now find him. He was married to Mary Johnson, September 18, 1822, of which union five children were born, viz.: Rebecca (the wife of Isaac Wademan), Mary (wife of James Sunderland), William, Nancy (wife of Richard Sunderland), and Sarah (wife of Stephen Dodson), all of whom are living within sight of the old homestead. Mrs. Wells was the daughter of David and Mary Johnson, and was born in Rowan County, N. C., December 23, 1802, emigrating with her widowed mother to Ohio, in 1809, settling in Montgomery County, where she has since resided. When Mr. Wells and wife built their log cabin upon the present homestead, there were but two farmers settled between him and where "Ebenezer Church" now stands, and the dense forest abounded in wild game. Here they have lived and labored hand in hand for over fifty-nine years, the last forty-three of which they have been consistent members of the Disciple Church, and as they pass down the valley of life they have the consolation of knowing that their children are among the most respected citizens of their township, and that they themselves will leave a record of honesty, morality and Christian charity which their descendants may point to with just pride and filial reverence.

WILLIAM WELLS, farmer, P. O. Vandalia, was born May 16, 1830, in this township, and has never lived out of the county. He remained at home on the farm with his parents until twenty-two years of age. His first purchase was twenty-seven acres, for which he paid $675, or $25 per acre. At the time he bought it (1854), it was all timber, but by hard labor and economy acre after acre has been added, until now the home contains 267 acres in a high state of cultivation. In 1873, he built a fine residence and other substantial improvements have been made. The valuation to-day is about $23,000, and it is situated on the "New Troy Turnpike," one mile north of Vandalia. This is one of the model farms of the county. He married Miss Nancy, second daughter of William Sunderland, May 25, 1852. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are living—Ellis E., William S. and Charley H. The first named married Miss Emma Clemmer, October 23, 1879. Mr. Wells has been a member of the School Board nine years, and both he and wife have been consistent members of the United Brethren Church for twenty years.

DELAFAYETTE WESTERMAN, general county store and proprietor of Eagle Hotel, Vandalia, was born in this township December 28, 1844, and has spent most of his life here. He received his education in the public schools; remained with his father until fourteen years of age. His mother died when he was but eight years old, which necessitated the dissolution of his father's family, hence his leaving home at such an early age. When eighteen, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned home, and spent several years working on a farm as a hired hand. From this time until 1868, he followed the occupation of clerk in a dry groods and grocery store, at Chambersburg, soon after which he engaged in mercantile business at Chambersburg, and in 1869, he removed his store to where we now find him. He carries a general assortment of goods and keeps the only hotel in the place, and is worth $4,000. Leaving home so young and accumulating this amount with no assistance shows both good management and sound judgment. April 18, 1868, he married Miss Fannie E. Shiffert, of Madison County, Ky. Four children are the result of this marriage, two of whom are still living—Nellie L. and Lorena G. Mr. Westerman is a courteous gentleman, and one of the most enterprising business men of Vandalia.

REV. JOHN WINGER (deceased) was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 26, 1807; remained at home with his father until twenty-seven years of age, during which time he learned the business of manufacturing woolen goods; removed to Ohio with his parents in the year 1827, and settled in Montgomery County, where he remained until his death. He organized the church known as the Brethren in Christ, in the Stillwater Valley; entered the ministry in 1840, under the guidance of the River Brethren, where he continued to labor until the organization of the church, now known as the Brethren in Christ, which occurred about 1853. He was a preacher for

thirty-nine years, and during the time never asked for or received any pay for his ministerial services. He married Miss Sarah Moyer, and eight children were born to them, seven of whom are living. Sarah departed this life August 20, 1847, and the remains are buried on the farm where we now write. Again he married Miss Catharine Slotterbeck, and two children was the result of this union, one of whom is living. On the 28th of January, 1879, Mr. Winger was afflicted with apoplexy, from the effects of which he died, and his remains lie beside those of his wife Sarah. Catharine, his second wife, died July 20, 1878, and the remains rest in the same enclosure. Rev. Winger was a man widely known and universally beloved. He had written a short sketch of his life, but it has never been published; half of his good deeds will never be known, as he speaks more of the good done by others than himself, but eternity will unfold the record of his life.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BIXLER, farmer, P. O. Brookville, born in Maryland, December 18, 1820; is a son of Samuel and Leah (Maus) Bixler, natives of Maryland, emigrating to Ohio in August, 1827, locating in Preble County, residing there till the spring of 1829, when they removed into Montgomery County, locating on Wolf Creek, about ten miles from Dayton, where they resided till their death. He died May 16, 1859. She died December 31, 1866. They were parents of seven children; five now survive—George, Eliza Ann, Catharine, Anna Mary and David. Mr. Bixler was a miller by trade, which business he followed about ten years, till the time of locating on his farm in Montgomery County. When he came to Ohio to look for a location, he and his brother-in-law came through on horseback, with only one horse, riding alternately while the other walked; thus making the entire distance of over 500 miles. This was during the pioneer days before railroads existed. He made three trips back and forth from his native State in this manner, when traveling was in that day through the then thinly settled country, attended with many dangers. On his second trip, he brought with him $800 in silver, in his saddle-bags across his horse. This was in the time of the so-called "wild cat" money, when nothing but gold and silver were of any certain value at any distance from its place of issue. This silver he deposited with the landlords at the various taverns where he put up over night on his journey, for safety. At one stopping place, on the mountains, he had some fears of robbery, from suspicious appearances, but he came through safely, and invested his money in the farm above-mentioned, on Wolf Creek, purchasing 160 acres of land at $5 per acre. Shortly after their death, this same land was sold at $80 per acre, thus showing what his improvements and the advance in the value of land in this vicinity had accomplished. He was a man of industrious habits; never went in debt; always paid as he went. What he did he did safely, and ran no risks. Our subject remained with his brother till twenty-six years of age; was married February 18, 1847 to Rachel Ann, daughter of John and Phebe Clemmer, natives of Virginia, but became pioneer settlers of this county, locating here just after the war of 1812, he having been a soldier in that war. Mr. Bixler and wife have had seven children; six now survive—Samuel J., Mary E., John A. H., David M., William I. B. and Jessie Fremont. Mr. Bixler has always followed farming. He bought and located where he now lives in the spring of 1849, where he has since resided—a period of thirty-two years. Has a good farm of 185 acres, with large, fine buildings and good improvements; also owns 255 acres in Darke County. Mr. Bixler is one of the most prosperous and prominent farmers of Perry Township, holding the confidence of his people and community. Politically, a Republican, he has been Township Treasurer two terms; is a man of integrity and honor, whose life, like his father's, has been such as is worthy of imitation by the rising generations. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN W. BOWMAN, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in this county, Jackson

Township, March 7, 1833; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bright) Bowman; he is a native of Warren County, Ohio, and she of Virginia. The grandfather, David Bowman, was born in Maryland, but emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County about 1795, where he resided for a few years, when he moved into this county, and located in Madison Township, where he was one of the early pioneers; and here he lived and died. The grandfather, Peter L. Bright, was born in Virginia, but became a resident of Jackson Township, this county, where he lived till his death. John Bowman was born in 1797. Here he was raised and grew to maturity, inured to the trials and hardships in those early days in this then almost entire wilderness; was married and became the father of nine children, eight now living: David R., Joseph, John W., Samuel, Isaac, Mary Ann, Daniel, Peter L. Mr. Bowman, after his marriage, bought and located in Jackson Township, and opened out right in the woods; has remained there to the present time; has over 100 acres cleared and in good cultivation; erected good buildings, and brought the farm into its present state of improvement, with all the conveniences, making a fine farmer's residence. He lost his wife in the spring of 1877. He is still living on the home place, where he has now made a continuous residence of over half a century, and has reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. Our subject remained with his father till thirty-three years of age; was married April 7, 1867, to Catharine, daughter of John and Mary Keener. Natives of Pennsylvania, but became settlers of Madison Township, this county, December 1, 1831, where they still reside. They are parents of seven children—Sebastian, Abraham, John, Elizabeth, Catherine, Jacob and David (twins). Mr. Bowman and wife have three children—Mary Elizabeth, John D. and Jeremiah A. Mr. Bowman commenced his business life on twenty acres of land, which he bought, adjoining his father's farm, where he resided till the spring of 1873, when he bought and located on the place where he now lives and has since resided. Their farm consists of seventy-six acres, mostly in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, located just on the outskirts of Johnsville, convenient to schools, church and post office, and is a very pleasant home.

DR. J. BROWER, physician and surgeon, Johnsville, born in West Alexandria, Preble County, Ohio, February 14, 1841; is a son of Joseph and Maria (Spatty) Brower, he a native of this county, and she of Switzerland. The grandfather, Abraham Brower, was a native of Virginia; he emigrated to Ohio and located near Germantown about 1805, being one of the early pioneers; he resided there a short time, thence he moved into Preble County, where he resided till his death. Joseph, [illegible] was born about 1809, or about four years after his father came to this county, was rocked in the pioneer cradle, and grew up to manhood inured to the scenes and hardships of those primitive times, receiving but a meager education, such as those days afforded; but he possessed a natural ability and became a very popular man of his day; was elected Justice of the Peace when only eighteen years of age; held many of the offices of his township and county; was County Treasurer for four years, and became a man of wealth and influence, and is still residing near West Alexandria, now over "three score years and ten," loved and respected by all who know him. Our subject, who was born and raised in Preble County, and educated in the common schools, conceived the idea in his youthful days of becoming a physician, and early commenced to prepare for that profession by entering upon a course of study under Dr. O. E. Tillson, of West Alexandria, with whom he remained several years, thence in the winter of 1875 entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati; went through their complete course on the practice of medicine and surgery, and graduated in 1878, receiving his diploma with honors. He immediately located in Johnsville, and commenced the practice of his profession; has now been located here four years; has a good, lucrative practice, and from his affableness of manners and social qualities, his thorough course and preparation for his profession, with his natural ability and love for the same, we may safely predict for him a growing practice and a success in his profession second to but few in the county.

JOSEPH BROWN, farmer, P. O. Brookville, born in this county March 20, 1827, is a son of Joseph and Marilla Elizabeth (Michael) Brown, natives of Maryland, who

emigrated to Ohio, locating first in Butler County about 1830, remaining one year, thence to Montgomery County, where they resided till their death; he died August 17, 1839, aged about forty years; his wife died August 30, 1880, aged eighty years. They were parents of eight children, three now living—Caroline, Amanda and Joseph. Mr. Brown was a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed while living in Maryland, but after coming to Ohio he gave his attention to farming till his death. Two of his sons, Josiah and Solomon, were in the war of the rebellion; the former died of sickness in a hospital and never returned home; the latter contracted disease, of which he never recovered, and died some four years after his return. Our subject was in his third year when his father died, but his mother, who was a woman of courage and resolution, kept her family together and raised them all till they grew to maturity. Joseph married, January 20, 1859, to Sarah M., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hubler) Wright, natives of Ohio; they were parents of seven children, five now living—Sarah M., George W., Oliver Perry, Jane and Samuel Michael. Mr. Brown and wife by their marriage have four children—Cerella R., Perry A., Mary Elizabeth and Emma J. Mr. Brown has always followed farming during his life, and all in this county except about five years, during which he lived in Shelby County; he has bought and sold and lived on several different farms during his life. He bought and located upon his present farm in March, 1880; this farm consists of eighty acres, fifty of which are in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, and is very pleasantly situated about one-half mile southwest of Brookville.

SAMUEL BRUMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, born on the farm where he now lives February 4, 1823, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Vaniman) Brumbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Conrad Brumbaugh, was born in Germany, and came to America probably prior to the Revolutionary war, and experienced many of the troubles with the Indians; he lived and died in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, John Vaniman, was born in England, but came over to America in a very early day and lived for many years in Pennsylvania; thence, in 1805, he came to Montgomery County and located in Madison Township, and entered his land from the Government. He was truly a pioneer of the county, and experienced the very roughest and wildest of pioneer life, and there he lived and died. The first winter they lived on corn, turnips and wild game, getting their corn ground up on Mad River, carrying it on horseback through blazed paths several miles to mill. These were times that tried men's souls, and much praise is due them for the great work they done in opening out this wilderness, which now has become such a beautiful country filled with a plenty of all the comforts of life. George Brumbaugh emigrated to Ohio when a young man, about 1807–08. Was married in 1815, and located on the land where Samuel now lives; this farm then had about six acres cleared, and here he spent his life's labors, passing through the scenes and hardships of those early settlers; he died in March, 1848, aged fifty-eight years; his wife died in January, 1871, aged eighty-two years. They were parents of two children—Samuel and Catharine. Mr. Brumbaugh served in the war of 1812. Our subject, who was born and raised on the farm where he now lives, was married, September 11, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Rife, natives of Virginia, but who became residents of this county about 1837. They were parents of five children, three now living—Jacob, Elizabeth and Mary. Mary was born in Virginia February 11, 1823, and was about thirteen years of age when brought to this county. Mr. Brumbaugh and wife have had seven children—George, Jacob R., Emanuel, Catharine A., Elizabeth E., Sarah J. and Isaac C. After their marriage they located on the old home place with his father, and here he has spent his entire life; has now been a resident of this farm fifty-eight years; has a good farm of 185 acres, with good buildings and improvements, and expects to pass the remainder of his days upon the place where his eyes first saw the light of day. Mr. Brumbaugh and wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church, to which they have belonged for thirty years.

PHILIP CRAWFORD, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in Frederick County, Md., September 16, 1818; is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Mort) Crawford, natives

of Pennsylvania, but who emigrated to Ohio and located in Montgomery County in 1829, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1832; his wife died in 1854. They were parents of four children—Catharine, Philip, Elizabeth and Lydia. The grandfather, Crawford, was a native of England, and lived but a few years after coming to America, and but little is now known of his life. Our subject was about eleven years of age when brought to this county by his parents, and about fourteen when his father died, after which he was raised by his mother till he grew to manhood; was married December 28, 1843, to Jane, daughter of George and Mary Purcell, natives of Pennsylvania, but who became early settlers of Preble County and later of Warren County. They were parents of six children, four now living—Foster, Jane, Thomas and Harvey. Jane was born in Warren County. Mr. Crawford and wife have had ten children; seven now survive—John, Mary, Leander, Daniel and Isabell (twins), Agnes and Alice. Mr. Crawford's entire life has been spent in this township since eleven years of age, and has followed the trade of bricklayer until 1875, since which he has given his attention to farming; he bought the farm upon which he now lives in 1848, purchasing the same of Jacob Harry, and in the spring of 1849, located upon the farm with his family, where he has since resided, a period of thirty-two years. Mr. Crawford commenced in life a poor man, and by his own labor, industry and good management has accumulated a good competency; he now owns 150 acres of land, constituting three farms, the greater part of which is in good cultivation with good improvements. Mr. Crawford, as a citizen and neighbor, is held in high esteem; has been Assessor of his township fifteen years. This is an example of success, obtained purely by his own labor and industry, which is worthy of imitation, and which, placed upon the pages of this history, we trust may be read by and produce its salutary effect upon the rising generations.

JACOB DIEHL, farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, born on the adjoining farm where his brother John now lives, February 24, 1816, whose ancestral history is given in his brother Eli's sketch in this work. Our subject was married September 20, 1842, to Catharine, daughter of David and Catharine Brumbaugh, whose history and ancestors are given in sketch of Samuel Brumbaugh. Mr. Diehl and wife have four children—John W., born July 18, 1843; Catharine A., June 20, 1846; George L., May 31, 1850, and Samuel P., born July 27, 1856. In the spring of 1844, Mr. Diehl bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided, a period of thirty-seven years. It consists of a quarter-section of good land upon which he has erected good buildings, large and commodious, with everything comfortable and convenient around him, constituting a very pleasant home and farmer's residence. Mr. Diehl, in early life, obtained a good common-school education and taught school several winters. He is a man of undoubted integrity, commanding the confidence and respect of his community; has always avoided lawsuits, desiring peace and good will to all. He and wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church, having been such for thirty-five years.

JOHN DIEHL, farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, born on the farm where he now lives, October 31, 1826, is a son of John and Susanna Diehl, whose history is given in sketch of Eli Diehl. The subject of this biography was born, raised and grew to manhood where he now lives; was married October 2, 1851, to Susanna, daughter of John and Elizabeth Erisman, natives of Pennsylvania, but who became residents of this county about 1832, where they still reside; they had nine children; six now survive—Susanna, Jacob R., John, Matilda, Sarah A. and Andrew. Mr. Diehl and wife have four children—Aaron, Nathaniel, John Q. and Sarah A. Mr. Diehl has passed all his life upon the old home place, except about seven years' residence in the edge of Jackson Township on the farm now owned by William Clayton, and from which he moved back to the old place and scenes of his childhood, which as time advances grow more dear to him, and from which he will probably never part while life remains. Mr. Diehl and wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church.

ELI DIEHL, farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, born in this county and township March 16, 1829, is a son of John and Susanna (Miller) Diehl; he a native of Penn-

sylvania, and she of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Diehl, was a native of Bedford County, Penn., but emigrated to Ohio and located in Jefferson Township in 1806, residing there many years; thence became a resident of Perry Township, where he lived till his death. He was by trade a cabinet-maker, and followed his trade in connection with farming for many years, being one among the early settlers of this county. When there was no regular undertakers as in our present day, he was often called upon to make coffins, and often delivered them on horseback at a distance of several miles. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Miller, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio and located in Jefferson Township in 1805, where he lived till his death; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. These were true pioneers of the county, and bore their share of the hardships and deprivations of those early days, and they deserve great credit and a kind remembrance from the present and future generations for the great work they did in bringing to its present condition this beautiful and rich county, with all its productiveness and conveniences. John was about seventeen years of age when brought to this county; here he arrived at his majority; was married and became the father of ten children; seven now survive—Aaron, Jacob, Samuel, Abraham, John, Eli and Noah. Mr. Diehl located on the farm where John now lives; this land was entered from the Government by his father, and here he commenced right in the woods to make a home and a farm, and of course experienced true log-cabin life with all its concomitants; here he spent his entire life; he died August 26, 1874, aged nearly eighty-five years. He lived in the times when it took hard labor and industry to win; when the principal market was Cincinnati, and Mr. Diehl did a great deal of teaming to that place over the then almost impassable mud roads. Our subject was married in October, 1861, to Mary Wilson, a native of this county, by whom he had two children, both deceased. His wife died in February, 1864. On February 22, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Bates, daughter of Johnsey and Nancy Randall, natives of Maryland; by this union they have had four children; two now survive—Edwin R. S. and Nellie E. Mr. Diehl, after his marriage, located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided, which joins on the east the old homestead farm where he was born and raised, having lived from childhood to the present time on the same quarter section of land. His place is situated adjoining the village of New Lebanon on the north; has erected all good buildings upon his farm, and has a very pleasant home convenient to school, church, stores and post office. Mr. Diehl is well and favorably known; is a man of good education, and in his younger years taught school eight or nine years; has served as Justice of the Peace; is a kind neighbor and an excellent citizen.

SAMUEL ERBAUGH,* farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, born in Rockingham County, Va., February 3, 1830, is a son of Abraham and Susanna Erbaugh, and brother of George, whose sketch appears in this work, in which appears the ancestral history. Samuel was in his fifth year when brought to this county; here he was raised and grew up to manhood. Was married August 22, 1850, to Hester, daughter of Michael and Christina Hay (see sketch of George Erbaugh), by which union they have the following children—Mary, Amy, Rachel, Susanna, Michael, Christina, Samuel, John, Harvey and Uriah. Mr. Erbaugh, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now lives, and has since resided; this farm he bought of his father, being a part of the old homestead place, upon which he has erected most of the buildings on the place and made other improvements, and now has a very pleasant home and residence. He and wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church, to which they have belonged about twenty-five years.

GEORGE ERBAUGH, farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, born on the place where he now lives March 20, 1841, is a son of Abraham and Susanna (Coffman) Erbaugh, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, Jacob Erbaugh, was a native of Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather, Abraham Erbaugh, was born in Germany and emigrated to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century, and located in Pennsylvania, where he lived till his death; he had two sons, Jacob and Abraham, the former growing to manhood and from whom have descended all the families by the name of Erbaugh now

in America, as far as is known; the latter was a very intelligent, promising youth, but was killed when fourteen years of age, by his team becoming frightened, throwing him from his wagon, which ran over him, killing him almost instantly. The grandfather, Jacob, moved from Pennsylvania to Rockingham County, Va., where he raised his family and resided till the fall of 1834, when he, with his son Abraham and his family, came to Ohio and located in Perry Township on the farm where our subject now lives; here the grandfather lived only about four weeks, when the messenger, Death, called him from works to rewards. He lived just long enough to see the future home of his son and his descendants, when he passed away, aged about seventy-eight years. Abraham, the father, remained upon the place where they first located till his death, which occurred October 26, 1871, aged seventy-two years; his widow is still living and resides upon the old home place with her son, George, now eighty-one years of age. They had eleven children; eight now survive—Anna, Sarah, John, Samuel, Abraham, Susanna, Hettie and George. Mr. Erbaugh was a man of firm principles, and very upright in his life and business transactions. Was a worthy and earnest member of the German Baptist Church; was elected Deacon in the church while living in Virginia and afterward became a minister in the same, and finally was ordained to the Eldership. Our subject, who was born, raised and grew to manhood on the farm where he now lives, was married September 27, 1863, to Mary Ann, daughter of Michael and Christina Hay, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio, who were parents of seven children—John, Hester, Salome, Joseph, Michael, Abraham and Mary Ann. By this union Mr. Erbaugh and wife have had ten children; five now survive—Laura Bell, Amy K., Meeda A., George Alger and Ivan Leroy. Mr. Erbaugh has now made a continued residence upon the old home place for forty years, and anticipates spending the balance of his life upon the place where his eyes first saw the light of day, and where are so many hallowed scenes and associations of his early childhood.

JOSIAH A. FOSTER, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in this county and township, November 2, 1831, is a son of Isaac P. and Rebecca (Ware) Foster, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of New Jersey, emigrating to Ohio, locating in Warren County in 1828. The ancestors were of English and Scotch descent, who came to America with the "Pilgrims" in the "Mayflower," landing at Plymouth Rock in 1620, and were firm in their support of the colonies in gaining their independence, being active in service during the Revolutionary war, and again in the war of 1812. Mr. Isaac Foster, when young, was a drummer boy in gathering recruits for the army. Mr. Foster, after a short residence in Warren County, located in Cincinnati, where he followed his trade—that of a carpenter—for two years, erecting several buildings for Mr. Longworth, who filled so active a part in the early history of Cincinnati. Thence he moved to Montgomery County, two and one-half miles south of Pyrmont, where, in a primitive log cabin, our subject was born. Here he resided twenty-three years. Thence removed to Darke County, north of Greenville, and afterward located in Greenville, where he died in January, 1875. He was married in 1821; issue, eleven children, seven now living—Kesiah, Josiah A., Henry S., Rebecca W., John W., Ezekiel L. and Francis M. His wife is living with her son, Henry, at Union City, now seventy-seven years of age. Mr. Foster was a man of great energy, good ability and great moral worth; one who held the confidence of the people, a Justice of the Peace for many years, an earnest politician and public-spirited, leading in all enterprises for the general public good. In the war of the rebellion, he, with nearly all his sons, enlisted in the service of their country. Even his daughter, Kesiah, entered as a nurse in the hospital. One son sacrificed his life, being severely wounded in the battle of Stone River, and died at Nashville. Our subject grew to maturity under his father's care; was married April 15, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Joanna Riley, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of New Jersey, their ancestors being among the earliest settlers in this county. John Van Cleve, of the maternal ancestry, is said to be the first male child born in Dayton. The grandfather, Tunis Van Cleve, was a soldier in the revolution and died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Our subject and wife have had eight children; six now survive—Florence E., Henry C., Jesse A.,

Joseph M., Homer M. and Vernon. Mr. Foster for a time was engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloths, thence turned his attention to farming, which business he has since followed. He was in the war, enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1863, serving four months. The record of this family exhibits their ancestors as among the first pioneers of this county and taking prominent and leading positions, active in all the interests of this, then, growing county, and patriotic almost to a fault giving their lives and their means to the defense of their country. And the same patriotic spirit of the ancestors seems to pervade the Fosters of to-day, and their record is one of which their descendants may delight to read and see recorded upon the pages of history.

JESSE D. HARRY, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in Preble County, April 12, 1819, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Davis) Harry, natives of North Carolina. The grandfather, Sampson Harry, was a native of Wales, emigrating to America prior to the Revolutionary war, serving in that war in defense of the colonies to gain their independence, and was killed in the battle of King's Mountain, in North Carolina. The grandfather, Henry Davis, was born in England, emigrated to New Jersey, thence to North Carolina, where he lived and died. He served for a long time as Surveyor, and became Judge of the court at Salisbury, N. C., in which capacity he acted as long as his health and age would permit. Jacob and family emigrated to Ohio, locating in this county in the fall of 1812, residing here several years; thence he removed into Preble County and resided till spring of 1827; thence back to this county, where he resided till his death, which occurred in the fall of 1850. His wife died April 8, 1861. They were parents of seven children; three now survive—John, Jacob and Jesse D. Mr. Harry was one of the pioneers, coming here about the time of the war of 1812, and, though not in the army as a soldier, yet he did some government service by hauling grain and provisions to St. Mary's, for the army. He was raised with few privileges for an education, but was an upright and industrious man, very robust and muscular, and endured many remarkable hardships. Our subject grew to manhood, was married September 10, 1840, to Delila, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Black) Moore, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia, and who were early settlers in Preble County, locating there about 1812. Mrs. Moore is now eighty-eight years of age and living with our subject, remarkably robust for one of her age, has done a great deal of hard labor in her day and is able now to walk three or four miles with ease. Mr. Harry and wife have had nine children, seven now living—Mary C., Jacob, Perry, Garland, Sarah M., Mantilla and Olive A. Samuel, the eldest son, enlisted in the war of the rebellion, and died of camp diarrhœa, in the Oberlin Hospital, at Memphis, October 18, 1862. In the fall of 1841, Mr. Harry located in Preble County and resided there till the fall of 1850, when he moved back into Montgomery County, where he has since resided; has been an active, prominent man of Perry Township. Has served as Assessor five years, Township Trustee one year, Justice of the Peace two terms, and was Deputy Marshal for Clay, Perry and Jackson Townships, and County Commissioner for six years. This sketch embraces the history of a family and their ancestors who were among the early pioneers of the county, and whose lives are so fully identified with the progress and events of our county's growth and prosperity, that its record placed here upon the pages of this history will be read by their descendants in grateful remembrance for the great part they have taken in its development.

THOMAS HECATHORN, farmer, P. O. Brookville, born in Pennsylvania, February 1, 1826, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Boyd) Hecathorn, he a native of Pennsylvania and she probably of Virginia. They emigrated to Ohio and located in this county, near where Trotwood is now located, in the summer of 1827. Here they lived on rented farms for a time, thence bought and located on the place now owned by Jacob Comer, where they resided till their death. They were parents of ten children; five now survive—James, Martin, Thomas, Catharine and Abigail. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject remained with his father till about twenty-five years of age; was married in December, 1850, to Delila, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cox. By this union they had three children—Ellen, David and Eliza. His wife died

December 18, 1855, aged twenty-six years. On April 2, 1857, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Richard Clayton, a native of Virginia. By this union they have had six children; three now survive—Almedia, Maud and James. Mr. Hecathorn has always been a farmer by occupation and has spent his married life in Perry Township. He bought the farm upon which he now lives in December, 1835, and located upon the same in the spring following, where he has since continued his residence. The farm consists of about eighty acres, mostly in cultivation with good improvements. He was drafted in the late war of the rebellion, but hired a substitute. He has been Township Trustee several years, besides several other minor offices. He and wife are members of the New School Lutherans, to which they have belonged some eighteen years.

DAVID H. HEETER, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in Madison Township, this county, December 3, 1825, is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Kreitzer) Heeter, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Sebastian Heeter, was a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., but became a settler of this county about 1815, locating in Madison Township, and lived and died there. The grandfather, Andrew Kreitzer, a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Jefferson Township about 1805, being among the early pioneers. Frederick was about sixteen years of age when brought to this county by his father, Sebastian; here he grew to manhood inured to the hardships of those early settlers; was married and became the father of twelve children, and, what is remarkable, all are now living, and the youngest of whom is now thirty-eight years of age, viz., Diana, Elizabeth, David, Catharine, Absolom, Daniel, Hannah, Mary, Sarah Ann, John, Lucinda and Eli. Mr. Heeter was a farmer throughout his life, and spent his days in Madison and Perry Townships. He died in August, 1862, aged sixty-two years. His wife is still living on the old home place, now seventy-nine years of age. Mr. Heeter commenced in life a poor man, but by his industry and economy he acquired a good competency, and when he died left his family very comfortably situated. Our subject remained with his father till nearly twenty-four years of age; was married March 11, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Clayton, he a native of New Jersey and she of Pennsylvania. By this union they have had seven children; four now survive—Alfred, Elizabeth, Allen and Ephraim. Mr. Heeter has been a resident of this township during all his married life. He bought and located upon the farm where he now lives in the spring of 1851, having made a continued residence of thirty years. He owns about two hundred acres of land, and on the home place has erected a large brick house and other buildings, having all good improvements, constituting a good home and fine farmer's residence. Politically a Democrat, he has been Township Trustee one term. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, to which he has belonged about thirty-seven years.

JACOB A. HEPNER, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born on Section 34, Perry Township, May 24, 1828, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Diehl) Hepner, he a native of Rockingham County, Va., and she of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Henry Hepner, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1762; the great-grandfather, George Hepner, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1735; emigrated to America in 1757, locating in Lancaster County, Penn. In 1760 was married to Utilla Kline; issue one son and one daughter—Henry and Catharine. Henry Hepner was married to Mary Hyser and soon after moved to Rockingham County, Va. In 1806, emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, and located in Jackson Township, entering land from the Government, a part of which was in Jefferson and a part in Jackson Townships, and here he passed his entire life. He began right in the woods in true pioneer style, carefully selecting a spot where there was a very large oak tree, which he felled to the ground, and around the stump erected a log cabin, and carefully dressed off the "oak stump," which was utilized as a table for a long time. He died, aged seventy-three years. His wife lived to the advanced age of nearly ninety-seven years. They had six children—George and Polly (twins), John, Sophia, Lydia and Diana (twins). The four first mentioned were born in Virginia, and the last two in Ohio. John Hepner was born in 1797, being about eight years of age when brought

to this county, and here he was raised, and grew to manhood inured to the scenes and hardships of true pioneer life, and doubtless ate with good relish many a meal from the "oak stump table." He was married in 1824, and became the father of three sons and four daughters—George, Jacob A., Mary, Elizabeth, Rosanna, John and Lydia. Mr. Hepner, after his marriage, located on the southeast quarter of Section 34, in Perry Township. This land he obtained from his father-in-law, Jacob Diehl, who entered it from the Government. He commenced right in the woods with not a stick amiss, and here Mr. Hepner bore his full share of pioneer and log-cabin life, the fruits of his labors his descendants are still enjoying; and here he peacefully passed away from earth with all its toils and labors, in April, 1852, nearly forty-five years of age. His wife died November 29, 1849. She was born in November, 1800, being forty-nine years of age at her death. Our subject was about fourteen years of age when his father died. He remained with his mother on the home place till her death, thence Mr. Hepner and his older brother, George, took charge of the farm and provided for the minor children till they arrived at majority. On April 20, 1852, George and Jacob bought the farm and our subject resided there till August 19, 1857. He was married September 19, 1852, to Eve, daughter of Michael and Barbara Neff, he a native of Kentucky, and she of Pennsylvania. By this union they have had twelve children—Mary C., born August 22, 1853, and died March 26, 1854; Minerva, born September 23, 1854; Sarah A., April 22, 1856; Amanda R., October 9, 1858; Elizabeth, December 23, 1860; Emma, December 7, 1862; Clara, March 22, 1865; George W., January 4, 1867; Jacob A., April 12, 1870; William A., June 14, 1872; Maurice, January 3, 1876, and died June 18, 1876, and Omar V., born February 27, 1877. At above-mentioned date (August 19, 1857), Mr. Hepner with his family located where they now live and have since resided. This farm he purchased of Henry Heistand, which at that time had about forty acres cleared; now he has 115 acres in good cultivation; has erected all the buildings and made other improvements, and being located just out of the village of Johnsville, it constitutes a very pleasant home and farmer's residence. These early pioneers of whom we have here made this brief sketch, whose lives and labors have produced such extensive results in bringing this then wilderness of a country into its now beautiful farms, possessed of so many comforts and conveniences of life, and whose lives were thoroughly imbued with morality, kindness and good deeds, deserve a most grateful remembrance from their descendants and all future generations who may be the partakers of the benefits of their noble lives and labors.

ANDREW HOUSE, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in Preble County, Ohio, November 29, 1820, is a son of George and Catharine House; he a native of Virginia and she of Pennsylvania, but who became early settlers in Preble County, probably about 1816, being among the pioneers opening out right in the woods. They were parents of ten children; four now survive—John, Mary, Sarah and Andrew. Mr. House lived on the farm on which he first located till his death, a period of forty-eight years; he died September 1, 1864, aged eighty-four years; his wife died October 4, 1863, aged nearly eighty-two years. Andrew remained with his father till after his majority; was married September 7, 1843, to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Ann Maria (Hennich) Reichard, natives of Pennsylvania. They were parents of four children; three now survive—John J., Elizabeth and Maria. His wife died April 29, 1872, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Reichard was born December 3, 1793; is a son of Joseph and Mary Reichard, he a native of Germany and she of Pennsylvania. They lived and died in Pennsylvania; they were parents of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters—Joseph being the only son now surviving, and two daughters—Margaret and Anna. Mr. Joseph Reichard came to Ohio and located in Montgomery County, in what is now Perry Township, in May, 1819, and settled on a piece of land which his brother John had previously entered, and commenced right in the woods to clear up the land and put up a log cabin; was married January 9, 1816, to Ann Maria Hennich. Mr. Reichard saw much of pioneer life; he lived in this township till in 1866, a period of forty-six years, when he moved on to a small piece of land just in the edge of Preble County, which he owned, and here he resided till the death of his wife, after which

he lived with his son-in-law. Mr. House lived in this township for two years, when Mr. House and family, with Mr. Reichard, moved on to the place where they now live and where Mr. Reichard was living at the time of the death of his wife; here they have since resided. Mr. Reichard has been a very industrious, hard-working man, whose integrity was undoubted, and who has always held the confidence of his community; has held many of the public offices—as Trustee, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, etc. He was in the war of 1812, being one of the few who now survive who were in that war. He is now past eighty-eight years of age, enjoys quite good health, but is blind, having been so about four years. He is very pleasantly situated, living with his daughter, Maria, and her husband, Mr. Andrew House. Mr. House and wife are parents of four children—Joseph, Elizabeth, George and Sarah, all arrived at maturity, married and settled in life, except George, who is still single, and is now a practicing physician at Salem, this county.

HENRY HULL, Sr., farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in Virginia November 2, 1806, is a son of John and Mary (Rinehart) Hull, natives of Virginia, their ancestors being from Germany. John, with his family, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1820, locating at a place called Old Town, where they lived about two years, thence located in Montgomery County, Perry Township, where they resided till their death. They were parents of five children, who are now living—Henry, David, Elizabeth, Mary and Adam. Henry was about eighteen years of age when he came to this county with his parents, being the oldest child of the family, here they were raised and grew to maturity, inured to the scenes and hardships of this then new country. Henry was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Salome Crull, to whom ten children were born, all now living—John, Josiah, Samuel, Henry, David, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Salome, Noah and Edward. He lost his wife by death March 4, 1877. Mr. Hull, after his marriage, located on the farm where he now lives, and has since resided, a period of nearly half a century. He started in life with eighty acres of land, which was in the woods, and by his own labors and industry cleared it up and accumulated more means and purchased more land from time to time till he became owner of over 800 acres of land. This is an example of success from honest labor and economy and good management, which has but few if any equals, and is a record of which his descendants may well feel proud, and from which example the poorest man may take courage and feel that he can succeed if he only practices the same industry and economy. He has since divided the greater share among his children, thus giving them a good start in life. He is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, is very deaf, and has been thus afflicted for many years. His farm is now carried on by his two sons—Samuel and Henry—who are unmarried, and make their home with him. Mr. Hull has been a member of the German Baptist Church for many years.

NOTE.—Since the above was written, Henry Hull, Sr., died, his death occurring March 30, 1881.

JESSE D. LEHMAN, farmer and leaf-tobacco-dealer, P. O. Johnsville, was born in this county and township December 6, 1839; is a son of Henry and Catharine (Crawford) Lehman, he a native of Ohio and she of Maryland. The grandfather, Henry Lehman, was a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio, locating at New Lancaster, where he resided till about 1825, when he removed to Montgomery County, and here lived till his death. He was the father of eight children, four now survive—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Sharp, living in Indiana; Henry; Hannah, now Mrs. Hosier, residing in Dayton; and David. The grandfather, Joseph Crawford, was born in Frederick County, Md., but became a resident of this county about 1829, where he lived till his death. Henry was eleven years of age when brought to this county by his father; was raised and grew to maturity inured to the hardships of a new settlement; was married and became the father of five children—four now survive: Jesse D., Philip, Noah and Margaret, now Mrs. Hull. Mr. Lehman was a cooper by trade, which business he followed about forty years, generally renting his farm, but during his later years has lived mostly retired from all active business. He has been a hard-working, industrious man, who devoted himself closely to his business, never desiring, or holding office; commenc-

ing in life a poor man, has, by his own efforts, accumulated a good competency, and now in his advanced years is able to live in comfort, free from the general anxieties of life. Our subject remained with his father, raised to his trade till about twenty-four years of age; was married December 17, 1863, to Amanda, daughter of John and Mary King, whose history is given in sketch of Eli Wogamon, in this work. Mr. Lehman and wife have three children: Webster Corwin, John Henry and Oliver Warren. Mr. Lehman, after his marriage, gave his attention to farming for about ten years; thence he entered upon mercantile trade, also in connection with that business engaged largely as dealer in leaf tobacco, and thus continued till May 2, 1880, when he sold out in the mercantile business, and since gives his exclusive attention to buying tobacco, and the superintending of his farm. The farm upon which he resides, he bought in the spring of 1876, and moved onto it in the spring of 1878. Mr. Lehman, from his youth up, has exhibited a general business tact; by his own industry and good management, before he had reached twenty-one years of age, he had saved money enough and bought twenty-four acres of land, giving him a fine start in life; since which he has improved his means and talents; kept himself active and accumulating, till now he has a good farm and ample means to live comfortably, and conduct an active trade in leaf tobacco. Although not seeking nor holding offices, as the nature of his business and inclination forbid it, yet a confiding community have pressed him into service as School Director for sixteen years, and a member of the Board of Education during the same period of time.

NOTE.—Since the above was written, Mr. Lehman died; his death occurring January 21, 1882.

JOHN W. LONG, farmer, P. O. Brookville, born in this county February 17, 1831, is a son of Isaac and Esther (Miller) Long, natives of Ohio. The grandfather, Michael Long, was a native of Pennsylvania, but became one of the early pioneers of this county, settling here soon after 1800; was here through all the Indian troubles, and all the hardships of those early days. Daniel Miller, the maternal grandfather, was also a native of Pennsylvania, emigrating to this county about the same time of the Longs, and were truly pioneers of the country, enduring the trials and dangers which only those early settlers knew and realized. Isaac, being born here, amidst these scenes and dangers, grew up to manhood inured to all the many hardships; was married, and became father of ten children—Daniel, John W., Elizabeth, Susanna, Samuel, Isaac, Mary, Henry, Joseph and Harriet. Mr. Long and wife have passed their entire life in this county; have always followed farming, and were an industrious and prosperous family; he is now one who has the confidence of his community; was Township Trustee for several years. Our subject remained with his father till his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Basore; he is a native of Pennsylvania, and she of this county. This marriage was celebrated December 22, 1853; by this union they have had seven children, six now survive—Mary E., Samuel H., John E., Elmer I., Susie A., Sadie Ida. After their marriage, they located upon the place where he now lives, and has since resided, a period of twenty-eight years; he has cleared up a great portion of his farm, and erected all the buildings on the place which, with all the improvements, are good, and constitute a fine home and farmer's residence.

GEORGE MELLINGER, farmer, P. O., Brookville, born in Pennsylvania April 5, 1844, is a son of Joseph and Lydia (Kissinger) Mellinger, natives of Pennsylvania. Joseph spent his life at farming in Pennsylvania, until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when in the draft made for soldiers he hired as a substitute, but being quite advanced in years and not able to stand the hardships of a soldier's life, he was discharged from the service and shortly afterward came to Ohio to this county, where he died. His wife located near Salem, this county, where she was married to Jackson McNally, with whom she lived till her death, which occurred August 16, 1863. Joseph and Lydia were parents of four children, three now living—William, George and Nancy Bell. Our subject was thrown upon the world at twelve years of age, to work his own way through life. He went here and there, wherever he could find work and a home, and thus continued till seventeen years of age, when in October, 1861, he enlist-

ed in the defense of his country, in the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Mason; served out his time and re-enlisted as a veteran, and served till the close of the war. His regiment was in the Army of the Cumberland, and he saw and participated in twenty-two different battles, some of the hardest fought battles being those at Shiloh, Franklin, and that at Atlanta, Ga. At the close of the war, he received an honorable discharge and returned home. He was married, May 26, 1868, to Malinda, daughter of David and Nancy Lana (McCormack) Spittler; by this union they have had five children—Ambrose, Edna Irene, Flora Bell, Clara Viola and Lottie Fidella. Mr. Mellinger, after his marriage, lived on rented farms till March, 1880, when he bought and located upon the place where he now lives; he has twenty acres of good land, with good buildings, constituting a pleasant and comfortable home. Mr. Mellinger has had a "rough-and-tumble" life, being thrown upon the world when only twelve years of age, and enlisting in the war at seventeen years of age, having seen much of the rough side of life. He is now quite pleasantly located, and we may trust and hope that the balance of his life may be as pleasant and profitable as his past has been rough and unpleasant.

SIMON MIKESELL, general merchant, Johnsville, born in Bedford County, Penn., April 7, 1839; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Richey) Mikesell, natives of Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Richey, was probably a native of Pennsylvania, and lived and died in his native State; he married Mary Whetstone; they had four sons and four daughters. Mr. Richey was a man of good education, and followed teaching as a profession for several years; was a devoted brother in the German Baptist Church, and became a minister and a bishop in the same; was one of the most strenuous and exacting kind; would not enter a house that was carpeted, or ride in a carriage with springs, believing these things tended to evil. John Mikesell was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Pennsylvania. He died in August, 1839, aged forty-four years. His wife died in the fall of 1857, aged fifty-nine years. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters; four of whom are living—Mary, Susanna, Samuel and Simon. Our subject was only six months old when his father died, and the whole care and responsibility of raising and educating Simon, devolved upon his mother, and faithfully did she perform her work, bringing him up to the honorable and healthy labor of farming, with a good, common school education. When he arrived at nineteen years of age death deprived him of his mother. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Mikesell went West, and in the spring of 1861, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, he volunteered in the defense of his country, and enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; was engaged in many of the hardest fought battles of the West—at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, etc., and fortunately, escaped without a wound, and in the summer of 1864, his time of service having expired, he received his discharge at Louisville, Ky.; thence he entered the employ of the Royer Wheel Company, at Cincinnati, in the turning business; this business he followed at Cincinnati, Tippecanoe, Harrisburg and Troy about twelve years. Thence, entered as traveling salesman for Studabaker, manufacturer of woolen cloths, for four years. Thence rented the Studabaker factory and ran it one year. Thence entered the mercantile trade in Johnsville, in partnership with Lee Thompson, in September, 1880, in which business he still continues, and is having a good and prosperous trade. Was married, December 25, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Shuss, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shuss still resides in his native State; Mrs. Shuss is deceased. They were parents of nine children; seven now survive—John, Jacob, Daniel, Adam, Mary Ann, Rebecca and Elizabeth. Mr. Mikesell and wife have had, by their union, eight children; four now living—Freemont, Harvey, Daniel and Edward. Mr. Mikesell and wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church, in which he has been elected as a minister.

ROBERT MILLIKIN, farmer, P. O. Amity, born in this county Nov. 8, 1833; is a son of Mathew and Anna (Hecathorn) Millikin, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Robert Millikin, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was the father of five children. The grand-

father, Daniel Hecathorn, was a native of Virginia, but became a settler in this county about 1828, where he lived and died. Mathew emigrated from Penusylvania to this county about 1830, and was the father of seven children; six now survive—Margaret, Daniel, Robert, Anna, Andrew and Martha. Mr. Millikin was a farmer by occupation, and resided in this county till his death. He died in May, 1848; his wife died in June, 1860. Our subject was fifteen years of age at the time of the death of his father, but remained with his mother till after his majority; was married, August 25, 1859, to Barbara, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Garber, natives of Virginia, but who emigrated to this county about 1828, where they lived till her death in April, 1870. He is still living in this township, now over eighty-four years of age. They were parents of nine children; eight now survive—James, Henry, Josiah, Washington, John, Susanna, Rebecca and Barbara. Mr. Millikin and wife have had seven children; five now survive—Daniel, George W., Rebecca J., James M. and John R. Mr. Millikin has always resided in this township and followed farming as a business. He bought and located upon the place where he now lives in the spring of 1865. This farm consists of sixty acres of land, mostly in cultivation, with good improvements.

JOHN G. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 4, 1837; is a son of John and Sallie Ann (Gest) Mills, natives of New Jersey. Moses Mills, the grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, but removed to Ohio in 1806, locating in Greene County. At this time John was about one year old, and was raised and grew to maturity in Greene and Clark Counties. He became a resident of Dayton about 1834 or 1835, and engaged in mercantile trade for several years. In 1840, he was elected Auditor of the county, and re-elected five times in succession, thus serving in this office twelve consecutive years. In 1852, he bought three quarter sections of school land in Perry Township, and moved on to it in 1853. In 1854, he returned to Dayton and was elected Secretary of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, which position he held for a short time, and was then appointed Cashier of the Dayton Bank, which position he held till 1857; thence removed to his farm and resided on it one year; in 1858, was nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for Sheriff of the county; was elected and served two years. Soon after the expiration of his office, the war of the rebellion having commenced, he received an appointment from the Government as Provost Marshal for this district, and first located in Hamilton, and thence in Dayton, holding said office until the close of the war, or till the office was abolished, since which time he has lived mostly retired from any active office or business. Having served a long and active life, ever possessing the confidence of the people, and having held many offices of trust, which were filled to the universal satisfaction of the people, and of whose record his descendants may ever feel proud, and which will ever stand on the pages of history as a monument to his memory. He was the father of six children; three now survive—John G., Charles and Truman B. Our subject was raised in Dayton and remained with his father till his majority, receiving a good education and became a graduate of the Dayton High School; thence he engaged in teaching school, which profession he followed three years; thence he entered upon the business of farming, locating upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. Mills having a thorough education, is capable of filling positions of trust, and of being a great benefit to his neighborhood and community. He has been a member of the school board for twelve years or more. He was married, December 27, 1860, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Daniel and Mary Mundhenk, he a native of Philadelphia and she of New Jersey; issue, five children—Sallie, Sherman, Daniel C., Rosa and John.

TRUMAN B. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, was born in Montgomery County, June 27, 1847; is a son of John and Sallie Ann Mills, whose history appears in the sketch of John G. Mills, in this work. Mr. Mills was raised in Dayton, receiving a good education in the common schools and high school of Dayton. On the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the one-hundred-day service in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, under Col. John Lowe, and served through his time of enlistment and returned home; thence entered as clerk under his father, who was then Provost Marshal, where he remained about one year; thence

attended the Commercial College of Dayton, after which he became assistant book-keeper for the wholesale dry goods house of Darst, Herchelrode & Co., where he remained a few months, thence became book-keeper for A. B. Darst, thence Deputy Clerk in the Clerk's office at Dayton. But such business proving too confining for his health, he turned his attention to farming. On November 6, 1873, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Hiram and Jane C. (Williams) Lewis, he a native of New York State and she of Dayton. Mr. Lewis became a resident of Dayton about 1846; was married and resided there about five years, thence removed to Painesville, Ohio, and lived till 1855, when he returned to Dayton, where he has since resided. He has been quite a prominent and active man; was engaged in the nursery business for several years, and latterly in the insurance business, and in the manufacture of fruit tree labels. Mr. Mills and wife by their union have three children—Olive B., born December 5, 1875; Nellie C., born June 14, 1877, and Jennie W., born February 6, 1879. In 1873, Mr. Mills located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided, which farm is a part of the school lands bought by his father in an early day, as mentioned in sketch of John G. Mills. The farm consists of 177 acres of land, mostly in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence.

JOSHUA V. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in this township and county August 31, 1839, is a son of William and Jane Mills, whose history appears in sketches of G. M. Mills in this work. Our subject lived at home with his father till his majority. Was married, November 1, 1866, to Anna, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Myers, whose history appears in sketch of Jacob Myers in this work. Mr. Mills and wife have had six children—Emma, Flora, John, Mattie, Cora C. and Eva Jane. Mr. Mills, after his marriage, located on the farm, where he now lives and has since resided. His farm consists of eighty acres, sixty of which are in cultivation, with good brick house, a good barn and large tobacco shed, which he has erected since he came upon the place, the whole improvements in excellent condition, constituting a fine home and residence. Mr. Mills and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, to which they have belonged twelve years. After the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Mills answered the call of his country by enlisting October 28, 1861, in the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Mason and served through the war in the army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in many of the hard-fought battles and skirmishes of that army; some of the principal of which were the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Franklin, Nashville, Atlanta, etc., and escaped with but one wound which was obtained at the battle of Nashville; was discharged from the army on the 6th of January, 1866, and returned safely home.

GEORGE M. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in Montgomery County, August 1, 1850, is a son of William and Jane (Campbell) Mills. The grandparents, Joshua and Lucy (Curless) Mills, natives of New Jersey; emigrated to Ohio in 1819, living in Warren and Preble Counties for a short time, when, in 1820, moved into the woods in Montgomery County, Perry Township, opening out by cutting the first stick of timber, clearing up a small patch, putting up a log cabin, the wild beasts and deer being very plentiful. Here they made their start in life and endured all the hardships of those early days. They were parents of nine children; six now survive—Jane, John, Rebecca, William, Sarah and Mary. Mr. Mills was a very industrious, hard-working man, one who was physically and mentally strong, and, during his life, accomplished a great deal of work. He cleared up a good farm and erected good buildings, and enjoyed in his last days the conveniences and comforts of a good farm and home. He died about 1850 or 1851, his wife having died a few years previous to his death. William remained with his father till his majority. Was married, February 10, 1827, to Jane Campbell, a native of Warren County; by her he had seven children; five now living—Bethany, Samuel, Naomi, Joshua and William. His wife died October 17, 1848. On October 18, 1849, was celebrated his marriage with Jane Smith, daughter of John and Phebe Clemmer, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia; by this second marriage, they had five children—George, Charles Edgar, Eliza Jane, Josiah and Hiram. Mr. Mills followed farming as an occupation, and has always

resided in Perry Township; has labored industriously in his younger days, and was reasonably prosperous in his life, accumulated a good competency, and, as old age and infirmity came upon him, he retired to Pyrmont, and, in 1879, gave up all active labor, where he hopes to pass the remainder of his days free from the toils of life. Mr. Mills and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and have been Christian workers for many years. Our subject grew up to maturity under his father's care, brought up to farm labor; receiving a good education, and, at eighteen years of age, became a teacher and taught school four winters, since which he has given his attention to farming. Was married, October 24, 1878, to Martha Dell, daughter of Levi W. and Sarah E. (Sodders) Mundhenk, he a native of this county, and she of Greene County; they are parents of three children—Clarence Willie, Lizzie Forest and Martha Dell.

CHARLES E. MILLS, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in this county December 9, 1851, is a son of William and Eliza Mills, whose history appears in sketch of G. M. Mills in this work. Our subject lived with his father till about nineteen years of age. Was married August 7, 1870, to Anna, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Gustin) Wysong, he a native of Virginia and she of Ohio. They were parents of twelve children; ten now living—Hannah, Harrison, Mina, Stephen, Lydia, Elizabeth, Rachel, Jacob, Margaret and Anna. Mr. Wysong became an early settler of Montgomery County, locating here about 1826, and is now living in Preble County, seventy-nine years of age. Mr. Mills and wife have four children—Charles W., Stephen Elva, Hurly O. and Maggie E. Mr. Mills lived in Preble County two years after his marriage, then in fall of 1872 located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. The farm consists of thirty-one acres, mostly in cultivation with good improvements.

DANIEL MUNDHENK (deceased), born in Philadelphia January 18, 1814, is a son of Daniel and Anna Maria Mundhenk, whose history is given in sketch of Charles Mundhenk in this work. Daniel (deceased) came to this county with his father and grew to maturity, inured to the hardships of pioneer life. Was married November 27, 1834, to Mary, daughter of Joshua and Lucy Mills, whose history appears in sketch of George M. Mills in this work; by this union they had eleven children; six now survive—Mary Ann, Rebecca, Eleanor, Daniel, Perry and Charles H. Mr. Mundhenk died October 9, 1875. He was a quiet, unassuming man, who attended closely to his own business; a man of strict integrity; a kind husband and father, providing well for his family; living honored and respected by all who knew him, and died mourned by a large circle of friends, and regretted by a confiding people. He and wife were members of the United Brethren Church to which they belonged for forty years. His widow is still living on a part of the home farm, where she has a good brick house constituting a fine home and residence.

FREDERICK MUNDHENK, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, a native of this county, born July 4, 1818, is a son of Daniel and Anna Maria Mundhenk, whose history appears in a sketch of Charles Mundhenk, in this work. Mr. Mundhenk remained with his father till twenty-six years of age. He was married, November 30, 1843, to Catharine, daughter of John Hook, a native of Virginia, who became a resident of Montgomery County about 1830 to 1832. By this union they had five children, three of whom survive—James, William, and Minnie Etta—and two deceased, Mary Elizabeth and Luella. His wife died June 4, 1870. On June 6, 1872, was celebrated his marriage with Martha, daughter of Charles and Catharine (Share) Fiet, he a native of Germany and she of Pennsylvania. Mr. Fiet emigrated to America in 1805, locating in Pennsylvania, where he was married and resided till 1823, when he removed to Ohio, locating in Warren County, where he resided two years; thence to Preble County, and resided one year; thence into Montgomery County, where he resided till his death, which occurred January 16, 1850. They were parents of ten children, five of whom now survive—Mary, Catharine, Barbara, Martha and Emma. His widow is still living, and is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. F. Mundhenk. Mr. Mundhenk by his second wife has one child, Frederick. Mr. Mundhenk's entire life has been spent in this county, and in the immediate vicinity of Pyrmont. He has been an active

and industrious man, and, like his father before him, has done much for the interests and benefit of his community. He ran a steam saw-mill for twenty-seven years, seventeen years of which was on the mill built by his father, and was the first saw-mill built in Perry Township. He and his brothers, Augustus and Henry, built the first grist mill and the only one ever erected in Perry Township, which mill they ran about sixteen years, when they sold it, and it was removed to Baltimore, on the border of Darke County. Since that time Mr. Mundhenk has lived retired from all active business. We feel justified in saying that his life has been one of activity, honor and usefulness, which can detract nothing from, but rather add further laurels to the history of the Mundhenk family.

JOHN MUNDHENK, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in this county and township October 14, 1820, is a son of Daniel and Anna Maria Mundhenk, whose history appears in a sketch of Charles Mundhenk in this work. Our subject maintained his home with his father till twenty-seven years of age. He was married in 1847 (the exact date being lost through fire) to Mary, daughter of John and Margaret (May) Levingston, natives of Virginia, by whom he had one child, Samantha, now Mrs. Joseph Shaffer. With her he only lived about two years, when the reaper, Death, took her away. On May 10, 1855, was celebrated his second marriage, with Mary Jane, daughter of William and Martha Sodders, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Warren County, Ohio, by whom he has had five children—Ida M., Clarence J., Cora, Howard, and Charles. Mr. Mundhenk, after his marriage, located in Pyrmont, where he entered upon mercantile trade in partnership with George Reid, and about one year after they were burned out, losing their entire stock, when Mr. Mundhenk found himself $1,600 in debt. But their creditors requested them to go on with business again, and they would furnish them with goods. They did so, and continued about eight or nine years, when Mr. Mundhenk, having paid up his indebtedness, bought out his partner, Mr. Reid, and continued the business about three years. He then sold out, and entered upon farming, purchasing the place where he now lives, being a part of the old Mundhenk farm, and here he has since resided. Mr. Mundhenk is a man who has held the confidence of his community. He has been Township Clerk eight years, and a Justice of the Peace six years. Politically, Mr. Mundhenk is a stanch Republican.

CHARLES MUNDHENK, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, a native of Montgomery County, born October 7, 1832, is a son of Daniel and Anna Maria (Hagerman) Mundhenk; natives of Germany. Daniel was born at Pyrmont, Germany, December 28, 1777. He lived with his father till he grew to manhood, and at about twenty years of age, being of an enterprising spirit, he gained the idea that there might be a better country for a poor man than that in which he was raised, and he went to Hamburg, and from there, after a residence of over a year, he shipped on board a whaling vessel, and on his voyage reached Greenland; returned to Hamburg, and finally arrived home to his parents in September, 1800. Was married, in 1803, to Sophia Louisa Sprengel, a native of Holzhausen, by whom he had five children, all now deceased. In 1807, Mr. Mundhenk, with his family and brother Henry, his sister Dorothy, and his uncle, Christian Heydon, after a journey of twenty-eight days, through Prussia and Holland, arrived at Texel, and shipped on board the vessel "William P. Johnson," under Capt. Moses Wells, bound for America, and set sail August 22, 1807. After an extremely stormy voyage, during which more than once they gave themselves up as lost and resigned themselves to the care of a merciful God, they arrived safely upon the American coast, and on the 2d of December of the above year landed at Philadelphia. Here he lived till September 9, 1808, when he went with his family to New York, thence to Hartford, Conn., where he entered upon farming, remaining only one or two years; returned to Philadelphia, and here, on November 11, 1811, was called to mourn the death of his beloved wife. On July 30, 1812, he married Anna Maria Hagerman, by whom he had eight children; four now survive—Henry, Frederick, John and Charles. From Philadelphia, about 1815, he removed to Lancaster County, Penn., and early in 1817 came to Ohio, and shortly after located in Montgomery County. Here he became a pioneer in Perry Township, entering one-fourth section of land, entered upon

the arduous task of clearing up the land from its primeval growth of forest timber to make a farm and a home. He toiled on from year to year, and in a short time became owner of more land, and finally became possessor of 600 acres, embracing the very ground upon which the village of Pyrmont now stands. He laid out the town, gave it its name after the name of his native place in Germany, and in honor and memory of which stands engraved upon his tombstone his name as proprietor of Pyrmont. On July 4, 1835, he was called to mourn the death of his second wife. On August 3, 1841, he married Mrs. Margaret Hubler, by whom he had one child, Caroline. He died in March, 1859, honored and beloved by a large circle of friends, and by all who knew him—a man of undaunted integrity—one who had seen the rough side and endured the many trials and hardships of pioneer life, having seen this country in its wildest state; but through his and others' sturdy strokes lived to see the forests disappear, and waving fields of grain to take their place; the rude and primitive log-cabin and schoolhouses supplanted by fine frame and brick houses, and the comforts and conveniences which labor and wealth are sure to bring to prevail. His life was one of success and usefulness; having the unbounded confidence of the people, he was elected to and served in nearly all the offices of his township. A man of great heart, kind, and given to all just and benevolent purposes, truly public spirited, always first and foremost in all public enterprises; and in his death his family lost a kind father and husband, and the public a great benefactor. Our subject, the youngest son of his father, remained with him till after his majority, was married, November 23, 1854, to Rachel, daughter of George and Rachel Ivens, natives of New Jersey, but who became early settlers of this county, probably locating here about 1825. Rachel was born November 19, 1835, in this county and township. By this union they have had five children; four now survive—Elizabeth F., Carrie, Mary and Berdie. Mattie, the second child, died April 11, 1874, nearly sixteen years of age, just budding into womanhood. Mr. Mundhenk has always remained upon the old home place; has a beautiful home, with good buildings and improvements, and all the conveniences, constituting a pleasant home and residence, and which are doubly endeared to him by the fond recollections of his childhood, and the many works in sight the handiwork of his noble father. Mr. Mundhenk, though holding no offices of public trust, is such from choice, having refused repeatedly to accept them, which have often been pressed upon him by a confiding people, as he is a man of good literary attainments, great moral worth and undoubted integrity. This brief sketch is of a family whose life's labors form such a part of the history of this township, and are held in such high esteem by all who know them, that we feel we have been incompetent in the space we have to devote to this subject to do them the justice they deserve; but trust we have so far portrayed the general character of their useful lives as to carry their memory down to future generations, who shall cherish and honor them long after their forms shall lay moldering in the dust.

L. WILLIAM MUNDHENK, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, is the youngest son of Mary Ann Mundhenk, who was born in Germany, February 13, 1790, and is a daughter of John Henry and Anna Maria Feit, natives of Germany. In the fall of 1806 they determined to emigrate to America, their country then being engaged in war, it was expected that all their sons old enough to do military duty would be forced into the army, it was arranged that the mother and her children should proceed to America and Mr. Feit should follow the next year, or as soon as possible By strategy and careful management, the family eluded the sentries, and arrived at Amsterdam, where they obtained passes to America and set sail on the ship "Cornelia," under Capt. Delmore. But before reaching the ocean, while passing through the English Channel, the mother was taken sick and died, and by the kindness of the Captain they were permitted to take her body on shore where it was buried. Then the children were left alone, without father or mother, and continued their journey, and in due time landed safely at Philadelphia where the children were "sold" or bound out to pay their passage. The father, who remained in Germany, tried to follow his family, but as he was aged and no friends with him, he was refused passage, and before an opportunity came for him to get away he was taken sick and died. Mary Ann, the mother of our subject, after

serving three years in Philadelphia to pay her passage, continued to work out till June 4, 1812, when she married Lewis Mundhenk, a native of Germany, and on the next day they departed for Yew York, where they resided four years; thence removed to Ohio, locating in Montgomery County, near Germantown, and a few years after located on the place where she now lives and has since resided; being the first and only settler at that time between Lewisburg and Brookville. Here they opened out in the woods in an open log cabin in November in the midst of a deep snow; 'here they toiled and labored year after year to make a farm and a home, "Aunt Mary" proving a true helpmeet, being robust and healthy. She would chop wood, grub, make fence, etc., would do more work than half the men. They knew no such word as "fail," and they did not, but cleared up and became owners of a large farm, erected large and commodious buildings, and now have a beautiful home and farmer's residence. But for twenty-one years before the death of Mr. Mundhenk, his mind became affected from religious excitement, so that he was unfitted for business; and during this time especially appeared the great powers, mentally and physically, of "Aunt Mary," who, with her children, took charge of and kept the business of the farm moving right along; and we may safely say that not one woman in a thousand has gone through or could go through the hardships and trials she has endured. She has been the mother of eleven children, seven grew to maturity; five now survive—Anna Maria, Philip, Lewis, Daniel E. and L. William. Mr. Mundhenk departed this life April 10, 1859. Since his death his wife has resided with our subject on the old home farm. William was married September 11, 1857, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William and Martha Sodders, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio. William and wife have three children—Martha Dell, Clarence W. and Lizzie Forest. We have here a brief sketch of one of the early pioneers, and whose labors and hardships are but partially portrayed, yet we trust we have placed enough on these pages of history to carry her in grateful remembrance to the descendants of future generations, who shall have to sow and reap much from the benefits of her many labors.

JACOB MYERS, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 17, 1818, is a son of Samuel and Barbara (Harnish) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania, and who lived and died in their native State. They were parents of twelve children, ten growing to maturity, and nine now living—Ann, Rudolph, Barbara, Mary, Jacob, Fannie, Elizabeth, Mattie and Abraham. Our subject remained with his father till his majority; was married in 1843 to Catharine, daughter of John and Anna Hiller, natives of Pennsylvania; issue nine children; eight now survive—Anna, John, Jacob, Allen, Mary E., Emma, Amanda and Ida. Mr. Myers came from his native State to Ohio in the spring of 1845, and bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided, a period of thirty-six years. His first purchase was 160 acres from John W. Harris, from which he has since sold sixty acres, leaving him 100 acres, which is of excellent quality, and mostly in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a fine home and farmer's residence. Mr. Myers has been one of the industrious farmers of Perry Township, a man of integrity and honor, and who has been very successful in life; has the confidence of the people and his community; has held several offices of trust in the township; was Township Treasurer for several years, and has been a man whose life and history form quite an integral part of the history of this township, and as such we take pleasure in placing it upon the pages of this book for the benefit of his descendants and of future generations.

ABRAHAM NEFF, farmer, P. O. New Lebanon, born in Jefferson Township, this county, June 7, 1818; is a son of Michael and Hester (Weaver) Neff; he a native of Kentucky and she of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Leonard Neff, was probably a native of Virginia, and afterward a resident of Pennsylvania, thence became a settler in Kentucky, near Boonsboro, about 1793 or 1794, and lived and died there, being one among the early settlers, and shared fully in the dangers and trials with the Indians and the war of 1812. He died about 1844 or 1845, aged eighty years. Michael Neff was born, raised and grew to manhood in Kentucky, under the sturdy in-

fluences of pioneer life, and about 1815 emigrated to Montgomery County, locating in Jefferson Township, where he resided till the spring of 1828, when he came into Perry Township and located on the farm where our subject now resides, and here he lived till his health failing he resolved to visit the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia and try to recuperate his health, but he failed to reach there, dying in Charleston, Va., in July, 1851, aged fifty-seven years. His wife died many years previous, probably about 1825. They were parents of four children; three now survive—Abraham, Michael, now a resident of Texas, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Friedline, living in Indiana. Mr. Neff was thrice married; his second wife was Barbara Flory, by whom he had six children; four now living—Sarah, Joseph, Eve and Jonathan. His third wife was Mrs. Lydia Flory, by whom he had two children; one now surviving—Susan; one deceased—George; was killed in the army at the battle of Chickamauga. The maternal grandfather, Peter Weaver, was born in Baden, Germany, emigrating to America when a young man, locating in Pennsylvania, where he married and lived several years; thence became one of the early settlers of Montgomery County about 1806, residing here several years; thence locating in Darke County, and finally in Northern Indiana, where he and his wife died. Our subject remained with his father till after his majority, and being born here, was familiar in childhood with the roughness of pioneer life, and obtained his limited education in the primitive log schoolhouse; was married January 9, 1840, to Tracey, daughter of Gabriel and Margaret Billmyer, natives of Maryland, who became residents of this county in 1827, where they resided many years; thence, about 1848, moved to Illinois, where they lived till their death. They had thirteen children; nine now survive—Margaret, Susan, Tracy, Charity, Martin, Harrison, Caroline, Ruan and Thornton. Mr. Neff and wife have had fifteen children; ten survive—John, Maranda, Allen, Mary, Maggie, Amelia and Althea (twins), Peter, Hettie and Minnie. Mr. Neff has passed all his married life on his present farm, except the three first years spent in Defiance County, Ohio, having made a continued residence here of thirty-eight years. His farm consists of 157 acres of land, with good buildings and improvements, which are of his own erection, and has everything comfortable and convenient around him. He is a man well and respectably known in his community; has held the office of Township Trustee three years, and other local offices. He and his wife are worthy members of the German Baptist Church.

NOAH RHOADS, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont. About 1810, Jacob and Catharine Rhoads emigrated from Bedford County, Penn., to Ohio, and located in Montgomery County, where they resided till their death. They came here in indigent circumstances, but by industry and economy, became possessed of an ample competency, owning a good farm and home with the comforts of life. They were parents of eight children; six now living—Betsey, Jacob, Nancy, Abraham, John and David. Jacob, the second child and the father of our subject, was born in Bedford County, Penn., August 22, 1805, and consequently, when brought to this county by his father was about five years of age. Here he was raised and inured to the hardships of pioneer life; they being strictly pioneers—the settlers at that time being few and far between—the country mostly a dense forest, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. Mr. Rhoads has been twice married. First to Barbara Souders, by whom he had ten children; eight now living—Noah, Abraham, Jacob, Peter, Jonas, Hiram, Catharine and Malinda. His second wife was Maria, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Shade, natives of Pennsylvania. By her he had five children; four now survive—Margaret, David, Henry and Amanda. Mr. Rhoads, like his father, has been a hard-working, industrious man, and has prospered and accumulated a good property. He purchased the farm upon which he now lives about thirty-four years ago and has since resided there. He is now in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and has been a resident of Montgomery County seventy-one years, and his life and labors made up quite an integral part of the early history of this country. Our subject, the eldest son of Jacob and Barbara Rhoads, was born October 27, 1830, in Montgomery County, was raised here, remaining with his father till his majority; was married, April 3, 1856, to Mary Ann, daughter of John and Rachel Thompson, natives of Ohio, and whose lives have been mostly identified with Montgomery

County. By this union they have had seven children ; six now survive—Levi, Allen, Lawrence, Abner, Charles and Luella. He lost his wife by death January 5, 1878. Mr. Rhoads started out in life, working out by the month for wages ; then rented farms for a time, and thus by industry and economy saved money, by which he purchased a farm. He became owner of the farm where he now lives in March, 1873, where he has since resided. Has erected nearly all the fine buildings upon the place. Has a good improved farm, and every convenience for the comforts of life. Is now one among the most prominent farmers of Perry Township, and has accumulated most of his property by his own industry, economy and good management.

PETER RHOADS, farmer, P. O. Brookville, born in this county and township January 13, 1835, is a son of Jacob and Barbara Rhoads, whose history appears in sketch of Noah Rhoads in this work. Our subject remained at home till after his majority. Was married, November 4, 1858, to Mary Magdalene, daughter of David and Grizza Ann Spittler, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio. They were parents of five children, four now living—William, Mary M., Catharine and Grizza Ann. Mr. Rhoads and wife by their marriage have six children, five now survive—William H., born August 18, 1859; Ida Isabel, January 31, 1862 ; Minerva Adela, July 9, 1863 ; Simon Peter, January 30, 1870 ; and Althea Orilla, January 27, 1876. Mr. Rhoads has made farming his occupation throughout his life. In the spring of 1867, he bought and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. He started out in life with but little means and a very limited education, having in his childhood days enjoyed but few advantages of schools; but his life has been one of remarkable success, showing a natural ability and energy which, when coupled with industry and close application to business, has procured him a good competency. He has an excellent farm, with fine large buildings, which he has erected by his means and labor, and has brought everything into convenient and comfortable condition, constituting a very pleasant home and farmer's residence. He now owns 165 acres of land, the greater portion of which is in good cultivation. He is an example of success in business life by his own industry and good management, without the aid and help of education, which is worthy of imitation and encouragement by others, and which is rarely seen under like circumstances.

STEPHEN SWIHART, farmer, P. O. West Alexandria, Preble Co., born in this county May 18, 1827, is a son of Jonathan and Sophia (Cloyd) Swihart, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. The grandfather, Adam Swihart, was born in Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio and located in Jackson Township in 1805. Here he participated in the pioneer work of opening out the country, which was then mostly a dense forest, and filled with wild beasts and Indians. Here he spent most of his life, till in his later years he moved into Preble County, where he died. The grandfather Cloyd was among the first settlers of Preble County, entering his land right from the Government, which he held till his death, after which the estate was divided among the heirs, and Jonathan Swihart took that portion of the property lying in Jackson Township, this county, to whom the court made a deed, being the first sale of the land made after its entry from the Government. Here Jonathan resided till his death, over half a century. He died September 19, 1876, aged seventy-four years ; his wife is still living on the home place, seventy-six years of age. They were parents of eight children, six now survive—James, Stephen, Jonathan, Catharine, Eliza and Anna. Our subject remained with his father till after his majority. Was married January 17, 1850, to Hannah, daughter of Andrew and Salome Clemmer, natives of Virginia, but who were among the first settlers of Perry Township, this county. They had eleven children, six now living—George L., David H., Andrew, Sallie, Mahala and Hannah. Mr. Swihart and wife have had twelve children, eight now survive—Francis M., William Henry, James Oliver, Alva Walter, Mahala F., Eliza Jane, Lovina Alice and Sarah Ann. Mr. Swihart, after his marriage, lived a few years in Indiana, thence located in this county, and in 1859 bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. This sketch gives a brief history of two pioneer families of this county, who went through all the many dangers, trials and hardships of that

early day which only those who endured them fully knew and realized. Their first productions only found a market at Cincinnati, a distance of fifty miles. They hauled flour to Cincinnati over mud roads almost impassable, and sold it for $1.25 per barrel. These were times that "tried men's souls," and too much praise and honor cannot be given them by the present and future generations for the great labors they performed, the benefits of which they are enjoying and will continue to enjoy for ages to come.

CHRISTIAN VOGE, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in Germany, March 21, 1840, is a son of Henry and Margaret Voge, also natives of Germany, but in September, 1847, they emigrated with their family to America, and landed at New Orleans, thence by steamboat to Cincinnati, thence by canal they came to Dayton, thence by two-horse wagon to West Alexandria, Preble County, where they soon located on a farm and resided till the spring of 1872, when Christian, our subject, bought and located upon the farm where he now lives; then his father and mother came here and lived with him till Henry's death, which occurred October 22, 1874. The mother is still living with our subject, now in the sixty-seventh year of her age. They were parents of nine children, seven now living—Harmon, born December 17, 1837; Christian; John, November 22, 1842; Detrick, December 9, 1848; Henry, April 7, 1851; Anna Margaret, June 28, 1855, and Charles, June 24, 1858. Our subject was in his eighth year when brought to this country. Here he was raised and grew to manhood; was married April 13, 1880, to Lena, daughter of Frederick and Mary Sandman, natives of Germany, and who are still residing there. They are parents of seven children, six now living—Henry, Sophia, Anna, Dora, Lena and Frederick. The two sons still live in Germany, the oldest living on the home farm, and the youngest is a teacher; the four daughters having emigrated to this country. Three of them, Sophia, Anna and Dora reside in Cincinnati, all married and settled in life. Mr. Voge's farm consists of 188 acres, the greater portion of which is in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. This family, of whom we have written this sketch, came to this country with but little means, but by their own industry and labor, have become possessed of a good competency, Mr. Voge now owning a large farm with good improvements, which is one of the best in his neighborhood, and cost him over $13,000, and which he has nearly all paid for. This is an example of industry and prosperity worthy of imitation by all future generations.

GEORGE W. WARVEL, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in this county and township, November 7, 1839, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Haynes) Warvel, natives of Rockingham County, Va. The grandfather, Christopher Warvel, was a native of Maryland, and removed to Virginia, where he died. The grandfather, Jonas Haynes, was probably a native of Maryland, but removed to Virginia, where he lived and died. George and family emigrated to Ohio, locating in Warren County, in the summer of 1823, residing there about six years, when they came to Montgomery County, locating in Perry Township, where they resided until their death. He died in May, 1864, and his wife in December, 1863. They were parents of five children. Three now survive—Jonas, Christina and George W. Mr. Warvel was a farmer through life, a hard-working, industrious man, and religiously of the United Brethren faith. Our subject lived with his father till his death; was married August 23, 1863, to Lydia, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Wogamon (see sketch of Eli Wogamon). Mr. Warvel and wife by this union have had four children; two now survive—Ephraim and Elizabeth. Mr. Warvel has spent his entire life in Perry Township; has given his attention to various kinds of business as circumstances seemed to justify; has followed the carpenter trade considerably, erecting a great many buildings in his neighborhood; has run a threshing machine three seasons, and has been one season in the saw-mill business. He is a large, muscular man, industrious and economical, and one who believes in "wearing, and not rusting, out;" has the confidence and respect of his community; has been Township Trustee, is a kind neighbor and a good citizen.

DAVID WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Brookville, born in Greene County, Ohio, January 18, 1823, is a son of Martin and Susanna (Jordon) Weaver, natives of Virginia, the ancestors being written up in the sketch of W. A. Weaver, in this work.

Martin emigrated from Virginia to Ohio while a young man, about 1815, and located in Greene County, where he was married and lived about six years; thence moved to Montgomery County, near Gettersburg, and lived there a few years; thence moved into Madison Township, on Wolf Creek, where he lived till his death. His wife lived till March 19, 1875, when she too passed away nearly seventy-seven years of age. They were parents of fourteen children; nine now survive—David, Eliza, Sarah, Jemima, Martin, John, Adeline, Susanna and Catharine. Mr. Weaver was one of the early pioneers of this county, who endured the many hardships of that early day. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He and wife were both active and consistent members of the Lutheran Church, he for many years and she for a period of thirty years, and raised her large family under her watchful care and earnest prayers. Our subject remained with his father till January 4, 1844, when he was united in marriage with Anna Mary, daughter of Richard and Margaret McSherry, natives of Adams County, Penn., who emigrated to Ohio and settled in this county in 1834, where he resided till his death, which occurred December 4, 1874, aged seventy-four years. He was an honest and industrious citizen, respected and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. From a small beginning he had accumulated a good competency, and in his later years enjoyed the comforts of his labors. In 1872, was celebrated their golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at which time there was a pleasant reunion of relatives and friends. His venerable wife is still living at Germantown, now seventy-nine years of age. Mr. Weaver and wife have four children, Sarah Jane, Margaret S., Daniel R. and Mary J. C. Mr. Weaver's life has been that of a farmer. He bought and located upon the place where he now lives, in February, 1848; has resided there thirty-three years; is highly esteemed and respected; has been Township Trustee several years. He and wife are earnest and consistent members of the Lutheran Church, to which they have belonged over forty years.

PETER S. WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in this county, Jefferson Township, January 29, 1840, is a son of Peter and Cassidiana (Fisher) Weaver, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Michael Weaver, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his family and located in Jefferson Township in June, 1804, being one of the early pioneers, locating on Little Bear Creek, three miles north of Miamisburg. Here he opened out right in the woods, and experienced all the wildness and hardships of those pioneer days, and here he lived and died. The maternal grandfather Frederick Fisher, was also an early settler here a few years later than the Weaver family. Peter Weaver was in his eleventh year when his father brought them to this new country; was raised and inured to the many hardships of pioneer life; grew to maturity; was married and became the father of four children, three now living—John, Henry P. and Peter S. Mr. Weaver was twice married, and the first two children mentioned above were by his first wife, and the last mentioned by his last wife; he died July 20, 1879, aged nearly eighty-six years; his wife is still living, now eighty-one years of age. Mr. Weaver was a carpenter by trade and a natural mechanic, being able to make and construct almost anything made from wood. He made quite a leading business of manufacturing wind mills for many years; he made and put up the first one ever erected in Ohio, and at the time was only nineteen years of age. He was a remarkably hard-working, industrious man, of undoubted integrity of character, an active church member, being a member of the Lutheran Church sixty years or more, and holding all the prominent offices in the church—Trustee, Deacon and Elder; one who gave freely of his labor and means to build churches and support the Gospel, and in his death the community lost a worthy citizen and the church an earnest worker. Our subject lived with his father till his majority. Was married, March 1, 1860, to Huldah Anna, daughter of James and Sarah Sharits, he a native of Virginia, and she of Pennsylvania, becoming residents of this county about 1830; by this union they have had nine children, six now survive—Adelia M., Martha M., Sarah C., Adam C., Margaret A. and Amanda E. Mr. Weaver, after his marriage, resided with his father and carried on his farm eight years; thence bought and located in Jackson Township till in 1876 he sold out, and in the fall of 1878 bought and located upon his present

farm, which consists of sixty-five acres, fifty of which are in cultivation with good buildings and improvements, constituting a very pleasant home. Mr. Weaver, by his industry, acquired a good competency, but has met several losses—had his barn burned, lost quite heavily by a severe storm, and some by bad debts; estimating all his losses since his marriage from above causes to reach at least $4,000. Notwithstanding, he still lives comfortably fixed, and has the right faith and courage to go on and take life agreeably. Mr. Weaver follows the footsteps of his father in his devotion to Christianity; became a member of the Lutheran Church when seventeen years of age, and was taken into the church by one of the first preachers of this denomination in this county, Rev. Henry Heinaker; since living at his present location, he is a great distance from any Lutheran Church, and for convenience he and his wife have joined the United Brethren Church.

WARREN A. WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in this county March 20, 1850, is a son of Martin V. and Eliza (Zehring) Weaver, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio. The great-grandfather, Michael Weaver, emigrated from Germany and settled in Virginia, where he lived and died; also the great-grandfather, Joseph Jordon, was from Germany, and came to Virginia, where he died. The grandfather, Jacob Weaver, and wife, Anna Catharine, came from Virginia to Ohio and located in Greene County in 1817, where they resided till 1830, thence moved into Montgomery and lived here till their death; he died in the fall of 1854, and she in June, 1874; issue, eight children; six now survive—John J., George, Martin V., Levi, Jacob and Sophia. Mr. Weaver was a man of limited education, possessing in his boyhood days but meager advantages of schools, and being among the early pioneers endured the hardships and deprivations of those times, was a very industrious hard-working man, and whose character and integrity was undoubted. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Martin V. was a carpenter by trade. Was married, April 26, 1849, to Eliza, daughter of David and Christine Zehring, natives of Pennsylvania, but who became residents of Warren County, Ohio, about 1820, where they resided till about 1831, thence moved into Perry Township, Montgomery County, where they resided till his death in June, 1863; his wife is still living with her daughter, now nearly eighty years of age. Martin V. was born December 16, 1823; Eliza was born May 25, 1826; by their union they have had eight children, five now living—Warren A., Alvin C., Alma M., Charles E. and Arthur G. Mr. Weaver, after his marriage, located at Liberty, Jefferson Township, where he followed his trade in connection with the undertaking business till 1864, when, after the death of his father-in-law, he moved on to his old home place, where he continued his former business till 1873, when he sold out everything connected with that business, since which he has engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and buying leaf tobacco. He owns seventy-five acres of land, fifty-one acres constituting the home place just at the outskirts of Johnsville, upon which he has remodeled the house and erected other buildings, and now has everything in good condition constituting a beautiful home and residence. Mr. Weaver is one of those active, stirring men who never "rusts out," and one who holds the confidence of his community; has been Township Trustee two years and School Director for many years; has given all his children a good education, who have nearly all become school teachers, and filling positions of trust and usefulness. Our subject remained with his father till nearly twenty-one years of age. Was married, January 1, 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of David and Elizabeth Hecter, natives of this county; by this union they have four children—Florence V., Perry W., Lulu C. and one infant. Mr. Weaver received a good education, and taught school two winters; thence bought and located upon the place where he now resides; the farm consists of thirty-six acres, all in cultivation, with good improvements, and is a very pleasant home. Mr. Weaver has served one term as Township Clerk.

DAVID W. WOGAMON, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born in Madison Township, this county, October 3, 1823, is a son of John and Sarah (Weidner) Wogamon, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. Christian Wogamon, the grandfather of

our subject, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled in the southeast part of Perry Township in 1805, and was one of the first settlers of this township; here he entered his land and commenced right in the woods, and lived and died here. John, who was in his eighth year when his father first located here, grew to manhood, inured to the hardships of pioneer life; was married, still residing with his father for a short time, then bought and located on a farm just in the edge of Madison Township, where he lived till about 1850, when he sold out and bought a piece of land which included the farm upon which our subject now lives, and also the farm adjoining it on the south; here he lived till about 1871, thence moved into Jefferson Township, where he still resides, now in his eighty-fifth year. His wife died about 1842. They had nine children—Joel, David W., Christian, Hannah, Margaret, John, Jacob, Sarah and Manassa. He married for his second wife Mrs. Susanna Bilheimer, with whom he lived several years, when she died; for his third wife he married Mrs. Catharine Barks, with whom he now lives. Mr. Wogamon started in life a poor man; saw many hardships of those early days, while the wild beasts and Indians were plentiful throughout this section. But by constant labor and a frugal and upright life, he gained a good competency, and can now rest from his labors in his later years. He was throughout his life a worthy member of the German Baptist Church. The maternal grandparents, David and Mary Weidner, were also early settlers of this county, locating here shortly after Christian Wogamon; they lived and died here at the advanced age of eighty years. Our subject lived with his father and made that his home till twenty-five years of age; was married in the spring of 1851 to Barbara Wogamon, by whom he had three children, two now living—John Henry and Barbara Ellen. His wife died September 29, 1855. On September 7, 1856, he married Mrs. Patience Clemmer, by whom he had two children, one now living—George W. His second wife died March 12, 1862. For his third wife he married Mrs. Grace Mundhenk, daughter of William and Jane Garwood, by whom he has had four children; three now survive—Sarah J., Emma May and Lucy M. His wife has one child living by her first husband, Anna M. Mr. Wogamon bought and located upon his present farm, where he has now resided twenty-nine years; has a good farm of fifty acres; has cleared up thirty-five acres of it; has erected a good brick house and other buildings, and has a pleasant home and residence. This sketch is of one of the first pioneer families of this township, whose lives have been made up of hardships and usefulness, and whose character for honor, integrity and moral worth is undoubted; and of such lives their descendants in years to come can read, and feel to praise them for their many labors and good works.

ELI WOGAMON, farmer, P. O. Johnsville, born in Montgomery County, March 14, 1840, is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Overholzer) Wogamon, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather is fully written of in the sketch of D. W. Wogamon, in this work. The maternal grandfather, Philip Overholzer, was a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the early settlers of this county. Joel was but a child when brought to this county by his parents, was raised and grew to manhood inured to the scenes and hardships of that early pioneer life; was married and became the father of thirteen children, eleven now survive—David, John, Mary, Susanna, Benjamin, Christian, Elizabeth, Eli, Lydia, Joel and Michael; was a farmer by occupation, and spent his entire life in Perry Township; was a very industrious man, and acquired a good competency, becoming owner of 240 acres of land before his death, and all obtained by his own labor and industry. Our subject lived with his father till after his majority; was married, in the fall of 1861, to Eliza Jane, daughter of John and Mary King, natives of Virginia, who became pioneers of this county, locating on Section 20, Perry Township, in 1815; they were parents of six children, four now survive—Eliza Jane, Sarah, Lucinda and Amanda. Mr. Wogamon and wife have five children—Philip, Nettie Jane, Ephraim, Elmer and Arthur. Mr. Wogamon has always resided in this township, and has followed farming as an occupation, and ever since his marriage has lived on the farm where he now resides, except five years, during which he lived on David Hull's farm. His farm consists of fifty-five acres, mostly in cultivation, situated on the northwest quarter of Section 21, this township.

ABRAHAM WOMBOLD, merchant and Justice of the Peace, Johnsville, a native of Montgomery County, born January 24, 1838, is a son of John and Susan (Williams) Wombold, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Andrew Wombold, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and lived and died there. He was the father of eight children, four now survive—Tobias, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Henry Brown) John and Peter. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Williams, was born in Pennsylvania and lived and died there. John with his family emigrated to Ohio, locating in the eastern part of the State, where they resided several years, thence moved to Montgomery County, where he still resides. His wife departed this life September 10, 1874. They had fourteen children, six now survive—Abraham, John, Mathias, Eliza (now Mrs. Newsock), Mary Ann (now Mrs. Heistand) and Lydia Ann (now Mrs. Keafaurer). Mr. Wombold is a boot and shoemaker by trade, which business he followed several years, thence entered upon farming, which he followed about twenty-five years, during which time he raised his large family to the healthy and honest labor of farming. About 1868, he located in Johnsville, and again took up his former trade, which he has since followed. He is now seventy-two years of age, but looks much younger, being very robust and active for one of his age. Our subject, at eighteen years of age, left home to learn the carpenter trade, and followed that business till 1874, with the exception of three years' service in the army. He enlisted August 22, 1862, in the One Hundredth and Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Sixty-third Regiment, in which he served till the close of the war. He served in the Army of the Cumberland and was favored in passing through the war without a wound. He had five brothers in the service—all volunteers—two of whom, George and Henry, never returned, but died of disease contracted from hardship and exposure, Henry in the hospital at Corinth, Miss., and George at Charleston, Va. After 1874, Mr. Wombold followed farming three years. In February, 1878, he bought of Gilbert Davis his stock of merchandise in Johnsville and entered upon the mercantile trade, in which business he has since continued. Mr. Wombold started in life with no capital but a good physical constitution and willing hands. With these he went to work and with his firmness of character and integrity he has won the confidence of the people, has a good stock of merchandise with a good trade, which is yearly increasing. He was Township Clerk three terms and is now Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for six years. On June 19, 1859, Mr. Wombold was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of William and Marger Ann Wallace, natives of Virginia, by whom he has had six children—Erven Leroy, Elmer, Lizzie Vinnettie, Charles W., Maud and Ruthie Bell.

JOSEPH R. WRIGHT, farmer and mail carrier, P. O. Pyrmont, born in this county and township, February 12, 1837, is a son of Aaron and Ruth C. (Hackett) Wright, natives of New Jersey. The maternal grandparents, Aaron and Ruth (Maxwell) Hackett, were natives of New Jersey, emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County, in the spring of 1805, at Waynesville. There they resided till 1829, when they removed to Illinois. The great-grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Jones) Maxwell. Elizabeth was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Jones. They had six children—Usher, born September 24, 1733; Elizabeth, born September 5, 1744; Ruth, born November 9, 1745; Thomas, September 24, 1750; Mary, September 4, 1753; Sarah, born March 28, 1756. John and Elizabeth Maxwell were parents of Ruth, born March 4, 1770; Mary, born February 20, 1772; Elizabeth, December 7, 1773; Sarah, October 14, 1777; Jones, March 28, 1780; Rebecca, January 18, 1782; and Armella, born February 2, 1786. Sarah, the fourth daughter, was married to Samuel Test, at Salem, N. J., May 19, 1796. He was of English descent. It is said three brothers by the name of Test came to America with William Penn, and from these have originated all of that name. Samuel and Sarah Test's family are as follows: Elizabeth, born March 31, 1797, and died August 9, 1836; Samuel, born August 6, 1798, united in marriage with Hannah Jones, February 23, 1826, and died August 10, 1849; Rachel, born May 14, 1800, and died November 24, 1802; John,

born February 25, 1802, married Mary Andrew, September 25, 1823; Rachel, the second, born September 19, 1804, married to Mark Test, November 20, 1833, and died March 8, 1845; Zaccheus, born November 10, 1806, and died March 7, 1816; Mary, born June 25, 1808, and married James Doyle, May 14, 1824; Sarah, born May 23, 1811, and married Israel Kirk, July 1, 1833; Lydia, born March 12, 1813, and married Benjamin Bond, March 28, 1832; Ruth, born April 16, 1818, and married Silas Bundrant, May 31, 1843, and Alpheus, born February 6, 1821, and married Elizabeth Moffitt, January 2, 1850. The mother, Sarah Test, died March 10, 1846; Samuel, the father, died September 18, 1856. John Maxwell, the great-grandfather above mentioned, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving faithfully through the entire struggle. Aaron Wright and family came from Warren County, and located in Montgomery County, in 1829, and resided in Perry Township. His wife died in May, 1839. By her he had ten children, three now survive—Sarah T. (now Widow Birk), living in Darke County, Ohio, Jesse J. and Joseph R. In the fall of 1840, he was again married to Mary Monford, by whom he had two children—Cornelius M. and Mary, now Mrs. Albert, of Brookville. Mr. Wright remained a resident of Perry Township till in 1868, he located in Brookville, and lived retired from all active business till his death. He died May 20, 1879, aged nearly eighty-one years. Mr. Wright was among the early settlers of this county, an industrious, energetic man, and by his labor and economy gained a good competency. His integrity was undoubted, and lived a temperate, moral and Christian life. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when quite young, was a Class-leader and Circuit Steward for many years, and in his death the community lost a good citizen and the church an earnest worker. Our subject was married October 18, 1858, and in three months after was called to mourn her early death. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three months service, under Capt. Nolan, and went forward to battle for his country. On June 25, 1861, he re-enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Lowe; served about two and one-half years, thence entered as a veteran, and was transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment, in June, 1864, in which he served till severely wounded in battle, near Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864, and placed in the hospital at Winchester. Thence from Cumberland, Md., received a furlough, and on February 21, 1865, at Camp Dennison; was discharged from further service on account of disability. He was in many hard fought battles, one of the severest of which was that of Antietam. During his entire service, he was under fire of the enemy, in the aggregate a period of forty days, and in consideration of his services and disability he receives a quarterly pension. In April, 1866, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Caroline, daughter of John H. and Sophia Oelslager, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America and became residents of this county about 1837. By this union they have three children—Henrietta, Ruth E. and Charles Henry. After the war, Mr. Wright followed farming about six years, thence, in spring of 1871, he purchased his present property in Pyrmont, erected good and substantial buildings and in the fall of the same year located here with his family, where he has since resided, and for five years past has had the contract of carrying the mail between Pyrmont and Brookville.

WILLIAM WYRICK, merchant, Johnsville. As a representative of the mercantile trade in Johnsville, we here have the pleasure to present the name of William Wyrick, who was born in this county May 22, 1845, a son of David and Mary (Furry) Wyrick, he a native of the county, and she of Maryland. The grandfather, William Wyrick, was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated to Ohio about 1817, and located in Jackson Township, where he lived till his death. David, who was born in this county in 1820, was raised and grew to manhood, inured to the scenes and hardships of those early days. He was married and became the father of two children, William and Elizabeth (deceased). Mr. Wyrick was a farmer by occupation throughout his life. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, one whose character was undoubted, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He became possessed of a good competency, owning 200 acres of land, upon which he had good

improvements. Here he lived till his death, March 18, 1872. His wife is still living, being now fifty-six years of age, and resides in Johnsville. Our subject remained at home upon the farm till the spring of 1872, when he and his father purchased the stock of general merchandise of J. K. Campbell, in Johnsville, and commenced upon mercantile trade, which continued only a short time, in consequence of the death of his father. Since then he has continued the business alone, or in partnership with others, the last partnership being dissolved in the spring of 1880. He is now carrying on the business by himself. Mr. Wyrick, as a business man, has been very successful. He has established a good trade—a trade second to none in Johnsville. He is very social and affable in his manners, kind and accommodating in business, and possesses the confidence of his community. Mr. Wyrick has been twice married; first, in July, 1867, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Jesse D. and Delila Harry, whose history is given in sketch of Jesse D. Harry, in this work. By this union they had four children, three of whom are now living—Olive M., Mary D., and Berba T. His wife died March 6, 1875. On February 21, 1876, he was married to Mary, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Morrisson, natives of Maryland; issue, two children—Myrtle M. and Daisie C.

TILMAN WYSONG, farmer, P. O. Pyrmont, born on the farm where he now resides March 27, 1840, is a son of Valentine and Lydia (Barnhart) Wysong, he a native of this county, and she of Preble county. The grandfather, Jacob Wysong, was a native of Virginia, but became a resident of Montgomery County prior to the war of 1812, and lived and died here. The grandfather, David Barnhart, was a native of Maryland, and also an early pioneer, coming here about the same time as the Wysongs. Valentine was born about the time of the war of 1812, and was raised and grew to manhood, inured to the scenes and hardships of those early and troublesome days. He was married, and became the father of seven children, five of whom are now living—Huldah, Tilman, Amanda, Sarah and Matilda Ann. Mr. Wysong followed farming and bricklaying during his life, which was all spent in this township except the last four years of his life, during which he lived in Covington, Miami County. He cleared up one farm in this township almost entirely, and did a great amount of hard work. He finally moved to Covington, having obtained a good competency, and intending to retire from all active labor; but there he still worked more or less at his trade, and was elected a member of the City Council. He died in March, 1876, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, and in his death the community lost a worthy man and valued citizen. His wife is still living, and is now in Shelby County, Ohio. Our subject lived with his father till twenty-three years of age. He was married February 24, 1863, to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian and Susan Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, early settlers of this county, locating here about 1833, and who were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—Susan, Isaac, Sarah, Elizabeth, John and Jacob. Mr. Wysong and wife have had two children, one of whom is now living, Edward. Their lives have been passed in this township, and engaged in farming, and they reside upon the old home farm, which consists of forty acres, mostly in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. He has been Constable one term. Mr. Wysong and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, having been such for ten years.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

LEVI BAKER, grain, tobacco and stock dealer, Brookville. Michael Baker, his grandfather, was born in Somerset County, Penn. He married Catharine Schmooker, of the same State. The result of this union was twelve children, of whom three are living, viz.: Samuel, Elizabeth and Benjamin. They emigrated to Ohio in 1804, and entered a tract of land near Dayton, containing 600 acres. The friendly Indians in the neighborhood advised him to change his location on account of what was called the "milk sick." Mr. Baker thereupon moved to Clay Township, and entered a tract of 1,200 acres. At the time the land was entered, there were about three hundred Indians of the Shawnee tribe camped on the place and remained about two years. During this period the neighboring tribes were commiting many depredations along the border, and nearly all the families became alarmed and moved to Dayton. The friendly Indians prevailed on Mr. Baker to remain and conceal himself, and they would take care of him, but he thought he would rather go to Dayton. In a short time after his arrival, he concluded that he would be much safer on his own place, and therefore returned. When he arrived the friendly Indians were glad to see him, and demonstrated their delight by giving a feast which lasted a couple of days. Mr. Baker passed from this world in 1853. The family lost in him a kind and indulgent parent, and the community a good citizen. Benjamin, the father of our subject, was born in this township the 25th day of March, 1810. He married Francis Niswonger in 1830; as a result of this union, had twelve children, the following of whom are living—Sadie, Malinda, Sarah, Johanna, Mary, Minerva, Noah, Levi, Cyrus C., Sylvester. Mr. Baker was an Old-Line Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party has been a faithful supporter of its interests. He has been a consistent member of the German Baptist Church for the past thirty years. 'Levi, the subject of this memoir, was born January 9, 1836, and obtained his education in the common schools, and assisted his father with the farm duties until twenty years of age, when he was united in marriage with Catharine A. Ganger, in 1856. There were born to bless this union, two children, Mary A. and one who died in infancy. He continued tilling the soil for six years, and then engaged in the grain business, which he has followed successfully until the present. As an evidence of the esteem and popularity with which he is held in the community where he lives, he was elected Assessor of his township, which position he filled for a period of thirteen years. Mrs. Baker was summoned out of this world April 5, 1879. He married for his second wife Rebecca Koonts, November 18, 1879, and they have one child, Edith L. Baker. In 1862, he engaged in the general merchandise business, which he continued until 1870, when he disposed of his store and engaged in the produce and stock business exclusively. He possesses good business qualities, and has been successful in every enterprise that he has been engaged in. Although he has never identified himself with any church, he has led an honest and upright life.

JACOB BAKER, farmer, P. O. Brookville. His father, Jacob Baker, is the son of Michael Baker, whose sketch appears with the biography of Levi Baker. Jacob obtained a very limited education, and assisted his father in clearing the land of timber. He was united in marriage with Sarah Michael in 1854. Had fourteen children, of whom nine are living. Jacob, the subject of our sketch, was born in 1836, and reared on the farm. He celebrated his marriage with Sarah Shank in 1854. They are the parents of three chlidren; viz., Permelia, Almira and Lawrence L. Mr. Baker has followed the occupation of tilling the soil to the present time, with good success. He cast his first vote for "father Abraham," and has since been identified with the Republican party.

NOAH W. BAKER, hotel and liveryman, Brookville. Michael Baker, Jr., was a son of Michael Baker, Sr., who came to this county in 1805, from Lancaster County,

Penn. Michael Baker, Jr., was born about the year 1812; after reaching manhood he married Betsey Warner, by whom he had seven children. After her death he married her sister Roseann, and they were the parents of three children, two of whom are still living—Harvey C. and Noah W.; the subject of this sketch was born November 15, 1848, and was married June 5, 1870, to Sophia Borden, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 17, 1853. They are the parents of five children. Mr., Baker has been in the hotel business for twelve years, seven of which he has been in the Eureka House, which he built in 1873. In politics, Mr. Baker is a Republican.

SAMUEL G. BARNES, dry goods and groceries and carriage manufacturing, Brookville, was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 5, 1836. His father was a native of the same State and county, and was united in marriage with Charlotte Rowe about the year 1821, and had nine children, viz.: Jane, Martha M., Eliza, Laura A., Charlotte A., Mary M., James G., Samuel G., Alice M. Mr. Barnes, by occupation was a miller, which he followed up until the time he came to Ohio in 1838. He located in Marion County and died a short time after his arrival, leaving a large family to the care of Mrs. Barnes, who managed to keep them together until 1845, when she broke up housekeeping, and our subject was bound out to a neighboring farmer until he was twenty-one. Our subject at this time was nine years of age, and had been to school only one winter, but being of an inquiring disposition and of studious habits, he obtained a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. In 1847, the farmer with whom our subject was bound, failed, and our subject was thrown on his own resources at the age of eleven years. He followed various pursuits until 1849, when he engaged with Morrhous & Davis, at Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, to learn carriage-smithing, and continued in their service for a term comprising a period of five years, and worked at journey work until 1857, when he took for a wife Rebecca Snyder, and as a result of this union had one son—Charles A. Mr. Barnes continued at journey work until 1859, when he commenced business for himself in Plattsburg, Clark Co., Ohio. Mrs. Barnes was summoned out of this world in 1861, when he disposed of his business and went at his country's call for volunteers, and enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Corporal, and in a short time was made Color Sergeant, which position he continued in until he was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Md., and was confined to the hospital for a period of nine months, when he was put in Company F, Twenty-first Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed most of the time at Philadelphia. He received his discharge in 1864, and re-enlisted in the same company until the close of the war. His marriage with his second wife, Eliza Biggart, was celebrated in 1865, eleven months prior to his receiving his discharge from service. He continued following his trade in Philadelphia until 1870, when he came West to Dayton, Ohio, remaining but a short time, and then came to Brookville, where he now resides; continued working as a journeyman until 1872, when he embarked once more in the carriage manufacturing business for himself, which he continued operating very successfully until 1880, when he disposed of his shop and purchased a stock of dry goods and groceries. He, having a large and extensive circle of acquaintances, was soon able to command a large trade. In 1881, he associated himself with A. F. Roller in the carriage manufacturing business.

JESSE A. BINKLEY, farmer, P. O. Center, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 7, 1814; he is a son of Samuel Binkley, deceased, of Miami Township. Samuel was born in Lancaster County, Penn., June, 1786. He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Beam, of Lancaster County, Penn., 1805. She was born June, 1786. By this union there were nine children born to them, eight of whom are now living. The youngest is past fifty years of age. A rather remarkable circumstance is that there was not a death in the family for more than fifty years from the date of their marriage. In the spring of 1837, Samuel and family emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Germantown, Montgomery County. They lived there some nine months, when they moved to Miami Township, where Samuel continued to live until his death, in 1872, in his eighty-sixth year. His widow is still living in Miami Township, in her ninety-sixth year. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jesse, the

subject of this sketch, remained at home with his parents on the farm; a part of the time was spent in the "Shuey Mill," in Germantown. He had learned milling in Pennsylvania. Jesse was united in mariage November 19, 1846, to Miss Caroline Whisler, who was born November 27, 1823, a daughter of Daniel Whisler, deceased, of Miami Township. This union has been blessed by the birth of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living, viz.: Henry, born June 10, 1848; William A., born March 24, 1849; Adaline, born October 30, 1850, now the wife of A. Rhodes, of Anderson, Ind.; Newton, born June 18, 1852; Jesse, born April 8, 1853; Caroline W., born December 19, 1854, wife of William Worman, of Clay Township; Alice A., born December 6, 1856, wife of John H. Welsh, of Randolph Township; Jacob B., born May 2, 1858; Pharis, born January 2, 1861; Samuel, born June 11, 1862; and Theora, born December 2, 1867. Their daughter Clara was born October 1, 1865, and died January 3, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Binkley and seven of their children are members of the United Brethren Church at Phillipsburg, Ohio. Mr. Binkley has been a Township Trustee for several terms in Clay Township. In 1847, he moved to Clay Township, and settled on the farm where he has since lived. He owns a farm of 160 acres, well improved, with a large dwelling and substantial outbuildings.

LEWIS CAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Brookville, is the grandson of Peter Caylor, who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, locating in Jefferson Township. It cannot be ascertained at what time, but it was almost a wilderness, and the Indians were very numerous. He was united in marriage with Sarah Retter. One daughter and five sons were born to bless this union, three of whom are living, viz., Joseph, Benjamin and Elizabeth. The father of our subject was born in Jefferson Township, September 19, 1812. He celebrated his marriage with Elizabeth Miller. Ten children were born to them—John, Susan, Lucinda, Anna, Peter, Lewis, Hannah are living at the present writing. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson Township January 26, 1845, and assisted his father with the duties of the farm until 1865, when he married Lidy A. Baker. They were the parents of two children—Altha M. and Herod V. Mr. Claylor's principal occupation has been tilling the soil. He purchased a farm in Van Buren Township, Darke Co., Ohio, in 1867, remaining until 1878, and disposed of his place and purchased the farm where he now resides. As an evidence of the popularity and esteem with which he is held in the community where he lives, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which office he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

JACOB CARMONY, farmer, P. O. West Baltimore, was born in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, July 10, 1823. He is a son of Jacob Carmony, late of Clay Township, deceased. Jacob was born in Pennsylvania, October 18, 1790. He emigrated to Ohio and settled in Washington Township, Montgomery County, in 1810 or 1811. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stansell, a daughter of Henry Stansell, deceased, of Washington Township, Montgomery County. She was born June 4, 1796, in Mason County, Ky. By this union there were born to them six children, four of whom are now living—Henry S., of Miami County, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of George Halloway, of Portland, Ind.; William, of Lawrence County, Ill., and Jacob, the subject of this sketch. Jacob, Sr., lived in Washington Township until 1866, when he moved to Clay Township, where he died April 26, 1869. His wife died in Clay Township, January 1, 1872. Jacob, Jr., lived with his parents engaged in farming until he was married, September 16, 1846, to Miss Mary Tice, a daughter of Joseph Tice, of Clay Township, where he died October 4, 1871. She was born in the State of New Jersey, April 24, 1829. By this union there have been born to them nine children, six of whom are now living, viz., William J., born May 16, 1847; Joseph T., born May 23, 1849; Arminte, born August 25, 1854, wife of Joseph Lasure, of Indiana; Clara, born May 24, 1859, wife of William Thompson, of Preble County, Ohio; Sarah E., born February 17, 1861, wife of Lewis Westfall, of Clay Township, and Henry J., born December 15, 1862. William J. was married to Miss Sarah A. Rasor, a daughter of D. Rasor, of Clay Township, September 27, 1868. They have had five children born to them, viz., Clara E., Milton O., Emma L., Henry

W. and Francis J. Mrs. Carmony is a member of the New-School Baptist Church at Gordon, Darke Co. Mr. C. has resided in Montgomery County all his life. He is the owner of a farm of 166 acres in Clay Township, where he lives.

WARREN H. COOK, farmer, P. O. Clayton, was born in Clay Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 18, 1840. He is a son of the late Harris Cook, a native of Providence, R. I., who emigrated to Ohio in an early day. Warren lived at home with his parents until twelve years of age, when his parents sent him to a select school at West Milton, Miami Co., Ohio (known as the Quaker Seminary), where he attended two terms. When he was only fifteen years old he taught a school in Darke County, Ohio, and the following summer he attended the schools at West Milton. The next winter he taught school in Darke County; then remained at home for a year, when he attended the Normal School at Troy, Miami Co., Ohio. The subsequent winter he taught the schools at Pattysville, Miami County; the next winter he taught a school north of Georgetown, where he commenced the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Bobbs, of Phillipsburg, In the winter of 1861–62, he taught the Phillipsburg schools again. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment served in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps. He was in active service some fourteen months, when, by order of Secretary Stanton, he was detached from active service and attached to the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C. He had charge of the Corresponding Bureau under Col. Taylor until he was discharged. Upon his return home, he attended medical lectures at the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1865–66, on account of rheumatism contracted while in the army, he had to abandon the study of medicine. In the summer of 1866, he attended the Normal School at Dayton, Ohio. In the following winter of 1866–67, he taught the schools at Salem, Montgomery County, and in 1867–68, the Brookville schools. From 1869 to 1871, he taught a school four miles northwest of Dayton. April 13, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie N. Turner, a daughter of H. M. Turner, of Montgomery County. By this union there have been born to them two children, viz., Bertha A., born November 9, 1872, and Malcomb, December 4, 1874. Hattie N., his wife, was born November 16, 1848. In 1875, he moved to Grant County, Ind., where he engaged in the drug business with Dr. Bobbs. This partnership continued one year, when Dr. Bobbs retired, and Mr. Cook continued the business one year, when he sold out and returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Cook is the owner of a farm of 110 acres of land in Clay Township, northwest of Salem three-quarters of a mile.

WILLIAM DILTS, farmer, P. O. Brookville, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., May 21, 1815. His father, William, was born in 1765, and was united in marriage with Catharine Holcomb about 1790. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living, five daughters and three sons. William, the subject of this memoir, was educated in the common schools and brought up to farm labor. He was apprenticed at the age of seventeen years to learn the carpenter's trade, and served four years, and continued in the employ of his brother until he was united in marriage with Mary Allen in 1837. Followed his trade until the fall of 1837. In the spring of 1838, he packed all his worldly possessions in a wagon and started for the West. He arrived at West Baltimore, this township, after a long and tedious journey of twenty-one days. In 1839, he rented a rude cabin near Brookville, and followed his trade until 1843, when he moved to Liberty Corners, remaining three years and purchased the farm where he now resides. Mrs. Dilts was summoned from earth to the spirit land in 1867. He married, for his second wife, Maria Conrad, in 1869. Mr. Dilts is the father of eight children, five by his first wife, and three by his second. Mr. Dilts has been a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist Church for the past thirty years. Mr. Dilts started in the world with nothing but good health, and, with the assistance of his good and industrious wife, accumulated enough of this world's goods to keep them in their declining years.

WILLIAM G. EWING, farmer, P. O. West Baltimore, is a son of John Ewing, a pioneer of Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. John Ewing, Sr., the

grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Kentucky. He emigrated from Kentucky and settled in Washington Township, Montgomery County, in the year 1797. He was one of the first Associate Judges of Montgomery County. John Ewing, the father of William G., was born in Washington Township, Montgomery County, in 1802, where he now lives. He is the oldest person living in the township that was born in it. He was united in marriage in the year 1823, to Miss Elizabeth Ewell, a daughter of Joel Ewell (deceased), of Washington Township, Montgomery County. The Ewell family came to Montgomery County from New Jersey in a very early day and settled in Washington Township. Elizabeth was born in 1804; by the marriage of John and Elizabeth there were born to them fourteen children, four of whom are now living—Jeremiah, born 1825; William G., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, born February, 1827, and Robert, born September 7, 1838. The subject of this sketch was born March 30, 1826. John and Elizabeth are still living in Washington Township; John is in his eightieth year and Elizabeth in her seventy-eighth year. William G. lived at home on the farm until 1849, when he went to California and remained until May, 1854, when he returned. He was united in marriage November 4, 1856, to Miss Malinda Sunderland, a daughter of Aaron Sunderland (deceased), of Washington Township. She was born February 13, 1838; by this union there have been born to them six children, three of whom are now living—Cora M., born October 27, 1863; Lilly M., born January 14, 1866, and William A., born February 7, 1876. Three of their children are dead, viz.: A son who died in infancy April 8, 1859; Otto W. died September 3, 1864; and Laura S. died September 22, 1865. In 1869, Mr. Ewing moved to Clay Township and settled on the farm upon which he has since lived. He owns a farm of 105½ acres. Mrs. Ewing is a member of the New-School Baptist Church at Centerville, Ohio. Mr. Ewing, while residing in Washington Township, was Trustee one term. In Clay Township, he has been a member of the school board for some time. He served in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, under Col. Lowe, of Dayton.

HUGH FERGUSON, farmer, P. O. Bachman, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 30, 1831. He is a son of William Ferguson (deceased), late of Dayton, Ohio. William was born in Delaware in the year 1787. He was united in marriage in the year 1808, to Miss Jane Watson, of Delaware; by this union there were born to them nine children, four of whom are now living—Christopher B., who lives in Dayton; Robert H., of Darke County, Ohio; Joseph J., who lives in Missouri, and Hugh, the subject of this sketch. William Ferguson emigrated from Delaware to Ohio and settled in Montgomery County, where he lived until his death. He settled first in Dayton, when there were but few houses at that point. William was a farmer. He died in Dayton October 21, 1874, in his eighty-eighth year. His wife (Jane) was born in Delaware in 1787; she died June 20, 1871, in her eighty-third year. Hugh was reared on a farm, and has since continued to follow the choice of his youth. He was united in marriage January 28, 1858, to Miss Fidelia Valentine, a daughter of Jonathan Valentine, of Dayton, Ohio; she was born September 19, 1836; Jonathan Valentine was a native of New Jersey; he died in Dayton in 1864; by the marriage of Hugh and Fidelia there has been born to them seven children, six of whom are now dead. They have one daughter living—Lizzie M., born May 11, 1862. Mr. Ferguson has been a resident of Montgomery County since his birth, excepting three years he lived in Greene County, Ohio. In March 14, 1871, he moved to Clay Township, where he has since continued to live. He is the owner of a farm of seventy-two acres. Mr. Ferguson and daughter are members of the United Brethren Church at South Arlington, Ohio. Mrs. Ferguson is a member of the Reformed Church in Greene County, Ohio.

JACOB FLORY, farmer, P. O. Center, Ohio; was born in Clay Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio (on the farm now owned by John Sayler), September 7, 1828. He is a son of the late Jacob Flory, Sr., who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1805 or 1806, and settled in Montgomery County, near Liberty. Jacob, Sr., was united in marriage to Miss Mary Overholzer. He settled in Clay Township in 1817–18. At

the time of his death in 1867, he owned the John Sayler farm in Clay Township; at the time of his death he was seventy years old; he had eight children living at the time of his death. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and has since engaged in the calling of his youth. He was married to Miss Frances Peffly, a daughter of Jacob Peffly, of Clay Township, January 20, 1856. By this union there have been born to them seven children, all of whom are now living, viz.: Wilson, born September 3, 1853; Lydia Ann, born January 3, 1855; Jacob, born April 5, 1856; Simon, born October 10, 1857; Benjamin, born August 28, 1859; Emma, born January 22, 1863; and Levi, born October 9, 1866. Mr. Flory and wife are members of the "Brethren in Christ" Church. Mr. Flory is the owner of a farm of eighty acres in Clay Township, where he resides. His farm is well improved with a very cheerful residence, substantial barn and other outbuildings.

GEORGE GANGER, farmer, P. O. Bachman. The subject of this sketch was born in Perry Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, September 5, 1810. His father, John Ganger, was a native of New Jersey. He was born in the year 1766, and emigrated to Maryland. In 1796, he was married to Miss Barbara Redman, of Maryland. By this union there were born to them eleven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph, of Shelby County, Ohio; Samuel, of Elkhart County, Ind.; John, of Elkhart County, Ind.; George, the subject of this sketch, and Jacob, of Elkhart County, Ind. The youngest child (Jacob) is now in his sixty-eighth year. John Ganger emigrated to Ohio from Maryland, and settled in Perry Township, Montgomery County, about the year 1809. He died in Clay Township in 1853, in his eighty-seventh year. His wife, Barbara, died in 1847 in Perry Township; she was born in the year 1769. George lived at home with his parents engaged in farming until he was married. He was united in marriage, June 12, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Reichard, of Preble County, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Reichard. He was born in Center County, Penn., in the year 1793. He was married to Miss May Heiney, of Pennsylvania; he emigrated to Ohio in the year 1819, and settled in Montgomery County. By the marriage of George and Elizabeth there have been born to them eight children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Mary Ann, born November 22, 1835, now the wife of John Myers, of Clay Township; George W., February 20, 1848; William, May 4, 1853; Elizabeth, May 29, 1857, now the wife of Ezra Whip, of Dayton, Ohio; and Levi B., November 1, 1861. In 1843, George Ganger moved with his family to Clay Township, and settled on the farm upon which he now lives. Mrs. Ganger is a member of the United Brethren Church at South Arlington. Mr. Ganger is the owner of a farm of 129½ acres, near Bachman. Their son William was united in marriage May 12, 1878, to Miss Eliza Eck, a daughter of James Eck, of Clay Township. William is engaged in farming the home place.

CHRISTOPHER GISH, physician and surgeon, Brookville. Mathias Gish was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1789, and was married to Frances Hammaker in Cumberland County, Penn., about the year 1811, and removed to Franklin County, and from thence to what was then Mifflin County, now Juniata County. While in Franklin County, he learned the trade of miller. He removed to Ohio in 1836, and settled in Shelby County, but soon came to Montgomery County, where he lived the rest of his life, dying at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of six children, four boys and two girls—John, Abram, Eliza, Mathias, Fannie and Christopher. The subject of our sketch was born in Franklin County, Penn., on March 20, 1815, and came to Ohio in 1834, having left his home two years prior to that time, and joined himself to a millwright, with whom he worked for two years at a compensation of $4 per month, from which he had to clothe himself. This scanty allowance formed in him habits of economy which formed the basis of his present fortune. In his native State he received a common-school education, and an academic education at the Dayton Academy. Read medicine with the late Dr. Bosler, of Dayton, going to the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati in 1840–41, and also in 1852–53, when he graduated. Since 1841, he has been constantly in the practice, and has been very prominent in the medical profession in Montgomery County ever since. He

married Mary Feit December 27, 1842. She was the daughter of Charles Feit, a native of Prussia, and came to America in 1808. His father was left behind to attend to some business, and died soon after; his mother died during the voyage. Thus, landing at Philadelphia an orphan, he was sold to a Chester County farmer to defray his passage, with whom he stayed until he was twenty-one years of age. Mrs. Gish was born in Chester County July 24, 1819. Dr. Gish has been earnest and devoted in his work for education and the elevation and advancement of humanity. He is a man of broad views, and well-developed knowledge in the affairs of life.

SOLOMON GOOD, minister, Backman, is the son of Jacob Good, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., December 17, 1814, and emigrated to Ohio in 1816, with his father, and located in Fairfield County. He was united in marriage with Anna Busy, daughter of Abraham and Anna Busy, in 1840. These worthy individuals labored diligently for the support of an increasing family, nor in the midst of harassing struggles did they neglect the mental improvements of their progeny under the most depressing circumstances. They raised a very exemplary family of nine children. Mary (Bery) Solomon, Daniel Ely (Sarah McKinsey), Elizabeth Balinda are now living. In 1840, Mr. Good journeyed farther out to the frontier, and purchased a farm in Adams County, Ind., and has continued pursuing the occupation of tilling the soil until the present. Solomon was born September 22, 1845, and was educated in the common school, and assisted his father in clearing and cultivating the farm. He married his wife on February 26, 1867. She was the daughter of the Rev. John Winger, one of the pioneer members of the Brethren in Christ Church, and has done much toward enlightening the people and advancing the interests of that denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Good are the parents of two children, viz., John and David J. Mr. Good continued farming until 1877, when he moved to Ohio and located in this township, where he now resides, and is engaged in the merchandise trade. Believing in the refining and elevating tendencies of religion, he joined the Brethren in Christ Church. In 1875, he felt himself called of the Holy Ghost to preach, and, as he stated, though feeling unworthy and incapable, yet he felt in duty bound to obey the call, and was regularly ordained as minister, and worked actively for the advancement of the cause. Six months later he had organized a congregation, and erected a church at Winger Town, in the village where he now resides. For the past three years he has been sowing seed here and there, preaching Christ, seeking after the welfare of the church with a fatherly care, rarely omitting to administer good advice to those with whom he conversed.

ALBERT GRUENIG, bakery and confectionery, Brookville, Ohio, was born in Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, January 3, 1841; his father, Jacob, was born in Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1796; he was a miller and baker. The subject of this sketch learned his trade with his father. His father died in 1871, in Germany, in his seventy-six year. His mother was born in the same place as her husband; she was born in the year 1813; she died in 1845. Albert, the subject of this sketch, had one sister and one brother. His sister, Mary, is dead; his brother, Phillip, lives in Paris, France. The subject of this sketch came to America and landed at New York City on the 19th day of August, 1865. He first came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in baking for a year and a half, when he went to Germantown, Ohio, and followed his trade until 1867, when he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he returned to Germantown, where he carried on a bakery until 1872, then he moved to Brookville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he now resides. He was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Jane Wright, of Germantown, on the sixth day of June, 1872. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Isaac H. Reiter, of the German Reformed Church, of Miamisburg, Ohio. They have had four children born to them, three of whom are dead, viz., John Albert, Anna E. and Edward. They have one daughter living, viz., Dora Louisa, who was born November 9, 1876. Mr. G. has been engaged in business in Brookville since 1872; he is the leading baker in the town and has accumulated considerable town property in Brookville through his own industry.

RICHARD M. HART, farmer, P. O. West Baltimore, was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 25, 1823. His father, George W. Hart, was born in New Jersey, in the year 1789. He emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Butler County in a very early day. He was united in marriage, in 1817, to Miss Rachel Pierson, of Butler County. Rachel was born in New Jersey in 1793; George W. Hart died in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1840. His wife, Rachel, died in April, 1867. Richard began life at the bottom rung of the ladder, working by the day at any honorable work he could get, assisting his widowed mother to support the family. George W. and family moved from Butler County to Montgomery in 1830, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1836, they moved to Lockland, Hamilton County, where he died. Robert M. was united in marriage, December 24, 1846, to Miss Harriet McGrew, who was born September 11, 1823, a daughter of James McGrew, of Preble County, Ohio. He was a native of Pennsylvania. By this union there have been born to them four children, all of whom are now living, viz.: Asbury E., born April 23, 1848; James L., born October 19, 1851; George W., born September 5, 1854, and Hattie M., born December 11, 1866. Asbury E. married to Miss Ella Sullivan, of Arcanum, Darke Co., Ohio. George W. married to Miss Susan Doner, of Randolph Township, Montgomery County. In the year 1840, the subject of this sketch and his mother returned to Montgomery County and settled in Clay Township, where he has since lived, with the exception of one year (1847). Robert lived in Butler County. Mr. Hart and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Gordon Darke County. Mr. Hart has been a member of the School Board in Clay Township for six years. He was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, under Col. J. G. Lowe, of Dayton. He is the owner of a farm of thirty-nine acres in Clay Township, where he resides.

JOHN JOHN, retired farmer, P. O. Center, was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 14, 1812. His father, David John, was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 29, 1788. He and his family emigrated to Ohio in 1809, and settled in Stark County, when it was a vast wilderness. They had but one neighbor anywhere near; their frequent visitors were bears, wolves, wild cats and Indians. They had to fell trees in order to build their cabin. In 1829, David John and his family moved to Montgomery County, and settled in Clay Township, one mile south of Phillipsburg, where he resided until 1839, when he moved to Wayne County, Ind., and settled near Hagerstown, where he died November 4, 1872, in his eighty-fifth year. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in York County, Penn, September 22, 1792. She was married to David March 26, 1811. Her maiden name was Mishler. She died in Wayne County, Ind., August 21, 1843. David John and wife were baptized in Stark County, Ohio, in 1817, by Daniel Garver, at David Graybills, at the Yearly Meeting of the German Baptist Church, and died in the triumph of that faith. The subject of this sketch lived at home with his parents until he was twenty years old, working by the day for a start in life. In his twenty-first year, he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, and continued to work at it for ten years. He learned his trade with Philip Studebaker, of Phillipsburg. In 1838, he purchased eighty-five acres of land in Clay Township, being a part of the farm upon which he now resides; he has added to it until he has now a farm of 162 acres; near the town of Phillipsburg. He was united in marriage, May 14, 1833, to Miss Nancy Warner, a daughter of Jacob Warner, of Clay Township. This union has been blessed by the birth of ten children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Elizabeth (now the wife of Aaron Miller, of Clay Township), Lydia, Mary (now the wife of Esq. Smith, of Brookville), Lewis W., Samuel, Hetta Ann (now the wife of William Binkley, who is engaged in farming his father-in-law's farm) and Susanna. Mr. John and wife were baptized in the German Baptist Church in 1841, at Michael Miller's, by Isaac Karn, in Randolph Township. Mr. John quit farming eight years ago, and is now taking his ease in his declining days, the result of his industry and economy.

ABRAHAM B. LANDIS, farmer and teacher, P. O. West Baltimore, was born in Monroe Township, Darke Co., Ohio, July 11, 1845. He is a son of Daniel Landis,

of Miami City, Montgomery County. Daniel was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1818. Abraham Landis, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Montgomery County and settled in Madison Township in 1825. Daniel Landis was united in marriage, in 1841, to Miss Susanna Basore, of Miami County, Ohio. She was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1820; by this union five children were born to them, all of whom are now living. Daniel and Susanna are members of the German Baptist Church. Abraham, the subject of this sketch, attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1865. He taught school for seven years in Montgomery, Darke and Miami Counties. Mr. Landis was united in marriage August 18, 1870, to Miss Laura E. Smock, who was born January 12, 1851. She is a daughter of George Smock, of Warren County, Ohio; he is a native of New Jersey. Catherine, the mother of Laura, was a Schenck, one of the prominent families of Warren County. By this union there have been born to them three children, now living, viz.: Cecilia A., born October 8, 1871; Lilly M., born February 20, 1872, and Walter V., born September 22, 1874. These children are unusually bright and intelligent. Mr. Landis is a member of the A., F. & A. M., at Ithaca, Darke Co., Ohio. Mr. Landis has been a member of the School Board of Clay Township for five years. Mr. Landis is the owner of a farm of sixty-seven acres of land in Clay Township, where he resides. He has been for eight years dealing quite extensively in buying tobacco.

HENRY MUNDHENK, retired, Brookville, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 17, 1816, and is a son of David and Anna Maria Mundhenk, whose history is fully given in Perry Township. Our subject came with his parents to this county, and here grew to manhood, receiving a fair education in the schools of his township. He was married May 22, 1851, to Mary Ann Read, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1829, and a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Read, natives of New Jersey. Her father was born in 1801, and came to this county about 1826, where he lived many years, and was universally respected. He finally moved to Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of land, with the intention of settling all his children upon it, and there died several years ago. To Henry and Mary Ann Mundhenk have been born three children, viz.: Josephine, the wife of William Beardsheare, who is President of the Western College, Iowa; Sarah A., deceased; and Charlie L., who is a student at the Western College. Mr. Mundhenk has followed milling nearly all his life, and has been one of the successful men of Perry Township, but is now retired from active business, living in Brookville, on the fruits of his early industry. Politically, he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. They are modest, unassuming people, and benevolent, kind neighbors, who are ever ready to assist the poor and needy, as well as to give their means in helping along every worthy enterprise. Intelligent, well read, and courteous, they are respected by all who know them.

SAMUEL NISWONGER, farmer, P. O. Baltimore, is one of the stanch, energetic men of Montgomery County. His father, Samuel, was born in Virginia in 1788, and was united in marriage with Ellen Dillon. Ten children were born to bless this union, eight of whom are living at the time of writing, viz.: James, Levi, John D., Elizabeth, Catharine, Sarah, Prudia and Samuel. He came to Ohio, and located near the present site of Salem, in this township, and entered 160 acres, all in timber. Mr. Niswonger was a worthy member of the River Brethren faith, and was summoned out of this world in 1869. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and brought up to farm labor. He was united in marriage with Rachel Studebaker, and five children have been born to bless this union, of whom two are living, viz.: Andrew and Rachel. Mrs. Niswonger passed from this world in 1857. Mr. Niswonger's principal occupation has been farming; he cultivated his father's farm until 1855, when he purchased the farm where he now resides, containing eighty acres. He married his second wife, Lydia Cupp, in 1862.

MRS. SUSANNA NISWONGER, farmer, P. O. Clayton. The subject of this biographical sketch was born in Darke County, Ohio, February 6, 1842, a daughter of Jacob Hinsey. She was married to George Niswonger November 17, 1870. He departed this life July 6, 1879. He was a son of John Niswonger, deceased, of Clay Township.

Mrs. Niswonger is the owner of seventeen acres, where she resides, in Clay Township. She has a beautiful home, surrounded with everything to make her life cheerful and pleasant.

JESSE P. OLINGER, dry goods and groceries, Brookville. John Olinger, grandfather of our subject, was born in Bucks County, Penn.; his grandmother, Mary, was born in the same State; four children were born to bless this union. Judge George Olinger, the youngest, was born in Bedford County, Penn., the 18th day of February, 1793, and reared on the farm, and was possessed of an active, physical constitution. He never wholly forsook his first honorable calling. His early advantages, especially in educational matters, were limited, but by being of an inquiring disposition he sought for and gathered a mass of information which could only be acquired by profound reading and continued reflection. October 21, 1813, he was joined in the holy banns of matrimony to Margaret Hardman, of Kentucky; ten children was the result of this union, viz.: Israel H., Catharine, Jesse P., Susan, Margaret, Sarah, Mary, Mariah, Agnes, Eliza A.; all are living, excepting Susan, Catharine, Margaret and Mary. Mrs. Olinger was a member of the German Baptist Church; she died May 14, 1863, leaving a large family to mourn her loss. Judge Olinger was one of the early pioneers of this county and occupied a prominent position in its history. In the year 1827, he was elected Justice of the Peace for his township, and continued in office for twelve years, when he declined further honors in that direction. About the year 1835, Mr. Olinger was elected an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court, a position of honor which he held with credit to himself for a term of about six years. In the year 1829, Judge Olinger was elected one of the Commissioners of the county, and continued in that office for six or seven years, and so popular was his administration of the affairs of the county that his friends desired him to keep on running; he declined, however, and attempted to retire to private life. But it was insisted that he must do something in a public capacity, and he was put into the position of Land Appraiser for a number of years. Judge Olinger was a gentleman of the "old school," but belonged to that progressive class of old men that recognized the fact that the world moves. In politics, he was always a firm and consistent supporter of the Democratic party. James Monroe was the first President for whom he voted. The Judge, although not in favor of *total abstinence*, was, however an advocate for moderation and temperance in all things. The common-school interest found in him a faithful friend. His life was spent mainly in a continued round of mental and physical activity, and he passed quietly out of this world in 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The family lost in him a kind parent and the community a good citizen. Jesse, our subject, was educated in the common schools and was brought up to the honorable occupation of tilling the soil, which he continued following until 1861. He married Mary A. Stouffer in 1848; by this union there were born to them four children, viz.: Elizabeth, deceased, George H., David H. and Charles W. Mrs. Olinger died in 1859. In 1861, he disposed of his farm and moved to Brookville, and purchased a stock of drugs and groceries, which he has managed successfully until the present. As an evidence of the popularity and esteem with which he was held in the community where he lives he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1855, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He married his second wife, Amy C. Dilts, in 1868. They are both worthy members of the Lutheran Church, and have taken an active interest in the cause of religion.

MRS. RICKEY ORTMAN, farmer, P. O. Center, Ohio, the subject of this sketch, is the widow of Henry Ortman, of Clay Township. She was born in Deapols, Germany, December, 17, 1825, and was united in marriage with Henry Ortman, in 1846, in Germany. In 1848, they emigrated to America, and settled in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio. In April, 1861, Henry Ortman moved to Clay Township, and settled on the farm where he died, November 19, 1875. There were born to Henry and Rickey twelve children, eight of whom are now living, viz., Bernhart, born August, 1847; Mary, born March 31, 1857; John, born January 25, 1859; Elizabeth, born October 3, 1860; Frederick, born March 25, 1862; Minnie, born

November 24, 1865; Henry, born September 2, 1865, and Rickey, May 9, 1867. The following children have died, Frederick, Lucinda, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Ortman and six of her children are now living on the old homestead. They own 130 acres of land in Clay Township, well improved with a fine dwelling, substantial barn and other buildings. Mrs. Ortman and family are members of the Lutheran Church at Phillipsburg, Ohio.

FREDERICK PANSING, farmer, P. O. Center, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born October 25, 1839. His father, John F. Pansing, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1797. He was married in 1826 to Miss Caroline Ratga. They emigrated to America, and landed at New Orleans, La., December 1, 1847, and from there came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Miamisburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where they lived until 1860, when they purchased the farm upon which they now reside, in Clay Township. There have been born to John F. and Caroline, six children, three of whom are now living, viz., Sophia, now the widow of F. Nidert, of Harrison Township, Rickey, wife of George Machenhmer, of Miamisburg, Ohio, and Frederick, the subject of this sketch. John F. is still living with his son Frederick, in his eighty-fifth year, and Caroline, in her seventy-seventh year. Frederick was united in marriage, December 24, 1863, to Miss Susanna Spitler, a daughter of John Spitler, of Union Township, Miami Co., Ohio, she was born April 17, 1845. By this union there have been born to them ten children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Emma, born September 10, 1864; Matilda, born May 6, 1266; William, born February 10, 1868; Nora, born March 19, 1870; Caroline, born May 22, 1872; Ellen, born August 30, 1873; Effa, born November 29, 1877; Halley, born December 21, 1880. Mr. Pansing is a member of the Lutheran Church at Phillipsburg, Ohio, Mrs. Pansing is a member of the United Brethren Church at the same point. Mr. Pansing has been elected Infirmary Director two terms in Montgomery County. He has been elected Township Trustee for seven years, and has been a member of the School Board for six years, in Clay Township. This shows the estimation in which Mr. Pansing is regarded by the citizens of the county and his neighbors in the township. Mr. Pansing is the owner of a farm of eighty-six and a half acres in Clay Township.

NATHANIAL PEGRAM, boots and shoes, Brookville, was born June 4, 1843, in Warren County, N. C. He was born a slave, and has, consequently, been deprived of all educational advantages. During the rebellion, he was pressed into the service of the Confederate army as a servant to his master, who was wounded in the engagement at Lynchburg, and Pegram was taken prisoner by the Union forces and conveyed to Tarville, where he entered the service of Lieut. Burns, of the Union army. In this capacity, he continued for nine months, when he started for his former home. While en route, he was recaptured near Wytheville, Va., and held for an account of himself. He escaped in the night, and by concealing himself in the day-time succeeded in reaching his destination, after a long and tedious journey of six weeks. His mistress allowed him the privilege of engaging in the boot and shoe trade in his own behalf, he paying her $50 per month in confederate money to indemnify her for the loss of his labor. He continued this business successfully until 1867, at which time he disposed of his stock in trade and shipped as cook and steward on a wrecking vessel from Wilmington, N. C. Not liking this occupation, he availed himself of an early opportunity which presented itself of escaping by stowing himself in the hold of a tug which was unloading provisions alongside of his ship. Arriving at Wilmington, he was confronted by the shipper, of whom he demanded his pay, which was refused He at once commenced legal proceedings, attached the tug, and thereby obtained satisfaction in the sum of $500. In 1869, he commenced driving team for Adams Express Company, and at one time received a present of $25 and two suits of clothes for honesty in handling a $30,000 money package. In 1870, he repaired to Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in shoemaking. Eighteen months thereafter, he went to Washington, D. C., where he remained four years in the employ of the Government as watchman in the Treasurer's Office and Interior Department. In 1880, he went to Cincinnati, then to Key West, Ky., then to Dayton, Ohio, then to Brookville, where he now resides.

He married Sarah Gardner, by whom he had five children. Of these, four—Nathaniel, Louisa, Eugene and Mary A.—are now living. In 1865, he was deprived by death of his better half. In 1875, he took to wife Elizabeth Allen, by whom he had one child, which died in its infancy. In religious belief, Mr. P. is an earnest and consistent Methodist, and takes every opportunity of enlightening his people in the truths of that Gospel to which he is so devoted.

HENRY RASOR, farmer, P. O. Clayton. John Rasor was born in Dauphin County, Penn., August 25, 1791, and came to Ohio in 1807, and settled in this county. He married Miss Hannah Michaels in 1820. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are still living—Peter, John, David, Daniel, Samuel, Noah, Catherine, Mary and Henry. The subject of this sketch was born March 21, 1827, on the same place he now owns. He married Miss Malinda Baker, daughter of Benjamin Baker, of Clay Township. They are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living—Levi, Sadie, Cicero, Noah, John H., Martha, Hannah F. and Samuel E. Mr. Rasor received his education in the common schools of Clay Township. In politics, Mr. Rasor is a Democrat. He and his wife have been members of the Brethren in Christ Church for twenty-three years.

MICHAEL N. REED, farmer, P. O. Dodson, was born in Madison Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, December 18, 1829. He is a son of Peter Reed, of Madison Township, deceased. Peter was born in Pennsylvania, February 26, 1788. The father of Peter, Conrad Reed, was a native of Germany; he emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania in a very early day. He was married in Pennsylvania. He then wended his way westward, and settled in Clermont County, Ohio, in the year 1816. He was the father of ten children; only one is supposed to be living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Bailey, of Illinois. Peter, the father of Michael N., emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Madison Township, Montgomery County, in the year 1816. Peter was united in marriage, March 28, 1822, to Miss Wilhelmina Neipman, a daughter of Engle Neipman; he was born in Germany in 1757; he emigrated to Pennsylvania in the year 1793; he died in Pennsylvania, July 11, 1814. Wilhelmina was born July 31, 1793. By the marriage of Peter and Wilhelmina there were born to them five children, viz.: Abraham (now dead), John, of Dayton, Ohio; Henry, of Clay Township; Michael N.; Benjamin, who lives in Missouri, and Peter, of Madison Township. Peter continued to live in Madison Township from the year 1816 until his death, May 11, 1874; he was in his eighty-second year at the time of his death. His wife, Wilhelmina, died November 18, 1875, in her eighty-third year. Michael N. made his home with his parents, most of the time engaged in farming, until his marriage. He was united in marriage, March 4, 1852, to Miss Mary Wagoner, a daughter of John Wagoner, of Randolph Township, Montgomery County; she was born May 19, 1828; her father was a native of Pennsylvania. By their marriage there were born to them two children, one of whom is now living, viz.: Daniel W., born June 3, 1853, a carpenter by trade. He was united in marriage, August 18, 1874, to Miss Emma Somer, a daughter of Joseph Somer, of Clay Township. Emma was born April 15, 1858; they had one child born them, Melvin S., born February 21, 1877. Emma died August 27, 1879. The daughter of Michael N. and Mary, Emily Frances, who died April 16, 1866, was born August 9, 1856. Mr. R. and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, at Brookville. Mr. R. settled in Clay Township February, 1870, and owns a farm of forty-five acres of good land.

WILLIAM R. SANFORD, druggist, Brookville, was born in Union County, Ind., December 20, 1855. William R. is a son of Charles C. Sanford, deceased. Charles C. was born on Nantucket Island, Mass., in the year 1796, and was a cooper by trade; in 1814, he went on the sea as a sailor, and continued to follow the sea until 1836, when he emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Union County. In 1843 or 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Minerva P. Howe, of Indiana. By this union there were born to them four children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Ann L., wife of William E. Pentecost, of Union County, Ind.; Lucretia, wife of Joseph H. Pentecost, of Union County, Ind.; and William R. Their son, Albert, died in 1855,

Charles C. and wife died in Union County, Ind.; in 1861, William R. entered a drug store as a clerk when he was twenty-one years old, in Brighton, Ill., and from there he went to Fidelity, Ill., and clerked there for some time in a drug store; in 1877, he came to Brookville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he has since continued to reside; in 1878, he purchased a drug store, and has continued in business since. He was united in marriage, September 25, 1878, to Miss Lizzie S. Marshall, a daughter of William B. Marshall, of Clay Township. Mrs. Sanford was born in 1859. Mr. Sanford and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Brookville, Ohio, and he is one of the leading druggists of that town.

JOHN SAYLER, farmer, P. O. Clayton, Ohio, was born in Maryland, June 18, 1842, was brought up on his father's farm, and lived at home with his parents until October, 1862, when he came to Ohio and located in Harrison Township, Montgomery County. April 18, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Wampler, a daughter of Jesse Wampler, of Harrison Township; she was born June 15, 1845. Jesse Wampler emigrated from Maryland and settled in Montgomery County in 1812. (The Wampler family is one of the representative families of the county.) In 1871, Mr. Sayler moved to Clay Township, and in the spring of 1872 purchased the H. M. Turner farm of 160½ acres, adjoining the town of Salem on the west, where he now resides. There have been born to them five children, viz.: Jessie, born September 6, 1866; Charles, October 1, 1867; Lloyd, February 20, 1869; Howard, August 18, 1873, and Milton, March 23, 1878. Mr. Sayler has been elected a member of the School Board of Clay Township for two terms. Mrs. Sayler is a member of the German Baptist Church. She was baptized in the church by Israel Brower, in Harrison Township, in 1866. The marriage ceremony of John and Harriet was performed by Peter Nead, of the German Baptist Church.

LEWIS R. SMITH, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, Brookville. Peter Smith, the father of Lewis R., was born in Pennsylvania, was by occupation a miller and farmer, and was united in marriage with Catharine Rickard about the year 1808, and they were blessed with a family of seven children, viz.: John, Mary (deceased), Peter, Rebecca, Lewis, Henry (deceased) and Samuel. Mr. Smith was a patriot of the war of 1812. In 1825, he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Stark County, and continued in the occupation of tilling the soil until 1833, when he disposed of his farm to advantage and moved to Montgomery County, locating in Clay Township, near the present site of Phillipsburg, where he purchased a farm containing eighty-five acres, under cultivation. In 1855, he disposed of his farm and moved into Phillipsburg, where he remained until he was summoned out of this world, in 1866. His wife died in 1865. Lewis, the subject of this memoir, was born October 25, 1827, and obtained a very limited education; but, being of an inquisitive nature, by profound reading he gathered a mass of information. By occupation he was a wagon-maker, and followed various other pursuits, until he celebrated his marriage with Lydia J. Davis, in 1857. There was born to bless this union two children, viz.: Silas W. and Cassius C., and both passed out of this world in 1861 with the measles, which had settled on the lungs, and their mother followed them the same year, leaving our subject to bear his grief alone. A few months prior to the death of his wife he engaged in the tinning business, in which he continued until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He answered the call of his country for volunteers and enlisted as a private, August 15, 1861, in the Eighteenth United States Infantry for three years, and, at the expiration of this term of service, came home to visit his friends. He re-enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, of Hancock's corps, and served until the close of the war. In 1865, he engaged in the business of contracting and building, in which he continued until 1875. During this period he married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Thomas, the widow of a fallen comrade. By this union they had three children, of whom one survives, George V. C. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held in the community, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and has discharged the responsibilities of that office with public acceptance and credit to himself for a term comprising a period of five years. He has held many other positions of public trust, and always acquitted

himself with honor. In 1880, he located in Brookville, where he now resides, and was commissioned to enumerate the census of his township.

JAMES R. S. SMITH, attorney at law, Brookville, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1837. He married Miss Rogers in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, some few years prior to that time. They were the parents of three children—Wilson, Elizabeth and James R. S. The subject of our sketch was born in the then county of Huntingdon, Penn., now Blair, near the town of Hollidaysburg, August 16, 1824, and came to Ohio with his father in 1837, coming all the way in their own conveyances, against the protest of their friends—the journey being made in the winter. On September 12, 1854, he married Miss Harriet McCarter, of this county. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are still living—Minnie, Nellie, Mary and William. Mr. Smith received a common school education in the schools of Clay Township, and a collegiate course at Farmers' College, College Hill, Cincinnati. He read law with Wood & Nead, of Dayton. He enjoys the confidence of his neighbors, and has a large practice in this neighborhood. Mr. Smith in politics is a Republican, and has figured largely in the politics of this section. He was appointed to the office of Assistant Revenue Assessor under Abraham Lincoln in 1864, removed under Andrew Johnson, and re-appointed under U. S. Grant in 1869, and filled that office till it was abolished. In his early life, he followed the profession of school teacher for many years. In the spring of 1856, he went to Kansas, and located in Lawrence, in the midst of the political storms then sweeping over that Territory, and was a prominent member of the Free State party in that part of the State—was recognized as a Radical among them. He was the first Mayor of Brookville, and organized the village government.

NOAH H. STECK, farmer, P. O. West Baltimore, is one of the industrious and enterprising young men of Clay Township. He was born in Jackson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, February 21, 1858. He is a son of John A. Steck, a farmer in Clay Township. John A. was born in Baden, Germany, in 1821. He was married while in Germany to Miss Margaret Burk, in the year 1848. In the year 1850, John A. and family emigrated to America and settled in Montgomery County the same year. By this union there were born to them eight children, all of whom are now living. John A. has lived in Montgomery County since he came to America, excepting five years spent in Preble County, Ohio. He is the owner of a farm in Clay Township, where he lives, of ninety-six acres. John A. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, in Darke County. Noah H. started in life as a farmer and has willingly followed the choice of his youth since.

HENRY STOUFFER, farmer, P. O. Clayton. Frederick Stouffer was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 24, 1814, and came to Ohio in 1818, with his father, John Stouffer, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and settled in Clay Township. John was married to Isabel Kelly, a native of the same county and State. They were the parents of six children, three of whom still survive—Henry, Jane and Frederick, the latter of whom married Miss Mary Jane Weaver. She was born October 14, 1815, in Augusta County, Va.; they were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are still living—Elizabeth, Luther, Samuel, Sarah, Prudence, Leander, John and Henry E., the subject of our sketch, who was born March 11, 1850, in this county. He was married November 28, 1878, to Miss Amanda A. Beachler, who was a daughter of George Beachler, who was born December 11, 1822, in this county, and married Susan Booher, November 2, 1848. They had four children, two of whom are still living—Mamie and Amanda A., who was born April 13, 1850, in Dayton. Henry and Amanda A. Stouffer have one child, Tessie B., who was born November 14, 1880.

SIMON P. STRADER, farmer, P. O. West Baltimore, was born in Washington Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, September 10, 1818. His father, Sampson P. Strader, was born in North Carolina, in the year 1796, and emigrated to Ohio and settled in Montgomery County at an early day. He was married to Miss Mary E. Benner, in 1817. By this union there were born to them five children, four of whom are now living. Sampson Strader died in 1877, in his eighty-first year. His wife, Mary, died

in 1878. Simon remained at home with his parents on the farm until he was married. He was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Johnson, a daughter of Zenas Johnson, of Alexandersville, Ohio, October 26, 1842. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. David Winters, of Dayton, Ohio. By this union there were born to them eleven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Mary A., born October 8, 1843 (now the wife of Dr. J. F. Winst, of Alexandersville, Ohio), Jacob F., October 21, 1858; Chester J., born June 1, 1863; Chauncey S., born February 23, 1865, and Howard V., born July 1, 1869. The following children are dead: Simon V., Charity M., Payton D., Lydia A. and Lawton D. Mr. Strader has resided in Montgomery County for the past sixty-four years, excepting two years when he lived in Darke County, Ohio. Mrs. Strader is a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Carrolton, Montgomery County. Mr. Strader is the owner of a farm of sixty-three acres, in Clay Township, where he resides.

MRS. TAMAR THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Center, Ohio, is a pioneer, and was the first white child born in Union Township, Miami Co., Ohio. She was born on the 9th day of September, 1802, and is the daughter of Caleb Mendenhall, deceased. Her parents emigrated to Ohio from North Carolina, and settled in Miami County the day that the subject of this sketch was born. Tamar was united in marriage to Isaac Thomas October 26, 1827, and moved to Clay Township, Montgomery County, the same year. In 1817, Isaac Thomas emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, and settled in Clay Township. In 1821, he entered ninety-two acres of land from the Government. His widow now resides on the same. This marriage was blessed by the birth of eight children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Permelia (now the wife of Isaac Goodycar, of Miami County, Ohio), Harriet (now the wife of H. Jones, of Darke County), Milo, Caleb (who is the owner of a farm adjoining the old, homestead in Clay Township). He was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Coffman June 23, 1859. She was born October 16, 1837. There have been born to them nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Adam S., Rebecca E., Ora May., Ward B., Tiffin Aldis and Alta Pearl. Caleb and wife are members of the Christian Church at Phillipsburg, Caleb is a member of Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M., at Marshall, Henry Co., Iowa. Caleb lived seven years in Iowa engaged in running a saw-mill. Seth, a deceased son, was a member of Company H, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he died at Memphis, Tenn., August 31, 1863, in his twenty-eighth year. Susannah, a daughter of Mrs. Thomas, and the wife of Francis M. Ibaugh, died February 24, 1870. Elam, deceased, was married and left a wife and one child, Ida Bell, who now makes her home with her grandmother. Irwin T. was born January 28, 1838; he is a twin brother to Susannah, deceased. He was married November 7, 1858, to Miss Sarah Tibbs, of Phillipsburg. They had nine children born them; four daughters are dead. The following are now living, viz.: Arnold F., Francis O., William W., Cora O. and Webster E. Irwin is the owner of a farm of eighty-five acres in Clay Township, near the "old homestead." Irwin is a member of Lodge No. 594 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Phillipsburg. He has served two terms as Township Trustee. He is the President of the Special School Board of Phillipsburg. Isaac Thomas came to Clay Township as above stated in 1817, and lived in the township until his death September 17, 1880, in his seventy-seventh year. He lived and died a member of the "Friends" Church. His widow is a member of the same denomination. She is now in her seventy-ninth year, a woman of clear mind, and remarkably active for one of her age. What wonderful changes has she been permitted to witness in the development of this county.

JOHN J. TURNEY, farmer, P. O. Voorhees, is a son of Joseph Turney, who was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn. He was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of the Rev. W. Webber, about 1812; he was a descendant of King William of Holland; eleven children were born to bless this union—Benjamin, Rachel, John J., Weaver A., Joseph, Margaret and Elizabeth are living at present. They emigrated to Ohio in 1819, and endured all the hardships and privations incident to a journey over the mountains in wagons; when they arrived in Pittsburgh they obtained a passage down the Ohio River in a keel-boat as far as Portsmouth, and continued

their journey to Franklin County in wagons and located in Blenden Township, and commenced clearing off the timber preparatory to making a home. The subject of this sketch was born April 10, 1821, and passed through the usual routine of life incident to pioneer days, attending school at every opportunity. His educational advantages were limited; but, being of an inquisitive nature and a constant reader, he gathered a mass of information. At the age of eighteen years, the desire to see other places and to find a congenial and promising opening for business, induced him to visit various places, engaging in such employment as he could find. One journey that we will mention is a trip that he and his brother made down the river from Cincinnati to New Orleans in 1839, on a flat-boat. As they were filled with no desire to remain in that great southern metropolis, they journeyed up the Arkansas River as far as Little Rock; not finding any employment, they came back to Pine Bluff and accepted a contract of clearing up a piece of ground containing ten acres, covered with timber and a dense canebrake. There were three of them, and John J., our subject, was to cut the timber and the other two the canebrake. As they had no almanac or any other means of telling the day, they continued their work as usual Sunday morning; our subject was not made aware of the fact until near mid-day, when his brother gave a terrible yell, and Mr. Turney made all possible speed to where they were working, fearing that some accident had happened. When he arrived to where they were, they asked him if he knew it was Sunday. They surrendered their contract to a couple of young men, after they had spent about four weeks time on it, and went up the river about fifteen miles and rented a small farm and commenced tilling the soil. They had labored hard to get their seed in the ground in season, and expected to reap the benefit of their exertions in the fall. Their crops had obtained a fair start when a heavy rain-storm came up and laid the fruits of their toil under a vast area of water, destroying everything. This discouraged our subject so much that he concluded to seek an opening elsewhere, and he purchased a skiff and bid his brother farewell, and started down the river; the next day, he overtook an Indian chief and his wife who were wending their way down the river, trading at the villages that stand upon the banks of the Arkansas, but they went so slow that our subject soon left them far behind. As he neared the mouth of the river, the current slackened considerably from the fact that the Mississippi was very high and backed up the Arkansas for several miles, and this obstructed his progress; he disposed of his boat and continued his journey on foot; in the evening, arrived at the residence of one of the early settlers of that neighborhood and applied for a night's lodging and was at first refused, but they finally concluded to accommodate him for the night. They put him up in the loft over the dining room, which was ascended by means of a ladder. He passed the night very comfortably and continued his journey in the morning. About mid-day, he arrived to where there was a low place in the road where the water made its way through and spread back over the country, and he was compelled to make a crossing here or make an extensive detour of twenty miles. But he was fully determined to cross here, and threw his bundle and coat over and then waded into the water until it reached his neck. He arrived in Napoleon, after a journey of four days, and obtained a deck passage on a steamboat to Cincinnati, and in a short time he arrived at home. In 1842, he moved with his father to Union County, and purchased a farm that was covered with timber, and in a short time had a considerable part of it under cultivation. In 1843, our subject engaged at his trade of tanning at Marysville, Union County, Ohio, remaining but a short time, and went to Fort Wayne, Ind.; thence to Warren, where he associated himself with Benjamin Rickhard, and carried on the tanning business until the fall of 1844, when he disposed of his interest and returned to Fort Wayne and worked journey work until July, 1845. He visited various other places in search of employment, but was not successful until he reached Buffalo, N. Y. He remained there a few months and came to Dayton, stopping at the many towns on the road. He continued working at his trade in Dayton during the winter of 1846-47, and then went to Franklin, Warren County, and engaged with the firm of Evans & Worley, and remained in their service for eight years, and was admitted as one of the firm, Mr. Worley retiring. Mr. Evans was interested in the firm

of Evans & Meyers, in Shelby County, and Mr. Turney purchased the interest of Mr. Meyers. Mr. Turney celebrated his marriage with Eliza J. Ross in 1848. They were the parents of eight children, six boys and two girls—Jared, Joseph, Edward, George, Gertrude A. and Clifford were living at the time of this writing. Mr. Turney continued in the tanning business until 1869, when he sold out and engaged in the manufacturing of harness and collars, and dealing in leather until 1876, when he concluded to retire from active business life to the farm, and purchased the land where he now resides. Mr. Turney has been identified with the township offices and has taken an active interest in promoting Democratic principles. In 1879, the death messenger visited the residence of Mr. Turney, and carried off his wife from earth to the spirit land. She was an estimable lady and took great care in raising her children up in the fear of the Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Turney were both worthy and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

EASON B. WILLIAMSON, farmer, P. O. Center, Ohio, is a native of Clay Township, Montgomery County, Ohio. He is a son of Joseph Williamson, a pioneer of Clay Township. Joseph was born in Hampshire County, Penn., January 22, 1797. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1803. They came first to Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and from there they moved to Warren County, Ohio. They moved to Clay Township, Montgomery County, in about 1818. John Williamson, the grandfather of Eason, when he settled in Clay Township in 1818, entered from the United States two quarter sections of land, where he lived until his death in January, 1855, he was ninety years old at the time of his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Williamson, the father of the subject of this sketch was united in marriage December 29, 1819, to Miss Sarah Bower. She was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., September 13, 1802. She is a daughter of John Bower, who was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in 1763, and emigrated to Kentucky, and in the year 1812 moved with his family to Clay Township, Montgomery County. As a result of this marriage, there have been born to Joseph and Sarah ten children, nine of whom are now living—John B., born October 16, 1821 (now living in Darke County, Ohio), Elisha A. born October 16, 1823 (now of Illinois), Delilah, born June 29, 1825 (now the widow of Henry Pearson, of Kansas), Garrette, born August 22, 1827 (now living in West Baltimore, Preble Co., Ohio), Nancy, born March 10, 1830 (now the wife of Benjamin Culver, of Illinois), Emeline, born June 25, 1835 (the wife of Josiah Falkner, of Clay Township), Civilla, born May 12, 1839 (now the wife of William Devenport, of Phillipsburg). Eason B. was born June 14, 1843, and Sarah April 24, 1845 (the widow of Lewis Warner, of Clay Township). Joseph is still living in his eighty-fifth year, and his wife Sarah in her seventy-ninth year. They have lived together as man and wife for the last sixty-two years. What wonderful changes have taken place in the development of Clay Township and Montgomery County since they settled in Clay Township. They belong to a generation that has passed away. Joseph owns seventy-nine and a half acres of one of the quarter sections entered by his father in 1818, where he now lives. His son Eason lives on the old home place, taking care of his venerable father and mother. Eason was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Leedy, daughter of Jacob Leedy, of Darke County, Ohio, February 21, 1867. As a result of this union, there have been born to them three children now living—Emma A., born December 27, 1867; Alma C., born January 15, 1869, and Sarah G., born July 19, 1871. Eason, as has been stated, lives on the old home place caring for his father and mother. He is the owner of a small farm adjoining the old homestead.

SAMUEL WAGOMAN, farmer, P. O. Brookville. Joel Wagoman was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1792. He came to Ohio in 1805, and settled in Montgomery County, and married Rachel Jacobs about the year 1821; settled on the farm now owned by his son Samuel in 1822, on which he continued to live until his death in 1831. He was the father of four children, three of whom still survive—Anna, Catharine and Samuel. The subject of our sketch, who was born May 22, 1822, was married to Sarah Ann Slayback November 30, 1853, and were the parents of ten children,

seven of whom are now living—Eline, Henry, Anna, Louisa, Virginia, Ollie and Lizza. On the 4th of October, 1880, death came and took from them their youngest son, Ambrose, who was at the time of his death eight years eight months and twenty-nine days old, having been born January 5, 1872. His death was a severe blow to his aged parents, he being the child of their old age, and his little grave will be often moistened with tears until they meet in the bright hereafter. Mr. Wagoman was educated in the common schools of Clay Township, then being supported by subscription, and which were of the most primitive kind.

DAVID WORMAN, farmer, P. O. Center. David Worman, Sr., was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1775. He married Mrs. Mary Slong, a daughter of Mr. Boyer, about the year 1804, and settled in Van Buren Township in 1805. The farm on which they located is about two miles south of the corporation line of Dayton. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters, four of whom are still living—Solomon, Mary, Lida and David. The subject of this memoir was born March 5, 1818, in Dayton Township (now Van Buren). He married Miss Susan Kemp, May 16, 1844. She was born October 20, 1827, in Butler County, Ohio, and was a daughter of John Kemp, who was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1779, and one of the first to settle in Butler County. Mr. and Mrs. Worman are the parents of eight children, seven of whom still survive—Alwilda, Mary, Elizabeth, Lenia, Rebecca, John, David and Hamilton. Mr. Worman was educated in the common schools of the early day. In politics, Mr. Worman is a Republican.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE C. BARCALOW, farmer, P. O. Carlisle Station, Warren County, son of John and Nancy (Coon) Barcalow, was born in Madison Township, Butler County, Ohio, August 3, 1841. His grandfather, James B. Barcalow, settled in Butler County about 1800, where our subject's father was born, and his maternal grandparents settled in Warren County, Ohio, in 1795, where his mother was born. Of John and Nancy Barcalow's nine children, six are living, viz.: John C., Dirrick, Matilda, George C., Martha and William E. Our subject spent his boyhood days upon the farm, and when sixteen years old entered a select school, where he studied two years, subsequently spending one year at the Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio, which completed his education. He moved to Hull's Prairie, Wood County, Ohio, and engaged in the grain trade one year. Here he was married March 4, 1862, to Miss Olive Jones, daughter of A. and Sophia Jones, of Sandusky City, a native of Steuben County, N. Y. Her parents came to Ohio in 1851, and located on a farm east of Sandusky, thence removed to Put-in Bay Island, where her father superintended the clearing of said island; thence to Sandusky City, from where he removed to Chicago, Ill.; subsequently to Marengo, in the same State, from whence he went to Emporia, Kan., where he is engaged in cattle dealing, having a ranch of 900 acres. In April, 1862, Mr. Barcalow purchased his present farm, upon which he moved the same year, and which has since been his home, excepting a few months' residence in Chicago. They are the parents of two children, Minnie A. and Effie May, and are members of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle Station, in which Mr. Barcalow has been Superintendent of the Sabbath school four years. When first settling on their farm they lived in the log cabin which had been built fifty years previously by Andrew Baird, but Mr. Barcalow, with his well-known energy, has erected other buildings and improved the farm generally, which now surrounds his happy home.

REV. W. A. BOWMAN, Lutheran minister, Carrollton, was born on the 29th of September, 1840, one mile south of New Reading, Perry Co., Ohio. His parents, George and Elizabeth Bowman, were devoted members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The subject of this sketch was baptized on the 30th of November, 1840, and in his youth enjoyed a common school education, extending from the year 1846 to 1856, the first

two years in Bremen, Fairfield Co., Ohio, and the remainder in Hopewell Township, Perry Co., Ohio. During the years 1857–58, he attended three sessions at the Somerset Institute, Perry County, Ohio, under charge of C. Nourse, and from April to September, 1859, was engaged as teacher in District No. 1, Hopewell Township, Perry Co., Ohio. In the meantime his spiritual wants and desires were not neglected; at the age of sixteen, he was received into full communion with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Having an earnest desire to serve the Lord in the Gospel ministry, he entered upon a regular course of instruction at Capitol University, Columbus Ohio, beginning on his birthday, in the year 1859, and closing in the summer of 1865. His advancement in the studies of the several departments was in keeping with the other members of the class, excelling in mathematics, and excelled by but few in languages. At the commencement, in the year 1861, he opened the exercises by an address on the "Present Rebellion." At his college graduation in 1863, he delivered the valedictory, subject, "Value of Time," and at his graduation in the seminary, he delivered the English valedictory, subject, "The Study of Theology." His ordination to the ministry took place at Germantown, Ohio, on the 23d of August, 1865, and he was installed by Rev. C. Albrecht, as pastor of Zion Church, Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, on the 1st of October, the same year. In addition to Zion Church, he has been serving other congregations. His present charge is known as the West Carrollton charge, embracing four congregations, all in Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. The charge is in connection with the English District Synod of the Joint Synod of Ohio. He has been laboring faithfully and unceasingly in this his first charge, during the past sixteen years. On the 28th of September, 1865, he was married to Amelia Ernestine Coutellies, who was born on the 5th of April, 1841, in Paris, France, and came to America in the year 1848; during her sojourn in Springfield, Ill., formed the acquaintance with a citizen who subsequently became the martyr President. Her father and brother, machinists, accompanied the train bearing the mortal remains of Lincoln from Columbus, Ohio, to Springfield, Ill. Three children were born to Rev. Bowman—Alfaretta E., in 1867, Amelia, in 1873, and Emma L., in 1877. The second child departed this life in the year 1877. Three languages are spoken in the family—German, English and French.

M. S. BLOSSOM was born in Monmouth, Kennebec Co., Me., in 1804. The family is of English extraction, three brothers of which settled in Barnstable, on Cape Cod, Mass. Mr. Blossom's grandfather, Josiah Blossom, was a seafaring man, commanding a whaler, and was a Captain in the continental army, in the war of 1776, sustaining wounds at the battle of Brandywine that disfigured him for life. In 1817, Mr. Blossom came with his parents to Ohio. The family traveled overland with teams until they reached the Monongahela, where they bought a flatboat and continued the journey by water. On the way, Mr. Blossom, then but thirteen years old, contracted small-pox. The boat was stopped, and the whole family vaccinated. Fifteen miles below Wheeling, at "Dille's Bottom," Mr. Blossom and his father, Ansel Blossom, disembarked, rented a cabin in the mountains, and remained six weeks, while the boat continued down the stream. Alone in the mountains, with this terrible malady, the faithful father watched, and prayed, and ministered to his son. Only once was he visited by a physician, Dr. Stanton, who rode twelve miles through the snow, and found the patient doing well. Father and son joined the family at Point Pleasant, where they remained one winter and then proceeded to Franklin, Warren County, where Mr. Blossom's father taught school, numbering with the subject of this article, as pupils, such prominent names as Robert Schenck, James Schenck, Lewis Campbell, and others. Mr. Blossom located in Miamisburg in 1827. There were then but two brick houses in the place, while many were built of logs in the primitive fashion of the day. At that time, the citizens of Miamisburg went to Centerville to vote, this being a part of Washington Township, and there were no railroads nor canals here. He engaged in the saddle and harness making business, occupying a room jointly with a tailor and a shoemaker. He served one term as Mayor of the town, and was for many years a member of the Board of Education. Born of a blood that throbbed with the boom of the sea,

that flowed on Brandywine, toiling o'er the rocky soil, and inured to hardships along the rugged coast of Maine, the life of M. S. Blossom, with many dauntless spirits, is scarred into and inseparably linked forever with the early history of Ohio. It is fitting, therefore, ere the mist of years, like the sod, shall hide, that these names and lives be gathered here.

ANTHONY BROWN, farmer, P. O. Miamisburg, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., June 13, 1820. His parents were George and Elizabeth Brown, both natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1822, settling in Greene County, where they resided till their decease. Our subject was educated in the common schools of that early period, but his principal education was got with the ax and grubbing hoe used in the clearing of the land for agricultural purposes. He married Miss Rebecca Lindenwood, daughter of John and Rosanna Lindenwood, who were natives of Virginia, in 1842, November 8. They resided in Greene County six years, when they removed to Montgomery County in 1848, where they have since resided. Their family consists of six children as follows, viz.: Rosanna E., born November 21, 1843; Rebecca A., April 26, 1845; Lydia A., November 13, 1847, died September 13, 1849; William, October 10, 1849; Leah F., born January 11, 1856; John A., June 13, 1858. Mr. Brown has a fine farm of 124 acres, finely located and well improved, two and one-quarter miles east of Miamisburg, on the Centerville Pike. Mr. Brown and wife are both members of the Reformed Church of Miamisburg.

GEORGE W. BYERS, farmer, P. O. Carlisle Station, Warren Co., was born December 23, 1832, on the old homestead farm, which lies three miles southeast of Miamisburg, Ohio. His father, Robert Byers, was a native of Ireland, near Belfast, and emigrated to America with his parents, locating in Pittsburgh, Penn. Here he became acquainted with Nancy Laughlin, a native of Belfast, Ireland, to whom he was married. The year prior to his marriage he made a trip to Ohio, and purchased the farm now owned by Nancy Byers, widow, and began the erection of a cabin, when he went back to Pittsburgh, was married, and with his young wife returned to Ohio, finished his house, and began clearing his land. They were the parents of seven children, of whom James L., Robert, Agnes J. and George W. are now living, and Alexander L., William J. and David B. are deceased. As the children grew to maturity, they began life's battles for themselves. Robert is now a miller in Olney, Ill.; James S., a broker in Leavenworth, Kan.; Agnes, now Mrs. David Marques, resides at Olatha, Kan.; George W. received his education in the district school, with the exception of one year he attended the academy at Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio. His occupation so far has been that of a farmer, at which he expects to continue. He was married October 27, 1857, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Montfort) Johnson. She was born August 17, 1837, in Butler County, Ohio. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Warren County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. George Byers have three children living, viz.: Henry L., William M. and Irene; and three dead, viz., Nettie May, Adda L. and Annie Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Byers are members of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle Station; Mr. B. has been one of the Trustees of said church some nine years. They moved to their present home (which is in the southwestern part of Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio), in 1868, where they own a well-improved farm of 118 acres of excellent land, and a pleasant home. David B. Byers, who died December 16, 1879, was born June 26, 1835. Was married October 17, 1866, to Mary E. Osborn, daughter of David and Eliza E. (Love) Osborn, who was born in Dayton December 28, 1839, where her father was a wholesale merchant for several years. Mrs. Byers had six children by this union, viz., Harriet, Nancy L., Erwin O., Ida R., Ella E. and Walter B.

NELSON CLARK (deceased) was born in New York State in the year 1801, and died at Miamisburg, Ohio, August 8, 1859. His father, with our subject when a child, removed to Indiana, settling on White River, where Nelson's boyhood days were spent, and there he learned the art of basket-making from his Indian playmates. About the age of twenty-one, he came to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, and learned the trade of a gunsmith, the entire weapon being then made out of rough iron and

steel by the gunmaker. In 1825, Mr. Clark located in Miamisburg, built the brick house at the head of Main street, where he resided and manufactured guns. He made the N. Clark rifle, an arm well and familiarly known throughout the West. He was a natural botanist, a practical chemist, an inventor, a musician, and a fair German scholar. In those early days, he had access to few books, but like Curran, "he read them well." In November, 1828, he married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Tapscott, the founder of the Jersey Settlement. Mrs. Clark had born to her two daughters—Anna S., the wife of Col. M. P. Nolan, of Dayton, and Elizabeth, who married the late John E. Kinder, of Miamisburg. Mrs. Clark died May 13, 1841, and her husband was again married, of which union five children survive.

SYLVANUS E. DERR, farmer, P. O. Alexandersville, was born in Frederick County, Md., June 18, 1842, and is the son of Jacob and Sophia (Gladhill) Derr, natives of Maryland, where his mother died April 15, 1860, and where his father now resides. Our subject is the eldest of eleven children—Sylvanus E., Mary, Ann M. (deceased), Ann R. J., Maria E., Sophia C., Jacob D., Sarah M., Amanda M., Cyrus E., James M. and Martha E., who are scattered in different States of the Union. Sylvanus E. grew up in his native county attending the schools of the neighborhood, and, August 13, 1862, enlisted in the Seventh Maryland Volunteer Infantry, serving until the end of the war. He participated in the following battles: Haymarket Virginia, Wilderness, including the fights at Laurel Hill and Po River, Spottsylvania, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania Court House, Harris Farm, North Anna, including the fights at Jericho Mills, and North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Bethseda Church, including the fights at Magnolia Swamp and Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, including the fights at Norfolk Railroad, Jerusalem Plank Road, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' farm, Chappel House, Hatcher's Run, Warren's raid on the Weldon Railroad, and the battle of Five Forks, ending with Lee's surrender at Appomattox, which he witnessed. After the war ended, he was mustered out at Washington, being present at the grand review, and was discharged at Baltimore, Md., May 9, 1865. He was married, February 11, 1866, to Amanda E. Summers, a native of Frederick County, Md., and daughter of Abraham and Catherine Summers of the same State, where her mother yet resides, her father dying many years ago. Of this union six children have been born—Jacob D. (deceased), Charles E., Laura V., Catherine A. M. (deceased), John L. and Ida F. In April, 1878, Mr. Derr came from Maryland to Ohio, and located in Miami Township, where he now resides. In politics, a Republican; he adheres to the new School Lutheran Church, and his wife to the Reformed denomination. Mr. Derr, although a new-comer to Ohio, feels a deep interest in the progress and development of his adopted county and State.

JOSEPH H. DRYDEN, JR., farmer, P. O. Alexandersville, was born in Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, February 3, 1837. His parents were Joseph H. and Nancy L. Dryden. Our subject was educated in the public schools of the county, and in 1856 took charge of his father's distillery, and continued in the business until abandonment of the business in 1863, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He married, April 7, 1859, Miss Harriet A. Miller, daughter of John and Elizabeth Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of seven children, viz.: Nancy Elizabeth, born August 14, 1860, married December 16, 1880, died January 24, 1881; Harriet A., April 17, 1862; Eveline J., May 16, 1864; Francis C., June 11, 1868; Willie, May 2, 1870, died May 18, 1870; Joseph M., September 20, 1871; Emma J., October 8, 1874. Mr. Dryden was drafted in the army in the fall of 1862, but was discharged at Camp Dennison October 13, 1862. He enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, as a private, in July, 1863; was appointed Sergeant and was elected Captain September, 1865, and was discharged May 1, 1866, from the military service of the State of Ohio. They were called out in the one hundred days' service, and went to Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, serving about two weeks over their time.

JOHN T. DRYDEN, farmer, P. O. Alexandersville, born in Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, May 28, 1849. His parents were Joseph H. and Nancy

L. Dryden. He was educated in the public schools of the county and the Miami Commercial College of Dayton, Ohio. He married Miss Charlotte E. Shuder, daughter of Daniel and Susan Shuder, October 3, 1872. Their family consists of four children, as follows: Susan C., born July 4, 1873; Joseph W., August 21, 1875, died December 21, 1876; Nancy V., born June 9, 1878; John L., January 2, 1881. Mr. Dryden and wife are members of the Zion Reformed Church, in Miami Township.

JOHN EAGLE, farmer, P. O. Alexandersville, was born in Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, December 15, 1815. His parents were Henry and Sarah Eagle, both natives of the State of Virginia, and emigrated to this county at a very early date in the settlement of this part of the country. Our subject received a limited education in the common schools of the township, his time being principally engaged in assisting his father in clearing up the land for farming on which he now resides. In the year 1839, in October, he married Miss Elizabeth Ulrich, daughter of Christian and Mary Ulrich, both natives of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of ten children: only five of whom are living, viz.: Mary, born February 5, 1840; Jacob, April 25, 1841, died February 20, 1842; Ephraim B., born August 30, 1842; Henry W., November 1, 1844, died July 9, 1861; Alfred C., born October 12, 1846; John B., December 27, 1848, died May 2, 1849; Louisa, born June 17, 1850, died May 9, 1861; Sarah A., born June 23, 1855, died May 22, 1861; John F., born November 9, 1859; Amanda, September 10, 1862, died June 14, 1881. Mr. Eagle and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, known as St. John's Church, of Miami Township. They have a fine farm of 219½ acres, in a good state of cultivation, and are well situated to enjoy the fruits of their labor the remainder of their lives.

ELIAS GEBHART, farmer, P. O. Miamisburg, was born in Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, August 9, 1817. His father, John Gebhart, and his mother, Christina Gebhart, were natives of Berks Co., Penn., where they grew to manhood and womanhood, and where they were married. In 1805, they moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, and settled on a farm about two miles southeast of Miamisburg. Mr. John Gebhart was a carpenter by trade, but devoted his time exclusively to farming after his arrival in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. G. were members of the Lutheran Church, and among the originators of the first organization of said denomination in their neighborhood. He died May 31, 1842, and she August 25, 1870. They were true followers of Christ, and were much respected by all who knew them. Of their nine children, but two survive—Jonathan and Elias. Elias learned the cooper trade, at which he worked until his marriage, and since then has followed farming. He was married March 22, 1840, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Christina (Hubler) Gebhart, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 20, 1822. Her mother died in 1850. The father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. G. have followed the teachings of their parents, and have been consistent members of the Lutheran Church since 1835, Mr. Gebhart serving officially in the church quite a number of years, filling the office of Deacon and Elder. Mr. G. financially is in very easy circumstances, having started a poor boy. He now owns 300 acres of land, besides a considerable amount of personal property.

JACOB A. GEPHART, farmer, P. O. Carrollton Station, was born in Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, July 10, 1839. His parents were John I. and Elizabeth Gephart, the father a native of Berks County, Penn., and the mother a native of Jefferson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. The great-grandfather of our subject, on his mother's side, was one of the pioneers of this county. His father came to Ohio in 1827, when he was but nine years of age. Our subject was educated in the public schools of the county, but his education was quite limited. He married in the year 1860, April 5, to Miss Rebecca Strunk, of Shelby County, Ohio. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 23, 1839. The family consists of six children, three sons and three daughters, viz.: Minerva Ellen, born March 9, 1861; Sarah Elizabeth, February 8, 1864; Charles Franklin, September 17, 1866; John Calvin, July 25, 1869; Clara Aldora, January 23, 1872; Robert Marion, November 21, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Gephart and their eldest daughter are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Carrollton.

Mr. Gephart has a well improved farm, and has been engaged in raising tobacco for thirty years, in which business he has been reasonably successful.

RICHARD M. GEBHART, farmer, P. O. Alexandersville, was born in Miami Township, September 22, 1846. His parents were John A. and Mary A. Gebhart, both natives of Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Montgomery County, and the Normal School at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. He was married, December 21, 1869, to Miss Katie G. Lamme, daughter of James and Susan Lamme, both natives of Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. Mr. Gebhart was elected Assessor of Van Buren Township, in the spring of 1879, and has held the office of Constable two years in Van Buren Township, and one year in Miami Township. Mr. Gebhart is a member of the Zion Reformed Church of the township.

DAVID HETZEL, retired manufacturer, Miamisburg. One by one those who saw this country as a wilderness, and have watched its transformation into the now well-improved farms, are passing away. Among the few who remain is our old and worthy citizen, David Hetzel, son of Peter and Catharine (Dumis) Hetzel, who was born in Berks County, Penn., May 4, 1806; came to Ohio with his parents in 1812, and settled on a farm in Miami Township. Peter Hetzel was a carpenter by trade, and after his settlement in Montgomery County, Ohio, carried on a manufactory of fanning mills, for cleaning wheat, etc. He also built hand-looms and furniture. He died about 1863. Catharine died a few years before. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Catharine (deceased), Elizabeth, Godfrey (deceased), David and Sarah. David learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and worked for him awhile in the shop, manufacturing the fanning mills, and while at work in his shop invented a sausage cutter, which he afterward manufactured quite extensively. He also invented and built a velocipede for a crippled man, which enabled him to propel himself from place to place. Mr. David Hetzel was married April 29, 1830, to Miss Margaret Neibel, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Early) Neibel. They have had born unto them six children,—Catherine (now Mrs. Jacob Wagoner), Jacob, Christina (now Mrs. Benjamin Fornshell), Louise (now Mrs. Samuel Hager), Sarah (now Mrs. George W. Hubler), and Jeremiah. After a happy married life of forty-eight years, Mr. Hetzel was called to mourn the death of his beloved wife September 18, 1878. Mr. Hetzel was one of the Trustees of Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, nine successive years. He retired from active labor in 1870, and since then has occupied his time in looking after his farm, conversing with old friends, and doing odd jobs, as best suits him. Since his retirement from business, his son, Jacob, and son-in-law, Mr. Hager, have carried on the saw-mill and the manufacture of the sausage machines.

FISHER N. McCREIGHT, grocer, Miamisburg, son of William and Elizabeth (Patton) McCreight, was born in Adams County, Ohio, October 16, 1848. His father died in the fall of 1850, when the care of their five children devolved upon the mother. In 1865, she sold their farm in Adams County, and moved to Montgomery County and rented the farm which now forms a part of the "Soldiers' Home," then owned by John C. Cole. In 1867, they removed to Miami Township, in this county, on a farm, and thence to Miamisburg, where she still resides; she is now in her seventy-second year. In 1868, Fisher entered the store of Beachler & Werts as clerk, with whom he remained three years, and then with Hoff & Son two years. At this time, November 13, 1873, he married Miss Amanda Shupert, daughter of George and Mary Shupert. Mr. Shupert is one of the leading capitalists of Miamisburg, also one of the leading grain merchants of the town, and whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Miami Township. In 1874, Mr. McCreight engaged in the grocery trade with Peter M. Gebhart, and in 1875 Mr. Gebhart sold his interest to Mr. Shupert. In 1879, Mr. McCreight took sole charge of the store, at which occupation he is still engaged, keeping a full line of first-class family groceries. He is a member in good standing and a Past Grand of Marion Lodge, No. 18, and a Patriarch of Miamisburg Encampment, No. 82, I. O. O. F. He was a member of the Town Council during the years 1879 and 1880. Although a young man, yet he is a thorough and reliable business man, being honorable and upright in all his transactions. Mr. and Mrs. McCreight have two children.

LEWIS MEASE, farmer, P. O. Miamisburg, was born April 18, 1822, in a log cabin which stood on the site of his present residence. His father, Lewis T., was a native of Dauphin County, Penn., and was raised upon a farm, but also learned the trade of a wagon-maker. He enlisted in the war of 1812, but the struggle closed soon after, and he was discharged. In 1817, he came on horseback to Ohio and purchased the farm where our subject now lives. He passed about two years in clearing and improving the same. In the winter of 1818–19, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Zehring, whom he brought West to his new home in Ohio. Three of their children are living, viz.: Lewis, Levi W. and Samuel, the latter being a minister of the Reformed Church, of which denomination his father was a leading member, dying in that faith November 20, 1856, his wife surviving him many years and dying May 7, 1880. Our subject has always resided on the home farm, and was married September 27, 1849, to Sarah A. Dubbs, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Diel) Dubbs, who was born near Philadelphia, Penn., February 6, 1828. They have had seven children; five living—Dora C., Florence E., Agnes V., Mary C. and Ira A. The deceased are Daniel N. and Cora C. Mr. Mease taught school from 1841 to 1849; served as Township Trustee some ten years; as School Director eighteen consecutive years, and served as Township Superintendent of Schools three years. He is one of the charter members of the Trinity Chapter, A., F & A. M., and he and wife have been members of the Reformed Church since 1840, in which he has held offices since that date. He was also one of the organizers of the Miamisburg Cemetery Association. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Mease has ever taken an active interest in the progress and development of his native township, where his entire life has been passed.

ISAAC MOSES, farmer, P. O. Carlisle Station, Warren County, is the son of John B. and Catharine (Koontz) Moses, who were the parents of four children, viz.: Nancy, Levi, Robert and Isaac, of whom the latter is the only survivor. He was born in Augusta County, Va., February 27, 1802; worked at home until twenty-one years of age, and was married May 29, 1822, to Catherine Early, born in Augusta County, Va., November 25, 1803, and daughter of John and Christina Early. Isaac's mother was the widow of George Underwood, by whom she had one child, John C., when John B. Moses married her. In 1823, Robert Moses and John C. Underwood, with their families, came to Ohio and settled near Germantown, Montgomery County, the former on a farm and the latter erecting the mill now owned by James Hankinson. In 1825, our subject, with his wife, father, mother and grandfather, also came to German Township, where the mother died in 1830, and the grandfather in 1833. The father subsequently married Mrs. Nancy (Hall) Clark, and dying in Germantown in 1856. In the spring of 1826, Isaac returned with his wife to Virginia, remaining there until 1829, when he again came to Ohio and located in Warren County, where he lived until 1869, when he sold his farm and purchased his present home in Miami Township. They have had eight children—John C., Nancy J., Mary B. and Ellen S., living, and Hiram, Benjamin, Isaac R. and Catherine, deceased. In 1830, Mr. Moses brought his wife's parents to Ohio, who settled in Preble County, a few years afterward moving to Miami Township, where Mr. Early died in 1855, and his widow a few years subsequently. We might here say that she was not the mother of Mrs. Moses, her mother having died when she was but fifteen years old, and her father marrying Magdalena Birely, who came with him to this State. Mr. Moses has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1826, and his wife since 1840, and have ever tried to do unto others as they would wish that men should do unto them.

WILLIAM NEIBEL, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Rockingham County, Va., May 17, 1805. His parents were John and Elizabeth Neibel. Mr. Neible was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Virginia when he was twenty-two years of age, where he was married the following year, and remained until 1810. In the spring of that year, he visited the State of Ohio, with a view to emigrate with his family, if he was pleased with the country. He made the trip on horseback, and in the fall started with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, in a wagon. When only two days' journey from their starting-place they met with a serious accident; the wagon

was overturned and one son was killed. The bereaved parents buried this child and continued their journey for their future home in Ohio, where they landed in Miami Township in October, 1810. He resided in this township until the death of his wife, which occurred May 27, 1847, when he removed to Indiana; built and ran a saw-mill for several years, when he returned to his old home, in Miami Township, where he departed this life December 22, 1855. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. The first schoolhouse built in the district was in 1822, but school had been kept at different times in an old log cabin, and in a building formerly used as a tannery. He married Miss Susan Hamaker, daughter of Daniel and Frances Hamaker, natives of Pennsylvania (March 8, 1832). Their family consists of eight children as follows, viz.: John Elliot, born August 5, 1833, died May 10, 1863; Daniel W., June 12, 1836; David L., August 28, 1838; Susan E., May 19, 1840; Mary C., March 18, 1843; Joseph H. D., May 4, 1845, and two died in infancy. Mr. Neibel and wife are members of the Zion Reformed Church, and he has been an elder in the church a number of years. Mr. Neibel was elected Justice of the Peace, and served one term of three years. He has always taken an interest in education, and held the office of School Director for many years. He has a fine farm of 172 acres under a high state of cultivation, and grain and tobacco are the principle crops raised.

GEORGE PEASE, deceased, was a native of Suffield, Conn., born November 25, 1798. He received a good education, and in his earlier years, followed the profession of a teacher, and in 1825, emigrated to Ohio, coming over the mountains in a stage to Pittsburgh, Penn., at which point he and a companion purchased a canoe and floated down the river to Cincinnati, arriving there late in October. When he got to Cincinnati, his whole capital was $5, and he there spent the winter with his brother Horace, who was engaged in business at that point. In the early spring of 1826, he came to Miami Township and stopped with his brother Perry, who was running a distillery at a point called Lamme's Mills. He was married, August 23, 1831, to Ellen Wheatley, to whom were born four children, viz.: Mary D. (deceased), Mindwell (deceased), Gamaliel and Ellen. His wife died November 16, 1839, and he was again married, April 6, 1841, to Mary A. Lamme, daughter of David Lamme, one of the pioneers of the Miami Valley. Of this union three children were born, as follows: Horace L., David W. and Harriet. At the opening of the canal, Perry Pease moved to Carrollton and built a mill, George taking charge of the old distillery, but shortly after he also removed to Carrollton, where he engaged with his brothers, Horace and Perry, and took charge of the office, in which capacity he was employed until 1848, when he retired from the mills, purchased a comfortable home and engaged in outside business. He was for many years Treasurer and General Manager of the Great Miami Turnpike Company, but in 1868, retired from active business to live quietly at his comfortable home, in the enjoyment and companionship of wife and family. Thus some seven years were passed when death again visited his happy fireside, taking from him his loving wife, who died August 30, 1875. He survived her until February 23, 1880, when he too passed away, leaving a name and record bright with good deeds. He became a Mason in April, 1822, joining Appollo Lodge, of Suffield, Conn., in that year, and at the time of his death was an honored member of Minerva Lodge, No. 98, at Miamisburg, by which the funeral services were conducted. He was also one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church of Carrollton, and at his decease one of its oldest members. Politically, Mr. Pease was always a Whig and Republican, and, although interested in politics and in early life an earnest worker for his party, he never held nor desired official position. Mr. Pease, through all his years of business, was a man of sterling integrity, whose word was ever as good as his bond, and he died respected and honored by the entire community in which he spent such a long and useful life.

ALFRED PEASE, deceased, was born May 26, 1793. His parents were Seth and Bathsheba Pease. Seth Pease was a distinguished mathematician, and a man of prominence, having been Surveyor General. He surveyed the Western Reserve in Ohio, also did important work in the survey of the Mississippi

River. He was born January 9, 1764, and died September 1, 1819. Alfred Pease removed from Suffield, Conn., where he was born, to Washington City, with his parents, in the year 1810, where he engaged in the business of steamboating until he came to Hole's Creek, Montgomery County, in the year 1831. He was one of the firm that built the flouring-mill now used as a paper-mill at Carrollton, in which he had an interest for several years. He married Amelia Lowry, daughter of Robert and Margaret Lowry, of Washington City, January 19, 1820. The family consists of seven children, as follows: Lucy, born October 14, 1820, died September 20, 1869; Hannah, born December 15, 1821; Seth, February 23, 1824, died, December 16, 1869; James Alfred, born November 16, 1825, died September, 1828; Alfred, October 16, 1828, died August 30, 1838; Elizabeth, born June 8, 1832; and one son died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Pease was widely and favorably known, and was highly esteemed for his many virtues and sterling worth. He died October 25, 1870, and thus a wife lost a devoted husband, and his children a kind and gentle father. His wife is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years, being born March 3, 1796, and enjoys good health and is in possession of all her faculties.

GAMALIEL PEASE, farmer, P. O. West Carrollton, was born in Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, May 31, 1837. His parents were George and Ellen Pease. He was educated in the public schools of this county and the "Miami Valley Institute," located in Miami City. In the year 1850, he went to Dayton and learned the trade of iron molder, at which business he continued till 1857. From that time to 1861, he was employed farming and working in the distillery of his uncle, Perry Pease. In 1861, December 14, he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry, participating in the battles at Gallatin, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. In 1864, he was transferred to the recruiting service, in which service he remained till the close of the war. While in this service, he visited nearly all the principal cities of the United States, both East and West. He was discharged February 14, 1865, having been in continuous service over three years. In 1869, March 18, he married Miss Mary Leisz, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Leisz, the father being a native of Germany and the mother of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of three children, as follows, viz.: Oscar M., born April 16, 1870; Jennie G., August 31, 1871; George, September 27, 1876. Mr. Pease has made the cultivation of tobacco his principal business for several years.

DAVID W. PEASE, station agent and operator, West Carrollton, was born September 22, 1846. His parents were George and Mary A. Pease. He was educated in the public schools of Montgomery County, and also a graduate of the Miami Commercial College of Dayton, Ohio. He married, July 28, 1870, Miss Annie E. Lecompte, and their family consists of four children, viz.: Harry L., born July 13, 1871; George S., March 13, 1873; Louis D., December 6, 1875, and William B., July 7, 1880. Mr. Pease is employed by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Co., as station agent and operator at Carrollton, Montgomery County, Ohio, where he has been since the road was built in 1872. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also Trustee of the same. He also was Postmaster four years at Carrollton during the first administration of President Grant, which office he resigned to accept the position he now holds. He is a member of Minerva Lodge, No. 98, A., F. & A. M., at Miamisburg, having been made a Mason October 16, 1867. He is also a member of Trinity Chapter No. 44, since 1868. Also a member of Reed Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 6, of Dayton, since September 6, 1869, at which time he was the youngest member of nearly three hundred members. He is also a member of Marion Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 18, since September 19, 1869.

OLIVER W. PEASE (deceased) was born in Henry County, Va., November 4, 1824, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1832, locating in Montgomery County, where they lived continuously until the time of their decease. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the county, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. Mr. Pease was married, October 26, 1852, to Isabella Dodds, daughter of James and Mary Dodds. Mr. Dodds was a native of Ohio, and his wife

a native of Virginia. Mrs. Pease was born November 8, 1825; Mr. Pease died September 24, 1878. He was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio National Guards, serving four months. Their family consists of three children, two sons and a daughter; J. Edward, the eldest, was born August 31, 1853; Fannie E. was born October 6, 1857; and Harry D., who was born July 6, 1859. Mrs. Pease resides on the old homestead with her children.

HENRY C. SCHUBERTH, dealer in leaf tobacco, Miamisburg, was born June 7, 1848, in Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, Germany. Emigrated to America with his parents in 1852. He came to Miamisburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1865, and began work at $5 per month for his cousin, C. H. Spitzner, who was connected with the firm of Bunzl & Dormitzer, of New York City, who are extensive tobacco dealers. By a close application to business, and his honorable and upright manner, won for Henry the confidence of the above-named firm; hence, in 1873, when Mr. Spitzner removed to New York, Mr. Schuberth was given charge of the business at Miamisburg, Ohio, that of purchasing tobacco on joint account with said firm. Their trade at this place amounts to several millions of pounds yearly. Mr. Henry C. Schuberth was married, September 29, 1870, to Miss Sarah O. Shultz, daughter of the Hon. Emanuel and Sarah Shultz They have three children—Clifford M., Mary and Shultz Schuberth. After landing in America, and before coming to Miamisburg, Mr. Schuberth spent his time in Allegheny City, Penn., and Cincinnati, Ohio, clerking. In Masonry, he ranks as a Master Mason, He is a member of Marion Lodge, No. 18, also a Patriarch of Miamsburg Encampment, No. 82, I. O. O. F. Since his sojourn in Miamisburg, he has won many friends both in business and social circles.

HON. EMANUEL SHULTZ, manufacturer and member of Congress, Miamisburg, was born in Berkshire County, Penn., July 25, 1819. His parents, George and Mary (Vinyard) Shultz, were also natives of that State, and his grandfather, Frederick Shultz, was from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, coming to America some-time in the last century. Emanuel received a common-school education up to the age of eleven years, when, in consequence of his father's death, he was compelled to leave school and depend on diligent study and self-teaching. In boyhood, he learned the trade of shoemaking, and in 1838 came to Ohio, settling at Miamisburg, Montgomery County, where he established and for about eight years was engaged in the boot and shoe business. At the end of this period he changed his vocation to that of a trader in general produce, and continued to be one of the largest and most successful operators in that branch of commerce in the Miami Valley. He soon took a leading place in the establishment, organization and development of all the prominent enterprises of Miamisburg. In 1865, he was one of the originators of the private bank of H. Groby & Co., and the principal projector of the Miami Valley Paper Company, which, in connection with Dr. William H. Manning, he organized in 1871, and in which he is a stockholder and Director. Both of these institutions are largely indebted to Mr. Shultz for their success and present strong financial position, his sound, shrewd, business judgment having rendered them panic proof, and above the consequences of business depression. Mr. Shultz has also been an extensive tobacco dealer since 1853, and has, therefore, done much toward encouraging the growth of this important staple of the commercial world. He was married, July 23, 1840, to Miss Sarah Beck, of Miamisburg, of which union three daughters were born, viz., Mary A., the wife of Dr. William H. Manning; Amanda M., wife of A. T. Whittich; and Sarah O. Letta, wife of H. C. Schuberth, all af Miamisburg. Mr. Shultz is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been a Mason since 1844, in which fraternity he takes a deep and active interest. He has held many minor offices in Montgomery County, and in 1875 was elected to the Legislature, but was not a candidate for re-election. In 1873, he was a member of the convention that revised the State Constitution. In October, 1880, he was elected to Congress, from the Fourth District of Ohio, which position of trust and honor he is now filling. He was one of the organizers of the Lima Car Works, in which he is a stockholder, and also Vice President of the company. Few men are possessed of a more genial temperament, or endowed with such a faculty of winning friends as Capt.

Shultz. Of quick perception, he reads at a glance the character of those with whom he comes in contact; a ready conversationalist, he is never at a loss for a fitting subject to suit the occasion; free, off-handed and courteous, he is withal dignified and earnest; a representative man in the practical affairs of every-day life and business, of excellent judgment and clear discrimination, he is altogether one of the most useful members in the present House of Congress.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Carlisle Station, Warren County, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., September 3, 1831; is a son of Samuel A. and Jane (Smock) Thompson. They came to Ohio in 1835, and settled in Butler County, where they lived two years, when they removed to Montgomery County, and located on the farm where our subject now resides. His father enlisted in 1862, in the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served three years, when he re-enlisted and served to the end of the war. He died in 1865. The mother still survives. Their family consisted of nine children, viz.: Margaret (now deceased), John H., George S., Samuel L., Isaac S., Jacob, Joseph, Theodore F. and Sarah Jane (now deceased). Samuel and Jacob served in the first three months' service during the late rebellion, in the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the end of said term Jacob re-enlisted and Joseph enlisted for three years, both in the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Jacob rose from the rank of private to that of First Lieutenant and was brevetted Sergeant Major for bravery. He was wounded at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., and died from the effects of said wounds in 1863. In 1862, Isaac enlisted in the Ninty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; was wounded three different times. Nobly did this family answer their country's call for men to preserve the Union. John H. was married December 27, 1854, to Mary Ann Craig, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Schenk) Craig. She was born in Monmouth County, N. J., March 5, 1831, came to Ohio with her parents in 1839, and settled some thirty miles north of Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Thompson have one child—Rulef C. Thompson. Mr. T. has always followed farming, preferring that to any other occupation in life. He is one of the leading farmers of Miami Township. Isaac resides at present in New Jersey; George, in Missouri; Joseph, in Bloomington, Ill.; Samuel, in Darke County, Ohio, and Theodore in Montgomery County, Ohio.

DR. JOHN TREON, retired physician, Miamisburg. Of the pioneer medical men of Montgomery County, but few are left to tell of the trials and hardships of the early days, nearly all having long since been laid beneath the sod; but in the gentleman whose name heads this sketch we find the oldest living physician of the Miami Valley, one who practiced his profession in this county from 1811 up to 1872, in fact, we might almost say from the first settlement to the present time. He was born in the town of Hamburg, Berks County, Penn., March 25, 1791, and is the son of Dr. Michael and Elizabeth (Selzer) Treon. When John was fourteen years old he began reading medicine in his father's office, afterward reading under the tutorship of Dr. De Weiss, one of the most prominent physicians of Philadelphia. In 1811, he, with his uncle, Peter Treon, started from Pennsylvania for Ohio, reaching the present site of Miamisburg October 3, of that year, traveling the entire distance on horseback. The Doctor served nine months as Surgeon in the war of 1812, and assisted in setting up the first picket of the fort built by Gen. Hull, at Greenville, Ohio. Upon arriving in Ohio, he was the possessor of 37½ cents in money and a horse, on which he owed $50, but fortune favored him and he was soon able to join with his uncle, Peter, in purchasing 140 acres of land at $10 per acre, upon which they laid out a part of the present town of Miamisburg, in 1818. Dr. Treon's practice extended to a circuit of seventy miles, and was so extensive that he was compelled to keep horses stationed at different points in order to visit his patients, as one horse could not stand the long trips he made each day. He was married, November 13, 1818, to Miss Eve Weimer, who died May 20, 1873, after a happy and prosperous union of fifty-four years. Dr. Treon married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Black, widow of Hezekiah Black and daughter of George and Elizabeth Weaver. Beginning in life a poor man, Dr. Treon has made a wonderful success, and although by trying to build up the manufacturing interests of

Montgomery County he lost about $120,000, he is yet worth over $100,000, all the legitimate result of his unremitting toil and business sagacity, coupled with steady habits and well-ordered economy. Besides being well versed in the English language, he can both read, write and converse in French and German, and has frequently contributed articles to the medical journals. He has been a man of wonderful endurance and possessed of a powerful constitution, and now in his ninety-first year, although feeble, retains much of his mental vigor. When eighty-five years old, he amputated a leg for a patient and even yet he is sometimes professionally consulted, though long since retired from active practice. Politically, he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and says he has never missed casting his vote for President from 1812 to 1880, a period of nearly seventy years. He has been a Mason nearly all his life, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church since 1808, giving liberally of his time, labor and money to the upbuilding of the church and the spread of the Gospel.

WILLIAM TURNER, farmer, P. O. West Carrollton, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., April 17, 1820. His parents were John and Margaret Turner, both natives of Mifflin County, Penn., and removed to Ohio in 1820, making the journey by wagon, and landing at West Liberty, in Jefferson Township, in this county, August 7, 1820. John Turner was one of the representative men of the county in that early day. In 1824, he was elected to the Legislature of this State, and, in 1826, moved to Union, Randolph Township, and, in the fall of 1829, was again elected to the Legislature. In 1831, he moved to Salem, and while there was appointed one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1840, he moved to White County, Ind., and, in 1834, returned to Ohio, settling in Greenville, Darke County. He returned to Salem after the death of his wife, where he again married. He died in October, 1866, at the age of seventy-seven years and seven months, thus ending a busy and useful life. The subject of this sketch went with his father to Indiana in 1840, and assisted in making a farm for his father; then entered the land for a farm for himself, where he remained until 1853, when he moved to Greenville, Darke County, and engaged in milling and distilling with his brothers, H. M. and J. M. Turner, where he continued until 1865, when he returned to Montgomery County, locating at Carrollton, where he now resides. He married, September 14, 1843, at Monticello, White Co., Ind., Miss Susanna James, daughter of Richard and Mary James, by whom he had seven children —Mary Margaret, born August 17, 1844; John M., February 1, 1847; Nancy, October 9, 1849; Sarah Cornelia, October 7, 1852; William Edgar, born June 15, 1855, died January 28, 1857; Franklin Pulman, born February 7, 1858, died March 12, 1861; Louisa V., born August 14, 1863. His wife died May 5, 1878. He was married again, December 30, 1880, to Miss Katie Conley, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Conley, both deceased. Mr. Turner has been an active member of society all his life, and is still actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has one of the finest residences in the township.

SAMUEL M. UMBENHAUER, tobacco buyer and Township Treasurer, Miamisburg, son of Henry and Nellie (Miller) Umbenhauer; was born at Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1836. He came to Montgomery County, Ohio, with his parents in the fall of 1852. The parents bought and located on the John Tobias farm in Miami Township, where they still reside, and Samuel began as clerk in a store in Miamisburg, which he followed eight or nine years. In 1868, he engaged in the enterprise of buying and selling leaf tobacco, and is connected with the firm of Havemeyers & Vigelius, of New York City. They handle some two million pounds at this point. Mr. Samuel M. Umbenhauer and Miss Annie E. Wallace were united in marriage July 4, 1856. She is the daughter of William and Elizabeth Wallace, of Columbus, Ohio, who were both natives of London, England. Of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Umbenhauer's four children, but two are now living—Allie J. and Bertha M.; Charles F. and Ida L., deceased. Mr. Umbenhauer is regarded as one of the honorable, upright young business men of Miamisburg. He was elected Treasurer of Miami Township in 1880, and having performed the duties of said office so satisfactorily. He was re-elected in 1881 on the Republican ticket.

GEORGE W. WEAVER, merchant, Miamisburg. The grandfather of this gentleman was Jacob Weaver, a native of Pennsylvania, who there married Margaret Gebhart of that State, and, in 1804, came to Ohio, entering a tract of land on Little Bear Creek in Jefferson Township, Montgomery County. They had a family of ten children, but two of whom are now living, and as each child grew to maturity, the father presented them with a farm, Philip, the father of our subject, receiving a farm lying one mile west of Miamisburg, which is yet owned by his heirs. Philip married Magdalena Gebhart, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Gebhart, who came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1805, and by this union was the father of fifteen children, of whom our subject was the third oldest. Philip was an industrious, temperate Christian man, and died July 12, 1851, his wife surviving him thirty years, and dying in November, 1881, after a worthy Christian life of nearly eighty-one years. George W. was born on the old homestead September 27, 1824, and worked at home until twenty-one years old, when, with the small amount of $8, and $150 which he borrowed, he purchased a stock of groceries and opened a store on North Main street, Miamisburg, Ohio, where, by close application to business and an invincible determination to succeed, he rose step by step until, to-day, he ranks among the wealthy men of his native township. He was married, October 8, 1845, to Rebecca Rowe, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Squires) Rowe, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 22, 1827. They have had eight children—Sarah M., Eliza E., George C., Mary Ann L., Emma C., Charles E., Louisa J. and Harry C. He and wife have been members of the Reformed Church for the past twenty-five years, in which organization he has been Deacon, Treasurer and Trustee. Mr. Weaver carries the largest stock of goods of any house in Miamisburg, and is recognized as a man of integrity and honor in all his dealings, a man who is ever alive to the spirit and progress of this enlightened age.

JACOB ZIMMER, tobacco buyer, Miamisburg, was born in Bettenhausen, a village in Rhine Bavaria, Germany, September 3, 1815. His father having died in 1825, his mother, with a younger brother, in company with another family of seven persons, in November, 1827, left their native land, descending the Rhine from Bingen to a village near Rotterdam, where a merchant vessel awaited them. In January, 1828, they left the Netherlands and landed at Baltimore, Md., in March, from where they moved to Hagerstown, Washington County. In 1836, Mr. Zimmer came to Miamisburg, where he has since resided. He was married in 1839, to Mary M. Klinck, who bore him seven children—Eliza J., Mary L., Amelia M., George C., J. Charles, Otto M. and Henry E., all of whom are living, except Otto M., who died in 1861. His wife died in 1873, and, in 1876, he married Mary T. Emerick. From 1843 to 1853, he was engaged in the hotel business in the building now known as the Miami House, where the Canal Packet line and mail stage lines were quartered until the completion of the railroad. In 1848, he commenced the cultivation of the grape, which he continued until 1873, the vineyard being located on land west of the town and surrounding his present residence. The undertaking was successful for a number of years, but the northern part of the State proving better adapted to grape culture; the cultivation of the same on a large scale was generally abandoned in Southern Ohio. In 1852, Mr. Zimmer was elected County Auditor and served in that capacity two years. He was a member of the school board that built the first of a series of houses on the present site, and a member of the Council several years; was also one of the originators of the "Miamisburg Cemetery Association," of which he was first President, and is at present filling the same position. When the Miamisburg and Carrolton Hydraulic Company was organized, he was chosen as one of the Board of Directors, and was re-elected every year until the company was merged into its present ownership. In 1856, he assumed the agency of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company at Miamisburg, serving in that capacity over twenty consecutive years. Himself and brother are the only survivors of those who crossed the ocean with them in 1828. For several years Mr. Zimmer has been engaged in buying tobacco, and is intimately known throughout his vicinity as a man of progressive views and wide experience on general affairs. Politically, he was a Whig in early life, after which he joined the Re-

publican party with which he yet affiliates. He is a member of the Reformed Church, a good citizen and worthy gentleman.

JOHN A. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. West Carrollton, was born in Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, February 1, 1837. His parents were John and Mary Zimmerman; his father was a native of Maryland, and his mother a native of Van Buren Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. He came to Ohio about the year 1821, settling in Germantown, where he resided until the year 1856, when he removed to Salem, Randolph Township, Montgomery County, where he lived until the death of his second wife, which occurred in September, 1865. He married, about 1823, Miss Mary Catrow, by whom he had ten children, as follows: Catherine, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Jacob, Francis, John A., Maria, Mary, David S., and Jane—only six of whom are now living. By his marriage with Harriet, his second wife, he had two children, viz.: Lovina and Jeremiah. He died at Winchester, Preble Co., Ohio, in September, 1876. His first wife died in October, 1845. Our subject left home to live with strangers soon after the death of his mother, and acquired a good common education in the public schools of the county, and, at the age of eighteen, passed an examination and taught his first school in Carrollton in 1856. He afterward attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He followed teaching for six years. He married Miss Elizabeth Pease, daughter of Perry and Emeline Pease, October 5, 1858. Mr. Zimmerman is engaged in farming, and is also Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for six years, although the township is Democratic, and Mr. Z. is a strong Republican. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an active worker in the Temperance cause.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

I. J. BASSETT, County Commissioner, Dayton, was born in Leicestershire, England, September 10, 1837. He is the son of George W. and Harriett (Knight) Bassett, natives of the above place. The father came to America in 1844, and worked in Maryland until 1850, when he came to Dayton and engaged in the business of horse farrier, in which he is still engaged. The rest of the family, which consisted of the mother, three boys and three girls, emigrated in 1847. Our subject attended the common schools of Maryland until 1857, when he came to Montgomery County, and, after working as a farm hand for two years, commenced farming for himself, in which occupation he still continues. He has been twice married, first to Miss Elizabeth Putterbaugh, daughter of George Putterbaugh, of Dayton, who died in 1863, leaving three children, one boy and two girls. He was married, in 1869, to Lydia Connett, daughter of Woodruff Connett, of Athens County, Ohio, by whom he has had two children, only one of whom survives. Mr. Bassett is a man of considerable ability and great popularity, as is evinced by the fact that he has been County Commissioner since 1877, and was a Trustee of Harrison Township, in which he lives, for eight years, previous to his election. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity only.

JOHN BOLINGER, proprietor of saw-mill, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1830. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bolinger, natives of Pennsylvania. His father came to Ohio in 1847, and commenced running a saw-mill in Green County. He afterward located mills in different parts of the State, and in 1867 died, being followed by his wife three years later. Our subject remained at home until he reached his majority, when he married Miss Amanda Harris, of Miami County, and located at Taylorville, where he started a saw-mill. Here he remained five years, and then located on the Little Miami River, where he remained one year, during which time his wife died, leaving two children, viz.: Samuel L. and Mary E., wife of William Limebaugh. He was again married, in 1859, to Miss Catharine Sensenbaugh, of Greene County. Mr. Bolinger is a Republican. Mrs. Bolinger is a member of the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL BRAME, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Adams County, Penn., April 6, 1845. He is the son of Daniel and Mary (Arnold) Brame, old residents of the Keystone State. His father was born in 1802, and his mother in 1812. He remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he came to Dayton, and for five years worked for Mr. John Ewing. In 1873, he married Mrs. Kitty A. Beck, widow of Holister W. Beck, a conductor on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, who died with consumption. Mrs. Beck was the daughter of Henry Haller, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. By her marriage to Mr. Beck she had one son, and by Mr. Brame she has two children, now living. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Brame located on the place he now occupies, where he has since remained. He is a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the First Lutheran Church.

HENRY S. CITONE, gardener, Dayton, was born in Dayton Ohio, January, 1846. His father, Stephen, was born in Italy, in 1811, and came to the United States when sixteen years of age. He landed at New York and went from there to New Orleans, peddling for a living. He came to Dayton in 1830, and in 1832 married Angelina Hess, daughter of a Canadian family who came to the States during the Revolution, took the part of the patriots, and wove cloth with which to cover the soldiers. Her grandfather, John Hess, took such part in the war of 1812, as entitled his widow to a pension after his death. Our subject's parents had seven children, of whom three now survive. In 1848, the mother died, and four years afterward the father married Ellen Dye, to whom seven children were born; four now living. In 1855, Mr. Citone moved to Troy, Ohio, where he still lives. Henry, the subject hereof, lived with his parents until fifteen years of age, when he went to work for a Mr. Kreitzer, with whom he remained eight years, and then commenced learning the printing trade with Frederick Riser, of Dayton, Ohio. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Houck, and after being out one year was wounded at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and discharged. In 1869, he married Annie Roth, daughter of William and Mary Roth, German residents of Dayton. By this marriage five children were born, all living. Mr. C. has followed gardening since the war. He lives on the River road, is a member of the old guards, and, with his family, is connected with the Catholic Church.

W. H. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, May 8, 1837. He is the son of John and Margaretta (Ashton) Clark. His father was born in Montgomery County in 1813, and was married in 1833 to Miss Ashton, by whom he had three children. The father died on the home farm at the good old age of sixty-one years, and the mother on the same farm at seventy-one years of age. Within seventeen hours after the death of the mother, her daughter, Mrs. Martha Shawn, died. W. H., our subject, is still an unmarried man, and is living on the old home place. He has received a common-school education, and is in every way capable of conducting the work on the farm to the best advantage.

GEORGE L. CLEMMER, retired farmer, P. O. Dayton. Just across the line which separates Dayton from Harrison Township, quietly watching the progress of our growing county, and settled probably for the remainder of his life, on a half acre of ground, containing a comfortable dwelling-house and large storeroom, we find the subject of our sketch. His father, Andrew, was a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Virginia in an early day, and there married Salome Black. Not liking that State he, in 1814, removed to Ohio, and with his family, located in Perry Township, Montgomery County, where he entered a three-quarter section of land, cleared a part of it, built a mill, and with no neighbor nearer than three miles, commenced his pioneer life. The wild deer, turkeys and wolves were then familiar objects of every day life in that locality. It was there our subject first saw the light of day, on the 14th of June, 1815; there he received his limited education in the old slab-seated schoolhouse, and amid these scenes he grew up to man's estate. He remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he married Susan Drayer, who was born March 30, 1820, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Myers) Drayer, natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, he took 100 acres of land, cleared it himself, built his own house, made his

own farming implements and commenced doing his share toward making his county what it is to-day. After remaining in Perry Township fifty-two years he moved to Dayton, having, while in that township, accumulated some 320 acres of land. He has had six children, of whom he has succeeded in raising four, viz.: David, Elizabeth, Lewis D. and Sarah. His other two were John W. and one that died in its infancy. Mr. Clemmer was Trustee of his township five years and School Director nine years. He and his wife are both members of the German Reformed Church, of which he has been an Elder for some time. This couple, though old, are hale and hearty, and are now enjoying the health and comforts due to two whose lives have been so well spent.

CHARLES DIEHL, gardener, Dayton, was born in Prussia February 25, 1817. He is the son of Nicholas and Lizzie (Culman) Diehl of Prussia, where our subject received an education such as was afforded by the schools of his district. He emigrated to America in 1853, and after a short stay in New York came to Dayton, where he worked as a day laborer. In 1855, he married Mary Stark, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1822. In 1856 he purchased his present place, commenced gardening, and has since continued at it. He has had five children, one being dead. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and has served as School Director for his district.

ADAM EBY, farmer, P. O. Dayton. Among the wealthy farmers of Harrison Township, mention may be made of the above-named gentleman, who was born near Big Gunpowder Falls, Baltimore Co., Md., July 10, 1814. He is the son of Christian and Susan (McDaniels) Eby, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1838, and located near Farmersville, Jackson Township, Montgomery Co. His father and mother died at the advanced ages of eighty-two and eighty-five respectively, leaving thirteen children, of whom nine now survive. Our subject received a common-school education, and remained with his parents until twenty-six years of age, when he married Susan Mullendore, of Virginia, and moved to his present location on the River road. By industry, perseverance and tact he has accumulated a considerable property, consisting of the home place of 427 acres, 150 acres in Jefferson Township, and 80 acres in Indiana. He has had thirteen children, of whom ten are now living.

JOSEPH L. ENSLEY, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Butler Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, May 18, 1821. He is the son of James and Susanna (Lodge) Ensley. His father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1785; came to Ohio in 1818, and located on 160 acres of land in Butler Township. His mother was born in Virginia, in 1789, and went to Pennsylvania, where she married Mr. Ensley. Mr. Ensley was a Justice of the Peace for eighteen or twenty years in Butler Township, where he died. His wife is still living in Darke County, Ohio, with one of her daughters, Mrs. John Eichleman. Our subject's grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he came to Harrison Township and commenced farming on his father's farm, where he remained four years, and then married Miss Ann R. Drill, daughter of George and Jemima Drill, of Montgomery County, who were married in 1813. Her father and mother both came from Maryland about 1827. He was born in 1787, and she in 1791. After marriage our subject farmed in the neighborhood until 1865, when he bought his present place, and now owns about 400 acres in all. He has had six children, four girls and two boys, two girls being married and one dead. Mr. Ensley, his wife and four children are members of the Methodist Church, in which Mr. Ensley was Steward and is Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican.

MAHALA ENSLEY, P. O. Dayton, widow of George W. Ensley, and daughter of William and Susanna (Warrenfeldt) Patton, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 4, 1821, and on the 16th of April, 1839, was united in marriage with George W. Ensley, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bedford County, March 20, 1813, of parents, James and Susanna Ensley, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. Mr. Ensley came to Montgomery County, with his parents, in 1818, and ever afterward remained a resident of the county, until his death. He was a member of the United

Brethren Church, a kind neighbor and a good citizen. In politics, a Republican. As a result of this union between our subject and Mr. Ensley, there was born to them one daughter, Laura, who married William G. Turner, and became the mother of two children, Mary V. and Nettie E. The parents of our subject were born, the father in Virginia September 27, 1796, and the mother in Frederick County, Md., December 9, 1797, and were married in the latter State, September 22, 1818; that same fall they emigrated to Montgomery County, and in about ten years settled where Mahala Ensley now resides, on which farm he died, May 8, 1864. The mother is still surviving and living on the homestead with her daughter. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Patton was blessed with two daughters, viz., Mahala and Sophia, the latter marrying George Heikes, and died, August 31, 1866, leaving one daughter, Dora—the wife of Cornelus Mumma, to whom were born the following children: Marion V., Blanche E., Ernest L., Norma G. and Edith C. The great-grandfather of our subject, Jacob Warrenfeldt, at the age of fourteen years was sent to America to escape service in the army of his native land, Mrs. Mahala Ensley is a member of the United Brethren Church, and her mother identified with the Lutheran Church.

JOHN EWING, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in New Jersey in May 1817. His parents, Abijah Ewing, who was born in 1792, and Olive (Ayers) Ewing, were old residents of New Jersey, and both died before our subject reached the age of eight years. After their death, John worked for a man named McPherson, and remained in New Jersey until nineteen years old, when he came to Cincinnati, where he married Etna Inman, daughter of old residents of Miami County. After a seven years' residence in Cincinnati, he came to Dayton and located in the city as a drayman, in which occupation he continued fifteen years. He then moved to his present residence on the River road in Harrison Township, and took up the occupation of gardener, in which he has since continued. He has been twice married, his first wife dying and leaving six children, of whom two are now living. In 1866, he married his second wife, Miss Harriet Bostwick, of New York State. Mr. Ewing and his wife are members of the Linden Avenue Baptist Church, in which he has for a long time been an officer, now occupying the office of Treasurer. He was, for a number of years, connected with the old fire department of the city. His political views are in unison with the principles of the Republican party. He is a man of the highest degree of integrity, thoroughly posted in his business, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. His success as a gardener is fully attested by the large number of patrons that flock around his stand on market day.

JOHN W. GAINES, of the Dayton Star Nurseries, Dayton, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 9, 1846, and is the son of John N. and Catherine (Crow) Gaines, the former being a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. His mother came to this county in childhood, while his father did not settle here until 1844, shortly after which he was married and settled in Randolph Township, where our subject was born, being the eldest in a family of six children, five of whom are living, as well as his mother, who resides in his native township. John W. grew to maturity, as a farmer's son, attending the district school as much as circumstances would allow, and in 1867 purchased a half-interest in the nursery of Samuel Kinsey, although having no capital, in which he remained until 1871, when Samuel W. Hoover bought Kinsey's half and the firm changed to Hoover & Gaines. Mr. Gaines was married, December 12, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Hoover, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hoover. Mrs. Gaines was born in Miami County, Ohio, and has had one child—Melvin A. In 1879, Hoover & Gaines moved their nurseries to the Wolf Creek pike, on the Northern suburbs of Dayton, where they now operate about 300 acres in the nursery business, wholesaling about $70,000 in their line during the past year. They have one of the largest and most extensive nurseries west of the Alleghanies, and ship their trees to every part of the United States. Their success has been rapid and strongly marked by shrewd business sagacity, upright dealing and strict integrity, which have won for them a name second to none. Politically, Mr. Gaines is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Beginning in life without means, he

has attained in a few years, a leading position among the business men of his native county, and judging the future by the past, his business career will inevitably terminate in uncommon success. Mr. Gaines is a man of affable manners and pleasant address, who has won many friends throughout his native county.

MATHIAS GLASER, JR., gardener, Dayton, is of German descent, his father, Mathias, Sr., having been born in Prussia, Germany, in 1808, and his mother, Helen (Weber) Glaser, being born in the same country in 1810. They emigrated to America in 1844, and lived in Buffalo, N. Y., where our subject was born, and where they remained four years, and then came to Montgomery County, Ohio. In about 1850, they located on what was then known as "the old bottom place," and here carried on gardening with the help of our subject as long as he remained at home. In 1864, Mathias, Jr., left home and worked out. In 1865, he enlisted in the Seventy-first Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward transferred to the Fifty-eighth Ohio Veterans, in which he served six months, principally on provost duty at different places. In 1870, he married Mary T. Schneider, by whom he has had four children. They are members of Emanuel's Catholic Church. Though unfortunate, through sickness in his family, Mr. G., with the assistance of his wife, is making rapid strides toward success.

ANDREW GREULICH, butcher, Dayton, was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 14, 1846. His parents were, Balser Greulich, who was born in Baden, February 8, 1810, and Volberg (Abberger) Greulich, who was born in Wurtemberg in 1816. Balser Greulich emigrated to America in 1834, and landed in New York, where he was married in 1836. He worked at his trade of butchering in New York until 1839, when he went to Pittsburgh, where he worked six years, and then, in 1845, came to Dayton, Montgomery County, Harrison Township, where he has since obtained, by dint of hard labor and close economy, about thirty-one acres of land, well improved, and a comfortable brick dwelling. He is the father of nine living children, and has had one child that died in infancy. He is one of the oldest butchers in the city of Dayton, having commenced attending market when the old Market House was built. Andrew, our subject, is unmarried, and still lives at home. He has taken charge of his father's business, and can always be found at his stand, No. 33 Market House. He is a member of the Butchers' Society and Catholic Church.

HENRY HALLER, farmer and gardener, P. O. Dayton, is the son of Daniel and Kitty (Bowles) Haller, of Frederick County, Md., where our subject was born, and there received a good common school education. At twenty-two years of age, he married Elizabeth Barger, who was born in 1809. In 1845 he came to Dayton, and, in 1849, commenced farming for Col. Patterson, with whom he remained three years, and then bought the place on which he now resides. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion a member of the United Brethren Church. He has had six children, of whom two are now dead. Mr. Haller has a nice home, and twenty acres of ground, on which he raises vegetables for the city markets.

FRANCIS M. HALLER, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born on the old homestead, October 18, 1836. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Yost) Haller. His father was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1803, came to Ohio in 1827, lived six months in Dayton, and then moved to his farm, where he died April 1, 1881, having been an Elder in the Reformed Church fifty years. He had been married twice: first to Miss Anna Yost, by whom he had three children, and afterward to her sister Elizabeth, subject's mother, by whom he had two children. Our subject has always been at home. He has had a fair education. He married Miss Nancy Olinger, daughter of William Olinger, by whom he has had six children, four girls and two boys. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Reformed Church.

SAMUEL W. HOOVER, of the Dayton Star Nurseries, P. O. Dayton, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 16, 1837. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Cripes) Hoover, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this county prior to 1820, and settled in Jefferson Township, where his father still resides. His mother died in 1864. Samuel W. was the eldest in a family of four children, three of whom are living, and

his boyhood was spent upon the home farm, attending the common district school as much as circumstances permitted. He was married January 26, 1860, to Catherine Basore, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Basore; he was a native of the "Keystone State," and she of Ohio, they being early settlers of Montgomery County. Mrs. Hoover was born in this county, and has had three children, two of whom are living, viz., Oliver P. and W. I. T. Hoover. In 1869, Mr. Hoover began working in the nursery of Kinsey & Gaines, and in 1871, although having but little capital, he purchased Kinsey's interest, and became a partner, under the firm name of Hoover & Gaines, which has continued to the present time. In 1879 they moved their business to their present location upon the Wolf Creek pike, in the northern suburbs of Dayton, where they operate about three hundred acres in the nursery business, doing a wholesale trade of about $70,000 in the past year, their nursery being one of the most extensive west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Hoover and wife are members of the German Baptist Church. He is a member of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, also of the Miami Valley Nurserymen's Association, of which he was Secretary several years; and of the American Nurserymen's National Association, of which he was one of the Executive Committee two years. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hoover's life has been an active one, and productive of much good; and besides his well-known successful business qualifications, he has ever taken a deep interest in the elevation of humanity and the development of his native county. Courteous and affable at all times, he is a fitting representative of the successful business man and well-bred Christian gentleman.

JOHN KELLER, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in Dayton May 24, 1844. He is the son of Phillip and Elizabeth (Martinthaler) Keller. The father was born in Bavaria, emigrated to America in 1835, and after a short stay in New York went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he, in 1837, met and married subject's mother, by whom he had two children—Rachel, relict of Frank Bethinghamer, deceased, and John, our subject. The children were both made orphans by the death of their parents a few years ago. John lived with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he married Theresa Ries, by whom he had nine children. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is also a member of the Knights of St. George.

JOHN KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 21, 1822. He is the son of Joseph and Nancy (Kerr) Kennedy. His father was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1775, came to Ohio in 1803, and located in Montgomery County where he erected a distillery, which he conducted in connection with his farm work. His wife was a native of Virginia, born in 1797. She was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church and died in 1862, at the ripe old age of sixty-five years. She was the mother of six children, three of them now surviving. Her husband, when he came to Ohio, purchased forty acres of land, but by industrious habits and close attention to his work he succeeded in accumulating 300 acres at the time of his death, which occurred in 1856. John, our subject, lived with his parents until 1855, when he married Miss Martha Darst, of Greene County, Ohio. He received a very good education in the common schools of Dayton, and afterward attended Center College at Danville, Ill. After his marriage, he located on the farm of 160 acres, which he now occupies. He has had five children, all of whom are living. Himself, wife and oldest daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kennedy is a Republican, a good farmer, an indulgent father and a highly esteemed citizen.

JACOB KNECHT, farmer, P. O. Dayton, is a native of the village of Hahafrashen in Bavaria, Germany, where he was born December 23, 1835, of parents, Jacob and Marion (Gilder) Knecht, both of German birth. By occupation, the father was a farmer. Both parents died when Jacob was but a youth. In the fall of 1853, November 20, he came to America, money for his passage having been sent him by an uncle, Christ Miller, then living in Montgomery County. On landing in New York City, he there passed a few days, going to Philadelphia, thence to Cincinnati, and in a few weeks on up into Montgomery County. Here he was employed some years performing farm labor and working in the nursery of George R. Mumma. On the 15th

of January, he was united in marriage to Magdalena, daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Pollurst) Semon, a native of Germany, and to them have been born the following-named children: John, Charles, Elizabeth, Catharine, Jacob, George, Christ and Julia, the three last named being dead. Our subject, not differing from the Germans in general, is frugal and industrious, as is evidenced in the fact of his possessing a fine farm of 130 acres in Harrison Township, near Dayton, and has, upon eight acres near by, erected a large and neat brick residence.

JOSEPH KUNZ, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in Germany March 2, 1848. His father, Frank, was born in 1817, and his mother, Margaretta, in 1820. During his stay in the old country, his father was in the regular army six years. In 1854, he concluded to emigrate to America, and, bidding the land of his birth farewell, he set sail for the New World. The West attracted his attention, and accordingly he came to Ohio, located in Dayton, and at once commenced gardening. In 1865, he moved to Van Wert, and after spending eight years there, moved again to Allen County, where he and wife still live. He has raised a family of nine children, three of whom are in Montgomery County. Joseph, our subject, remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he commenced work as a gardener, and has followed it successfully ever since. At twenty-two, he married Sarah Armstrong, of near Sandusky, Ohio, and has had by her five children, four now living. They are all members of the United Brethren Church, of which he is Steward.

GEORGE A. KUNZ, gardener, P. O Dayton, is a brother of Joseph Kunz, whose sketch appears in this work. He was born in Germany, September, 1849, and until of age lived with his parents, helping in the garden and going to school. He began life for himself as a gardener, and has since continued in the same employment. In 1874, he married Maggie Bentley, whose parents came from Maryland at an early day, and settled in Harrison Township, where Mrs. Bentley now lives with her eldest daughter, her husband having died twelve years ago. Mr. Kunz's marriage was blest with four children, all of whom with their parents are members of the First Lutheran Church. Mr. Kunz has also been connected with Patterson Chapel Sabbath School from its organization, and since 1875 has been its Treasurer.

MICHAEL KURTZ, nurseryman, P. O. Dayton, was born in Germany December 18, 1842; came to this country when young, and for nine years worked for J. B. Mumma, Esq. In 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Captain Martin, now a conductor on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. He served with his company three years, taking part in all the battles in which the Ninety-third engaged. In 1868, he married Margaret Stark, of Montgomery County, who died in 1877, leaving four children, and in 1879 he was married to Elizabeth Diehl, whose parents we have spoken of elsewhere. By her he has one child. Mr. Kurtz located soon after the war on twenty-five acres of land in Harrison Township, where he still resides and carries on the nursery business. He is a Republican, and a Director of School District No. 9.

GEORGE KURTZ, nurseryman, P. O. Dayton, was born in Germany June 16, 1846. He is the son of Michael and Theresa Kurtz, who came to the United States in 1854, and located in Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. Kurtz worked at day labor until his death, which occurred in 1874. Our subject was hired to a nurseryman at nine years of age, and worked until 1870, when he married Miss Harriett Stepleton, and commenced growing trees, on shares, for Mr. George Heikes. In 1872, he bought 10 acres of land, built a house, and commenced business for himself, in which he still continues. He is the father of four children, one boy and three girls, all living. His wife's father was a Pennsylvanian, who married a Miss Olinger, and came to Montgomery County in 1821. Mr. K., our subject, when sixteen years of age enlisted in the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but after three days his father compelled him to return home. He is doing a good nursery business, and is taking rapid strides toward the goal of success. Politically, he is a Democrat.

REV. PHILLIP J. MILLHOFF, minister, Dayton, son of Phillip and Mary (Merrick) Millhoff, was born in Franklin County, Penn., September 5, 1832. His father

was one of the first settlers of Shelby County, Ohio, but came to Montgomery County in 1840; and, after remaining eleven years returned to Shelby County, where he died in 1865, and was followed by his wife six years afterward. Our subject lived with his parents until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. In four months after he entered the service, he was captured by John Morgan, but was discharged by general orders. In 1862, he re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Stone. He was stricken with paralysis and came home in April, 1863. In 1864, he married Catharine Snow. After the war, he went to farming in Shelby County, Ohio, and continued that occupation until entirely disabled. For the last eleven years he has lived in Harrison Township. He does not adhere to any particular church, but has preached the Gospel for thirty years. He has four children, all living at home. He is a member of the Old Guard.

LEWIS NEFF, P. O. Dayton, is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of Montgomery County. His grand-father, John Neff, a native of Virginia, emigrated to what is now Montgomery County in the year 1801, and entered 1,800 acres of land along the Great Miami River. As quite an extended account of this pioneer and his family have been given in the history proper of Harrison Township, we will refer the reader to it, and not repeat the same in this sketch. The immediate parents of our subject were Abraham and Mary (Speece) Neff, the former a native of Shenandoah County, Va., and the mother born near Hagerstown, Md. The mother was a daughter of Lewis and Barbara Speece, who died in the State of Indiana. Abraham and Mary (Speece) Neff died, the former August 23, 1847 in his seventieth year, and the latter April 18, 1879 in her ninety-fourth year, and both were buried in the graveyard at Beardshear Chapel. Our subject was born at the old homestead April 30, 1810. He was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood and reared a farmer. Mr. Neff has been married three times. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Boyer, to whom he was married July 25, 1833, and to them there were born the following children: Mary, Margaret, Catharine, Caroline and Harriet. Mrs. Neff died June 21, 1850. Next, Mr. Neff was married to Hannah Wise, and the third time to Mary A. Weddel, who is still living. Our subject has for a long period of years been closely identified with the interests of Montgomery County. He was elected a Justice of the Peace of Harrison Township soon after its formation and, if he lives until October, 1882, will have served in that capacity thirty consecutive years. He was for fifteen years Township Assessor, and has for quite a number of years been engaged, chiefly, in settling up estates. "Squire Neff," as he is generally called, is an honest and conscientious man and a good citizen. We omitted to note in its proper place, that early in life Mr. Neff learned the cooper trade, at which he worked for several years and was employed in operating some of the early copper stills.

A. C. NICHOLAS, farmer, P. O. Dayton, is a son of Abram and Mary W. Nicholas; he was born on the old homestead May 13, 1827, and remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he went to West Baltimore, and for nine years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the spring of 1879, he located in Harrison Township, where he has since farmed. He married Miss Rebecca Rinehart, daughter of Peter Rinehart, an old pioneer of Dayton, and Mary, his wife. Mr. Nicholas' marriage was blessed with four children, all living—Mollie R., Jennie, Hattie and John Wesley. Mr. Nicholas and wife are both members of the United Brethren Church, in which he has been a class-leader and Sabbath-school Superintendent, and in which he is now Assistant Sabbath School Superintendent.

JOSEPH NYE (deceased), was born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 8, 1808, and, receiving a common-school education, remained with his parents until 1834, when he came to Ohio and located in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, where he worked at his trade of weaving. In 1836, he married Miss Rebecca Weldy, who died three years afterward. In 1842, he was again married to Catharine Oyler, who was born in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1825. They remained in Miamisburg ten years, during which time Mr. Nye commenced farming and market gardening. They next

moved to Harrison Township, where Mr. Nye died in 1872 with heart-disease, leaving his wife and seven children. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Nye lives on the old place with one daughter and two sons. She sent two boys to protect their country's flag when fanatical rebellion threatened it, and was fortunate enough to receive them both back safely. She is a member of the United Brethren Church, and teacher in the Sunday school.

JACOB PUTERBAUGH, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in Bedford County, Penn., January 12, 1814; he is a son of George and Barbara Puterbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania, and both descendants of German families. They came to Ohio in 1824, and, after one year spent in Darke County, they moved to the old Puterbaugh farm, of 300 acres, on the Eaton & Dayton pike, where the father died in 1867, aged seventy-two years. The mother died in 1825. Our subject remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, helping on the farm and attending school a little. In 1838, he married Christina Arbaugh, daughter of an old resident millwright of Montgomery County. By this marriage they had nine children, five now living. Mr. P. moved onto his present farm in 1843, and has since cultivated a market garden for the supply of the city market. He had one son, George, in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, who received a wound in the war, and has since died, leaving one child.

GEORGE PUTERBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Pennsylvania January 18, 1818, and came to Ohio with his parents, with whom he lived until twenty-three years of age, when he commenced raising watermelons in the "Bottoms," in which business he continued four years. In 1846, he married Mary Rhinehart, by whom he has eleven children living. His wife's parents came from Pennsylvania in 1837. They are both dead. They had eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. P., after marriage, bought five acres of land on which he built a cabin, 14x20, of Buckeye logs, in which he lived four years, and then selling it bought thirty-six acres on the river. This he sold twelve years afterward and moved to the corner of the River road, where he remained six years, and then bought seventeen acres on the Greencastle road, where he now lives. He also owns seven acres on the Eaton pike. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he is a Trustee.

JOHN RECHER, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Frederick County, Md., February 22, 1840. His father, John Recher, who was born in 1808, and his mother, Anna (Marken) Recher, born in 1816, are both still living in Maryland. John remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Montgomery County and worked on a farm. In 1867, he married Miss Sarah Nicholas, sister of A. C. Nicholas, and for five years thereafter lived on the Nicholas homestead. At the expiration of this time he moved to his present farm, and has remained here since. He has three children, two boys and one girl. During the war, he was drafted into the service, but did not serve. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

HENRY REDDER, farmer and nurseryman, P. O. Dayton, was born in Germany October 13, 1833. He is the son of Henry and Sophia (Shroer) Redder, who never came to this country. Henry, our subject, came to America in 1852, landed in New Orleans, and then came to Cincinnati, where he remained eight months, working in a dairy. From Cincinnati he came to Dayton, where he worked as a day laborer until 1857, when he married Laura Shawen, daughter of David Shawen. After marriage, he rented a farm, which he worked ten years, and then bought the place adjoining his father-in-law, where he still lives. He has two sons living at home. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which his wife is Sunday-school Superintendent. He is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN D. RIDER, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in Germany March 20, 1829, and emigrated to America with his parents, Frederick and Margaret Rider, in 1835. At fourteen years of age, his parents being poor, he was thrown on his own resources, and began life by working for Mr. Adam Eby, at $1 per month. His entire schooling has amounted to about six months' attendance at a country school. In 1857, he married Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of James Welsh, one of the pioneer settlers of Harrisburg,

Ohio, and by her had ten children, nine of whom survive. Mr. Rider is a stanch Democrat; has been a Supervisor of Roads in his township, and is now a School Director and Township Treasurer. Himself, wife and two daughters are members of Miami Chapel of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Rider has been for some time a Class-leader and Sabbath School Superintendent. He is possessor of seventy-one acres of good land on the Germantown pike, valued at $20,000. He is surely a self-made man.

GEORGE RIDER, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in Germany in 1832, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1835. He remained at home until his father's death, which occurred in 1853, when he took his mother and sister and moved to the place he now occupies, where he has since been engaged in raising vegetables for market. His mother died January 11, 1876, and he, with his sister, has since carried on the work of the farm. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, in which he has long been Steward. He is a brother of John D. Rider, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

JOHN S. SACKSTEDER, gardener, P. O. Dayton. Surrounding the city of Dayton there is a complete network of market gardeners, who supply the city with every kind of produce, and among those who have built up this very necessary industry of the county, and become wealthy and prominent in that line, through their own efforts, the gentleman of whom we write stands at the head of the list. John S. Sacksteder was born in Prussia, Germany, January 20, 1832, and is the son of John P. and Barbara (Muntz) Sacksteder, natives of the above place, who, with their family, emigrated in 1836, to Livingston County, N. Y., removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844, where they lived ten years, coming to Montgomery County in 1854, Barbara dying here in 1868, her husband still survives. Our subject received a limited education in the common schools of New York and Ohio, and in boyhood learned the painter's trade. Upon coming to Montgomery County, the whole family engaged in market gardening, which our subject has successfully continued. He was married, September 4, 1856, to Mary Ann Citone, daughter of Stephen and Angelina (Hess) Citone; he a native of Italy, born in 1811, and she of Canada, born in 1813. Her grandfather, John Hess, was a soldier in 1812, fighting on the American side against English tyranny, afterward coming to Dayton, Ohio, where a street has been named in honor of him. Mrs. Sacksteder was born in Dayton, and eight children have blessed her marriage, viz.: Katie (deceased); Frank, Louis, Laura, Willie, Maggie, John (deceased) and Annie. Mr. Sacksteder began in his present location and business upon a capital of $225, from which small beginning he has worked up year after year, until to-day he is worth about $25,000, all the legitimate result of the constant toil and rigid economy of himself and wife. He and family belong to St. Emanuel's Catholic Church, and take a deep and active interest in the growth and propagation of Catholic Christianity, giving liberally of their means toward the support of the Church and her benevolent institutions. His handsome brick residence is located in the southwestern suburbs of Dayton, where he and family are enjoying the fruits of their own industry, as well as the unlimited confidence of all who know them.

PETER SACKSTEDER, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in Prussia January 31, 1833. His parents, J. P. and Barbara (Muntz) Sacksteder, came to America in 1836, and settled twenty miles south of Rochester, where they lived eight years and then moved to Cincinnati. After a ten years' residence in the Queen City, they came to Dayton and settled on the place where our subject now lives, and where they remained until the death of the mother in 1868, when the father went to live with his son John, where he still remains. Although seventy-seven years of age, he is still hale, and is enjoying good health for one of his years. Peter remained with his parents until 1857, when he married Barbara Greulich, daughter of Bolser and Volberg Greulich, whose names appear elsewhere in this work. By her Mr. Sacksteder has twelve children. In 1860, he bought the homestead and has since followed market gardening. He, his wife and all his children are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN SIEBENTHALER, nurseryman, P. O. Dayton, was born in Franklin County, Ind., May 4, 1854. He is the son of George and Margaret Siebenthaler,

natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832, and went to Indiana in 1834. In the spring of 1867, they came to Montgomery County, Ohio, where Margaret died in the fall of that year, and where her husband still resides. John was in his fourteenth year when his parents came to this county. He attended school in Indiana and Ohio, and for two months attended the Collegiate Institute of Dayton. He began the nursery business in Harrison Township in 1876, and has since continued in that line quite successfully. He taught school in the winter of 1876–77, and in the spring of the latter year was elected Township Clerk on the Democratic ticket. He has since been re-elected four consecutive years. He was also census enumerator in 1880. He is the seventh in a family of twelve children, nine now living.

CHARLES H. STALEY, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in Harrison Township, Montgomery County, May 28, 1840, and is the son of Conrad and Margaret (Smith) Staley. His father and mother were both born in Maryland, he in 1800 and she in 1811. His father followed the carpenter trade, and in 1838 came to Ohio. In 1840, he located on the place now occupied by our subject, and continued to follow his trade until 1850, when he commenced farming, which he followed until 1867. From this time until his death, which occurred in 1877, he was not engaged in any business. His wife died in 1872, leaving seven children of the nine born to them. Our subject remained with his parents until their death, receiving but a limited education. In 1873, he married Catharine, daughter of Charles Keller, one of the pioneers of Montgomery County. After his marriage Mr. Staley took charge of his father's place and has since conducted it. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he is Steward.

PETER STUCK, gardener, P. O. Dayton, was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 29, 1834. He is the son of John and Margaret (Sluser) Stuck. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and his grandfather was a pioneer of Montgomery County. Our subject was a day-laborer and butcher from the time he was eight years old. His education has been most meager on account of his youthfulness when he commenced life. He was married in 1860 to Mary Bolander, daughter of John Bolander, by whom he has had seven children, six now living.

JOHN W. TURNER, retired, P. O. Dayton. Books of history and reminiscences of a busy, well-spent life will be of far greater value to posterity than glittering gold, and in writing of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch, we can truly say that few of its citizens are more widely known throughout Montgomery County, and few more deserving or possessing to a greater degree the respect, confidence, and affections of its people. His parents, John and Margaret Turner, natives of the Keystone State, came to Ohio in 1820, and settled at Liberty, Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, and in 1824 his father was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. In 1826, he removed to Union, Randolph Township, and in the fall of 1829 the people again chose him to represent them in the legislative halls of Ohio. His wife died in 1828, a sincere member of the Presbyterian Church. She ever maintained a high Christian character. The Rev. David Winters officiated at her funeral. In 1831, John Turner, Sr., removed to Salem, and while there was appointed one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Montgomery County. Judge Turner, as he was generally called, died in 1866, aged seventy-seven years and seven months; his life was full of honor and usefulness, dying with a strong and abiding faith in a happy future. The subject of this sketch was born in Mifflin County, Penn., November 29, 1813, and was in his seventh year when his parents came to Ohio, yet he and his brother, James, walked the greater part of the way from Pennsylvania to the Miami Valley. He was reared in the pioneer days when schools were almost unknown in this region, and hard, constant toil a necessity; thus he early acquired those habits of industry and self-denial which are the stepping-stones to prosperity. His memory now takes him back to the days of his boyhood, when he sat beside his dear mother, watching her carding wool, or listening to the music of the old-fashioned spinning-wheel as it went humming upon its busy errand. Such were the days and scenes in which he grew to manhood, receiving, in the meantime, a limited education,

which rough contact with the world soon developed into practical worth. In telling of how he began life's battle, we cannot do better than quote his language *verbatim*. He says: "At the age of twenty-two, I started out in the world without a dollar, but determined to have a home. It was my greatest desire to have good health, for I was not afraid of hard work. Thus armed, I went forth, using care and economy, always living within my means, keeping a cash account of my expenses when working by the day or month, and being blessed by reasonable health, I have succeeded beyond my expectations; so that the longer I live the more I am convinced that economy and invincible determination of purpose are the qualities that win success." In 1836, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Eleanor Turner, who died happily rejoicing in Christ, June 27, 1840, leaving two children, James H. and Samuel, both of whom are dead. He was again married, September 7, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth J. Randall, of West Milton, Miami County, Ohio, who was born at Ellicott's Mills, Md., April 16, 1820, her father coming to Miami County in 1829. Settling at West Milton, eight children have blessed this union, six of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph, John D., William G., Charles C., Frank M. and Maggie, and it is the greatest desire of the parents to leave them such a Christian example as will be a lasting benefit for time and eternity. Mr. Turner has followed various kinds of work through life; he has worked by the day and month, farmed, sold goods, bought and packed pork, operated a flour-mill several years and manufactured highwines. In 1844, he was appointed Postmaster at Salem, Clayton P. O. In 1847–8–9, served as Township Treasurer; in 1850, he sold out his interest in the firm of Turner & Bros., at Salem, and the following year purchased the mill property of James Ensley's estate on Stillwater River; moved from Salem to that place the same year, rebuilt the mill and erected a new dam. In 1856, our subject was elected a Commissioner of Montgomery County; in 1866, was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1868; he has served as one of the Trustees of the Children's Home for eight years, an office where all the time required is given gratuitously. As to his faithfulness as a public servant, he desires to leave it to a generous public to decide. And now retired from active life, he has no aspirations for official positions, preferring to pass the remainder of his days in the peaceful enjoyment of his happy home and the companionship of his faithful wife, who, for more than forty years, has cheered him on life's pathway.

JOHN VANCE, retired farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Jackson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 15, 1832, and is the son of Manuel and Elizabeth (Sayler) Vance, natives of Ohio. His grandfather, Michael Vance, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer of Ohio, and his maternal grandfather, John Sayler, also a native of the Old Dominion, was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the early settlers of Jackson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio. When the subject of this sketch was an infant his father died, leaving two sons, Samuel and John. Three years after his father's death, his mother married Joseph Heiney, a native of Pennsylvania, who had previously settled in this county, of which union eight children were born, five of whom are now living. Mr. Vance grew up on the home farm, attending a few months of country school, and at the age of eighteen went to learn the carpenter's trade with William McGrew, for whom he worked two and one-half years. He was married, October 23, 1853, to Mary A. Recher, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Anspaugh) Recher (he a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and she of Pennsylvania), and grand-daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Recher, natives of Frederick County, Md., who were among the first settlers of Montgomery County. Mrs. Vance was born in Harrison Township November 16, 1835, and has had one son, Joseph E., who is now residing upon the home farm of 167 acres, on the River road. After marriage, our subject farmed for his father-in-law for a short time; then moved upon a rented farm, which he worked fifteen years; then spent four years in the grocery business in Miami City, during which time he purchased the farm on which he had formerly lived, and moved upon it. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, Mr. Vance was a member of the National Guard, and at once organized Company G; was elected Second Lieutenant, and afterward Captain; was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio National Guard, and served

100 days, doing duty in Baltimore, Md., under Colonel John G. Lowe, of Dayton. Mr. Vance is at present retired from active business, and, with his wife, is residing in a handsome residence on South Broadway, Miami City. Both are members of the Reformed Church, and are well-known and respected by all good citizens.

MOSES WAMPLER, farmer, P. O. Dayton. The grandparents of this gentleman were Philip and Catharine (Royer) Wampler, who emigrated from Frederick County, Md., in 1825, and settled on a tract of land in Section 5, formerly owned by John Miller, and purchased of the Miller heirs at $14 per acre. His immediate parents were David and Sarah (Shaup) Wampler, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Greene County, Ohio, both of whom are now living and residents of Montgomery County. Our subject was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 10, 1855, and was united in marriage to Mary E., daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Miller) Stoner, February 19, 1880. She was born December 2, 1861. Her father, Daniel Stoner, is a native of Carroll County, Md.

SAMUEL WAMPLER, farmer, P. O. Dayton. Among the prosperous and prominent farmers of Montgomery County we find the subject of our sketch. He is the son of Philip and Catharine (Royer) Wampler. His father was born in Maryland in 1790, came to Ohio at an early day, and located in Harrison Township, Montgomery County, where he has a fine farm on which our subject was born in 1836. He (Samuel) remained at home assisting in the farm work until 1858, when he married Miss Agnes Eby, of Preble County, and daughter of a family that came from Maryland about 1840. By this marriage six children were born, viz.: Vernon E., Jennie, Mary I., Wilbur C., Susan and Milton E., all living at home. Mr. Wampler is a Republican of the old stamp, and a stanch adherent to party principles. He has been for twelve years a School Director of District No. 1. He owns a fine large farm of 450 acres which he cultivates with the best of success. He is spoken of in the highest terms by all who know him and stands in the foremost rank of this county's prosperous farmers.

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

DAVID B. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Harshmanville, was born on the 16th day of June, 1831, in Indiana. Mr. Davis' father was of Welsh parentage. His mother was born in this county, about the year 1810. Her parents were born in North Carolina, and came to this county in 1808. Mr. Davis' father and mother died when he was in his sixth year, and he then went to live with an uncle, remaining until his fifteenth year, when he went to John Flory, of Lambertine, to learn the blacksmith trade; remained one and one-half years; thence to Cambridge City, Ind., where he completed his trade; Mr. Davis worked one year in Piqua, Ohio; was married to Miss Mary Noffsinger, removed with her to Cambridge City, Ind., living there one year; returned to this county where he has since resided. Mrs. Davis' father, Mr. Noffsinger, was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in North Carolina. Mr. Noffsinger came to Ohio about the year 1806, and settled in this county. Mrs. Davis was born on the 14th day of March, 1832, in Jefferson Township, where her parents lived and died. Mr. Davis was in the late war, in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio, under Col. Lowe, stationed at Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had ten children. The first died when three days old; Daniel A. died when three months old. Cassius, Oscar, Lizzie Jennie, Howard, Harry, David and John are at home with their parents.

MRS. ANNIE (FRYBERGER) ECKMAN, farmer, P. O. Dayton, born in this township the 7th of March, 1809, is the daughter of George and Catharine Fryberger. When Mrs. Eckman was born, this county was an almost unbroken wilderness and when she was a child, her time was chiefly spent in helping the older ones of the family to clear up the country and make them a home. Her early life was intimately identified with the suffering and hardships of the early pioneer, when this country was swarming with bear, deer and other wild animals. Mrs. Eckman was mar-

ried, September 9, 1828, to Daniel Eckman, and moved to her present residence, where she has since resided. She has five children, viz.: Valentine, Henry and Daniel (deceased), and Mary E. and Sarah A.—one married to William Gross, and living in Dayton, the other married to George F. Wentz, and living on the home farm.

FREDERICK EICKMAN, machinist, Dayton. Mr. Frederick Eickman was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 9th day of August, 1845. His father came to this country in 1846. Two years later, his mother and grandmother came with the subject of our sketch and joined the father in Dayton, Ohio. Two weeks after their arrival, Mr. E.'s grandmother died of the cholera. Mr. E. remained with his parents until his twenty-fourth year. In his nineteenth year, he began to learn the business of machinist, and has continued at that until now. Mr. E. was married on the 22d of December, 1870, to Miss Louise Frohlich, of Dayton. She was born on the 30th day of January, 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her parents were born in the Kingdom of Hanover, and came to this country in 1846. Mr. E. has lived in this county all the time, with the exception of two years that he worked in Cambridge City, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. E. have four children—Charles W., born on the 7th of November, 1872; Ida L., born on the 15th of August, 1874; Elmer, born July 24, 1876; Frederick, born the 16th of November, 1878. Mr. E. is now serving his second term as School Director, and is living in his residence in Harries plat, where he has been nine years, having previously lived in the city of Dayton. When Mr. E. came to this country with his mother, they were twenty-one weeks on shipboard, landing at New Orleans, thence by steamboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence by canal to Dayton, being the entire distance from Bremen to Dayton by water.

JESSE FOLKERTH, farmer, P. O. Dayton, born September 28, 1853, son of Ebenezer and Ann (Eversole) Folkerth. Ebenezer was born in Frederick County, Md., March 7, 1811; came with his parents to Ohio, in 1817; located in Preble County, near Big Twin Creek, where they resided until 1830, when they removed to Van Buren Township, Montgomery County. At this early day, land in the heart of the city could be bought for $5 per acre, but it was all swamp land at that time; when Ebenezer's father located in Van Buren Township he bought land at $8 per acre. At this time game was plenty, deer, wild turkey, squirrel and small game could be shot from one's door. Here Ebenezer showed his skill as a marksman. The land was swampy, and Ebenezer would stall with but a barrel of flour with a six-horse team. In the year 1833, he married Ann Eversole, who was born in Virginia, Jefferson County, near Shepardsville, in the year 1813, May 5. Ebenezer and wife commenced farming in Van Buren Township, which occupation he followed to his death. By his marriage with Ann Eversole there were four children born—Christopher C., born September 8, 1834; Abraham, born July 29, 1836; John H., November 19, 1840; Jesse, September 28, 1853. Mrs. Ann Folkerth died November 26, 1853. On the 20th of April, 1854, Ebenezer was again married to Margrette S. Zingling; one son was born to them—Frank Jordan, January 1, 1857. Margrette S. Zingling was born in Frederick County, Md., January 27, 1827. Ebenezer united with the German Baptist Church about 1870, and lived a faithful Christian until his death, which occurred January 5, 1879. He was a kind neighbor, a faithful friend and a bounteous giver to all in need. His widow and three sons survive him.

VALENTINE FRYBARGER, deceased. Mr. Valentine Frybarger was the son of George Frybarger, a native of Germany. Valentine was born on what is now known as the Frybarger estate and owned by his heirs. He married Elizabeth Hosier, April 14, 1831, Parson Winters officiating. Mr. Frybarger was identified very closely with the early history of this county, being a citizen for many years during the early struggles of the pioneers to make this county habitable and beautiful. Mr. Frybarger and wife were members of the Reformed Church for many years. He died July 22, 1873, and his wife August 24, 1874.

ROSANA HOFFMAN, retired, P. O. Dayton, was born in Bedford County, Penn., on the 5th day of March, 1810, and is the daughter of James and Susanna Ensley. Mr. Ensley was born in Pennsylvania and Mrs. Ensley in Virginia. They came

to this county in 1818, and settled at Little York, in this county, where Mr. Ensley died. Mrs. Ensley is now living at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Hoffman remained with her parents until her marriage with Peter Hoffman, which took place on the 18th day of May, 1830. Mr. Hoffman was the son of Phillip and Anna M. Hoffman, and was born on the 16th day of October, 1802. Mrs. Hoffman accompanied her husband to his farm in the Hoffman settlement the next day after the wedding, where they lived until 1850, when he sold his farm and bought another in this township, near Dayton; our subject also bought 30 acres of land in her own right one-half mile from the city limits, on which her husband and herself settled and cleared off the timber, and built the commodious brick residence she now occupies. Mrs. Hoffman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was her husband. He died in November, 1868, and was buried at Concord Church where he was a class-leader for fifteen years. Mrs. Hoffman has had seven children, only one of whom survive—Mary Jane, married to John Brown, and living on the home farm. Mrs. Hoffman is one of the very few who are living that were identified with the early struggles of the county in its pioneer days.

JOSEPH R. HUSTEN, farmer, P. O. Dayton. Mrs. Elizabeth Husten, one of the oldest of the native citizens of this township, was born on the 17th day of November, 1808, and has resided in this township all her life, and is the daughter of Jonathan and Susanna (Rench) Harshman. Her father and mother were born in Maryland, her father on the 21st of December, 1781, and her mother on the 11th day of November, 1786. Mrs. Husten lived with her parents until her seventeenth year. She was married to Israel Husten on the 20th day of June, 1826. Israel Husten was born Sept. 24, 1805. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his grandfather of Ireland. Shortly after Mrs. Husten's marriage she removed to their present home, called "Hustonia," where she has resided for the last fifty four years. Mr. Israel Husten died on the 11th day of August, 1846. They had twelve children, as follows: Susan C., born May 10, 1827; Mary E., December 16, 1828; David B., April 15, 1830; Jonathan H., February 5, 1832, deceased; Israel, Jr., born October 8, 1833, deceased; Sarah, May 28, 1835, deceased; Jane E., January 4, 1837; Harriet F., January 7, 1839; Emily H., January 1, 1841; Joseph R., January 1, 1843; Martha C., March 12, 1845, deceased; and Abigail, August 20, 1846, deceased. Mr. Joseph R. Husten, now managing the large estate of his mother, was married on January 25, 1866, to Miss Callie Dickey, daughter of William Dickey, whose biography appears in this work. She died on the 11th day of November, 1870. Mr. Husten had three children by this marriage, viz.: Harries D., born November 17, 1866; Joseph E., October 4, 1868, deceased; William D., November 28, 1869. Mr. Husten was married the second time on June 21, 1877, to Miss Fannie L. Turpen, daughter of James Turpen, of Dayton, Ohio.

DAVID C. KEMP, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in this township on the 18th day of September, 1837, and has made it his home all his life. In his twenty-first year his father moved to Dayton, leaving him in charge of the home place. Mr. Kemp was married on the 30th day of September, 1864, to Miss Gabriella Johnston, of Dayton, Ohio. In 1869, Mr. Kemp built the handsome brick residence which he calls "Spring Hill," from the many springs in the hill, requiring twenty-two drains to carry the water to the main drain. When Kirby Smith threatened to invade the State, Mr. Kemp promptly joined the Squirrel Hunters, and may justly be proud of his discharge from that organization. He has five children, viz.: Johnson, Ulysses Grant, David Franklin, Bertha and Norval Duane. Mr. Kemp has ninety-four and a half acres of land in this township, and is one of our most enterprising citizens.

JACOB KEEFER, farmer, P. O. Harshmanville, born in Franklin County, Penn., October 22, 1830; is a son of David and Catharine (Beard) Keefer; is a shoemaker by trade; came to Ohio October 19, 1847; is farming there, his grandfather on father's side was a private in the war of 1812; his father was born in 1800; and his mother in 1809; they had three children. Subject had poor school advantages; when his parents came to Ohio they leased a place in Mad River Township, 42 acres;

subject remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age; then married Ellen J. Coffman, daughter of John and Catherine Coffman, of Van Buren Township, old settlers of Montgomery County, both dead; he located on his present place of 175 acres, which he leases of George Harshman; subject has three children living, all at home—James M., William H., Eliza A.; is School Director of District No. 4, Harshmanville. The son James is Township Clerk, helps father on the farm, and was only twenty-two years of age when elected to the office of Township Clerk.

MARY KING, P. O. Dayton, was born in France on the 12th of November, 1823. Her parents were Joseph and Mary Schmerber, also natives of France; when she was three years old, the family moved to Baden, in Germany. She was married to Joseph King—a native of France, also—on the 10th of September, 1833, he having removed to Baden in his twelfth year. After living in Baden nine years, they traveled in Switzerland two years, and then returned to Baden. In 1848, Mr. King engaged in the Revolution, serving under Franz Sigel. To escape arrest, Mr. King smuggled himself and family out of Germany, and came to the United States, landing at Baltimore. They traveled by easy stages, stopping in various places across the continent to San Francisco, remaining six months; then returned by the overland route to Chicago; thence to Cumberland, Md., where Mr. King enlisted in the Second Maryland Volunteers; served in that three years; thence to Chicago again, remaining one and one-half years; thence to her present place in 1869, where Mrs. King has since resided. Mr. King died in March, 1879; Mrs. King has had ten children, of whom the following are now living: Matilda, married to Henry Scherber, living in Cincinnati, Ohio; Stephanie, married to George Brown, of Dayton; Gotfried, living in this township; Theresa, married to Jacob Sobrecht, of Chicago; John, married and living in this township; Mary, Eliza and Joseph, at home with Mrs. King.

JOHN W. KNEISLY, farmer, P. O. Dayton, son of John and Susan (Whitmore) Kneisly, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., on the 16th day of June, 1826. Mr. Kneisly worked for his father, alternating between the farm, mill and distillery, until he was thirty years of age. Was married in the year 1856 to Harriet L. Kemp, daughter of David Kemp, Sr., of this, Mad River Township. Mr. and Mrs. Kneisly have four children, viz., Carry, Harry, Ida and Clarence. Mr. Kneisly lives in his beautiful brick residence on the Smithville Pike that leads into the Dayton & Xenia pike, where he owns sixty-four and one-half acres of land under a fine state of cultivation.

RACHEL LEE was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 1st day of December, 1801. Her parents were Stephen and Mehitable Dye. When she was three weeks old, her father removed to Miami County, settling two and one-half miles south of Troy, the county seat, and made one of the first permanent settlements in that neighborhood, building a large stronghouse, to which the neighbors all flocked for protection when there was danger from hostile Indians. Mr. Dye converted this building into a tavern, and Mrs. Lee helped to cook for the soldiers passing and repassing during the war of 1812. She was married on the 29th day of March, 1821, to John W. Lee, of Virginia, a cousin to Robert E. Lee, the famous leader of the Confederate forces in the late war. Mrs. Lee resided during her married life in and around Troy, Ohio, and since her children are married she has resided with them. Mrs. Lee has had thirteen children, and has buried seven of them and her husband; is in her eighty-first year, and hale and hearty.

NICHOLAS OHMER, horticulturist, P. O. Dayton, is the eldest son of Francis and Margaret Ohmer, who were born in France, and emigrated to this country in 1832, coming as emigrants in a sailing vessel, landing in New York in that year, bringing with them three sons and two daughters. After remaining a short time in New York, they moved westward, via the New York & Erie Canal, to Buffalo, thence by steamer to Sandusky, Ohio, thence by wagon to Cincinnati, Ohio. Francis Ohmer, Sr., being a tailor by trade, and finding no employment, went to Trenton, Butler County, Ohio, where a member of his own nationality had settled; he remaining there until 1837, working at his trade. The subject of this sketch, evidently not being adapted

for the business of his father, was sent to Hamilton, Ohio, and engaged to learn the confectionery business for one and one-half years. This convinced Mr. Ohmer, Sr., that there were other ways of gaining a livelihood besides the needle and yard-stick, and he accordingly removed to Dayton, Ohio, with his family, in March, 1837, and located on Second street, between Jefferson and Main, where he opened a confectionery and restaurant. The family of Francis Ohmer consisted of himself, wife and seven children, as follows: Nicholas, born April 17, 1823; Michael, Mary, Margaret and Peter, born in France, and Augustus and George, born in Trenton, Ohio, all living except Mary, who died about five years past as the wife of James Sage, and Rosella, born in Dayton and now married to Jacob Kemper, of Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Ohmer worked with his father in the confectionery during the summer and in the winter in Richard's cotton factory, then at the head of the basin, and afterward in the Cooper cotton factory. In the year 1838, Francis Ohmer opened a branch confectionery in a one-story frame building, corner Main and Third streets, where the Phillips House now stands, and placed Nicholas in charge. He remained two years, after which the establishment was transferred one door south in a new building, erected by A. M. Clark, where he remained three years, during this time Mr. Ohmer was working for his father, who now opened a branch in the building then and now owned by J. Manning Smith (the only four-story building then in the city). Mr. Ohmer became a partner with his father, and to enable him to do so borrowed $100 of Valentine Winters. This partnership continued until the fall of the same year, when his father retired from the business, leaving our subject in full charge and ownership. This stimulated him to extra exertion to succeed, and he was, during the thirteen years he was in the business, the first in importance in the city in his line. When the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot building was put up Mr. Ohmer was awarded the eating department, and it has remained in his hands and that of his son, F. B. Ohmer, up to the present time, and is now managed by them. Since that time Mr. Ohmer has became associated with his brother George in this branch of his business under the name of N. & G. Ohmer. They had the eating house at Columbus for thirteen years, and are now the proprietors of the hotel and lunch rooms at Xenia, Ohio, at Indianapolis, Ind., at Terre Haute, Ind., at Lafayette, Ind., and at the Relay Depot, East St. Louis, all of which are justly popular. We now come to the most important epoch in the history of our subject. Mr. Ohmer inherited from his mother and her father, who were horticulturists, a passionate fondness for growing fruits and flowers. To that end he purchased from different persons 104 acres of land, upon which he built the residence he now occupies, near the S. O. Insane Asylum and adjoining the city of Dayton, where he laid out and planted the entire tract in fruit, and the place is pronounced by practical men to be the finest fruit farm in the State. Mr. Ohmer gives his attention largely to the cultivation of fruit for the wholesale trade, and while he is not a nurseryman he sends small fruit plants to every State in the Union and also the Canadas. Mr. Ohmer was married in June, 1847, to Miss Susanna Sprat, of Greene County, Ohio. This union was blessed with twelve children, eleven of whom are now living—Francis B., Edward J., Laura M., Emma A., Mamie M., Charles T., Anna M., Harry S., Maggie U., Albert G. (deceased), Lillian R. and Louis A. Ohmer. Mr. and Mrs. Ohmer visited the East during the centennial year, and during that year Mrs. Ohmer died of paralysis in Washington City, which was her birthplace. Mr. Ohmer contracted his second marriage in December, 1880, with Miss Jennie E. Hassler, of Mercersburg, Penn. Mr. Ohmer's life has been a very busy one, and is still actively engaged at all times. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and a member of the Church Committee; is President of St. Joseph's Public School Association, Vice President of Calvary Cemetery Association; a Director of the Merchant's National Bank of Dayton; President of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society; President of the Montgomery County Farmer's Club and Vice President of the Ohio State Horticultural Society.

DAVID C. RENCH, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born on the 12th day of December, 1828, in Dayton, Ohio, and is the son of John and Mary (Croft) Rench. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in Maryland, and they came to this

county in the year 1810. Mr. Rench remained with his parents until his twenty-first year. He was on a stock-farm in Madison County three years; was teller in the branch of the State Bank, at Eaton, Ohio, for eighteen months; was teller for Harshman & Winters, Dayton, for four years; bought grain two years for Harshman & Bro.; was elected County Treasurer of Montgomery County in 1860; was re-elected in 1862; served six months and resigned. This is said to be the only instance on record of an important county office being vacated by resignation in Montgomery County. He was then appointed cashier of the banking house of Harshman & Co., Dayton, Ohio; was elected cashier of the Second National Bank, Dayton, Ohio, serving five years; then returned to Harshman & Co.'s private banking house, remaining five or six years, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and has since been engaged in the cultivation of his farm. Mr. Rench was married on October 5, 1854, to Miss Mary C. Williams, who is the daughter of Lockhard and Charity Williams. They were born, the father in Ohio and the mother in New Jersey. Mrs. Rench was born on the 7th day of August, 1828, in the city of Dayton, and lived there until her marriage. They have five children, John Charles, living in Chattanooga, Tennessee; James W., living in Toledo, Ohio; David L., living in Atlanta, Georgia; Edwin, at home, and Katie attending the High School in Dayton, Ohio.

MRS. CAROLINE SCHAEFFER, retired, P. O. Dayton, was born in this township on the 3d day of September, 1824, at Harshmanville, the daughter of John and Mary (Croft) Rench. Her parents moved to Dayton when she was an infant, and where she lived until she was married to Thomas Schaeffer, on the 25th of July, 1844, Parson David Winters officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer remained in Dayton after their marriage for fourteen years, where he was engaged in the dry goods business. At the beginning of the late war, Mr. Schaeffer sold out his business and engaged with the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers as Sutler, remaining nearly to the end of the regiment's term of service; then engaged with Chambers, Stevens & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the wholesale dry goods business; leaving that, opened a broker's office in Dayton, Ohio, in which he remained until his death, which sad event occurred on the 14th day of June, 1873. Mrs. Schaeffer and family moved to her present residence, called "Floral Hill," in 1859, where she has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer had nine children, viz.: Charles R., born May 7, 1845, died at three years of age; Mary J., born 13th of December, 1846, married to W. H. Shearer; Emily H., born on the 14th day of September, 1848, married to E. J. Ohmer and living in Fargo, Dakota Territory; William T., born June 6, 1850, living in Nelsonville; Ida B., born 21st January, 1852, married to E. J. Thomas, living in Indianapolis, Ind.; Fannie C., born February 11, 1856, married to W. H. Hoskott, living in Dayton; Lillie B., September 6, 1858, married to Frank T. Ellis, of Springfield; Minnie E., December 20, 1861, died August 12, 1872. Mrs. Schaeffer lives in a very beautiful residence adjoining the city of Dayton, and near the Southern Ohio Asylum for the Insane, and is justly proud of "Floral Hill."

WILLIAM STEEL, carpenter, Dayton, was born in the State of Maryland the 16th day of August, 1812, and came to Ohio with his parents, Ebenezer and Anna Steel, in 1814. Mr. Steel lived near what is called "Trebein's Mills," in Greene County, Ohio, at a time when there were only a few log cabins between there and Dayton. Mr. Steel was personally acquainted with the first officers who ever held court in Greene County, Ohio, and often saw the little log cabin in which sat the court, and the pole corn-cribs in which sat the jury. When he was thirty-two years old, he removed to Dayton, living there fourteen years, thence to the terminus of Huffman avenue for four years, when he removed to the place where he now resides. He was married on the 5th of October, 1837, to Miss Barbara Kemp, Parson Winters officiating. Miss Kemp was born on the 23d of September, 1814, and was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kemp, early pioneers of this township. She is now living almost on the spot where she was born. When Mrs. Steel was a girl, the only means of travel was on horseback, and she says the girls of that day were generally good riders. They have had no children of their own, but have raised three, viz.: James Duke, Elizabeth

Valentine and Carry Woodward. Mr. and Mrs. Steel were brought up in the German Reformed Church, and were taken into the church by Parson David Winters. For many years the meetings were held in schoolhouses, barns and private houses. Mr. Steel was one of the founders of the old log church known as the "Beaver Church," whose first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Winters, and heard young David Winters (now called Parson Winters) preach his first sermon before the floor was all laid. The women wore sunbonnets and the men went in their shirt-sleeves.

MRS. E. M. STONER, retired, Dayton, was born in Wayne Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, on the 30th day of November, 1842. Her parents were Samuel and Mary Strausburg. Mr. Strausburg was born in Maryland, and Mrs. Strausburg in Ohio. Mrs. Stoner's grandfather, on her father's side, was born in Germany, and on coming to this country first settled in the State of Maryland. Her grandfather, on her mother's side, was born in Maryland, and his father before him in Brandenburg, in Germany. Mrs. Stoner lived with her parents until her marriage with Mr. John S. Stoner, which occurred on the 29th day of August, 1861. Mr. Stoner was born in Wayne Township on the 3d day of December, 1833. His father was born in Maryland, and his mother in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner, after their marriage, lived on their farm, in Wayne Township, until 1866, when they sold it and bought the present place where Mrs. Stoner lives, consisting of fifty-seven acres of land. Mrs. Stoner has two children, both living with her—Gates E., born June 6, 1862; Warren V., October 11, 1866. Mrs. Stoner's place is situated on the North Miami pike, running back to the Brant pike, two and a half miles from Dayton.

ISAAC WEINREICH, butcher and cattle-dealer, Dayton, was born June 7, 1840, in Bavaria, Germany. His parents were David and Matilda (Katz) Weinreich, both born in Bavaria. Mr. W.'s father was born of poor parents, and was only five years old when his father died. Mr. W., Sr.'s mother followed knitting to support her children, often working by moonlight to economize. Mr. W.'s grandfather, on his father's side, died at the advanced age of 101 years. His great grandfather died at 103 years of age. Mr. W.'s father commenced his business life as a butcher in Bavaria in 1830. Mr. Weinreich is one of twelve children, six boys and six girls. The eldest, a girl, came to this country in 1853. Mr. Weinreich followed with another sister in 1857, arrived at Castle Garden without money enough for both to come farther; he left his sister in New York and came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the first who came resided, sought work at his trade of butcher without success, even though he should work for nothing; was then advised to get goods and peddle; tried it and failed; then went to work at his trade in Carthage, Ohio, but as there was not enough work to do, cut wood all winter at $5 per month, then went to Cincinnati and served an apprenticeship at the confectionery business at $2 per week. At the end of nineteen weeks, sent $20 to Europe, keeping the balance for clothing. At the end of one year went back to Cincinnati at his old trade of butcher; hired to a man at Cheviot, Ohio, eight months for $100; then sent money to Europe to bring his next oldest brother to Dayton; then got $18 per month, working in Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1861, when his wages were reduced to $12 per month again until August, 1862; then went to Memphis in a leather and finding store at $25 per month for two months, and then $50 per month until April, 1863; then back to Dayton, and entered the firm of Henry Strickler & Co. for nine months. Mr. W. was married to Miss Ernestine Kauffmann. She was the daughter of Hersh Kauffmann, of Cœnnern by Leipzig, in Saxony. She came to this country in September, 1857, and worked at her trade, seamstress, until her marriage in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. W. severed his connection with H. Strickler & Co., and engaged with Charles Jacobs, moving to his present place and remaining until April, 1864, not being successful. Mr. W. then engaged in business with his brother at Harbine's Station, Greene County, in 1865. Mr. W. sent money to Europe for another sister. After four years at Harbine's, his health suffering, he returned to Dayton to his old stock yard and commenced dealing in live stock; continued this until 1875. Those yards not being sufficient, Mr. W. was one of the first movers and incorporators of the new stock yards, located in West Dayton. Mr. W. at this time joined

the firm of N. & C. Jacobs & Co., of Dayton—previous to this time, preferring to live in the country, he purchased the place where he now resides. Then there were no buildings except the house and stable and a shed slaughter-house. Mr. W. has added a two-story slaughter-house, three ice-houses and a number of outbuildings, together with stock yard and scales, where he is now carrying on a regular line of butcher business in all departments unequaled by any in the city, either private or incorporated. The firm is now N. Jacobs & Co., Charles Jacobs having retired from the firm. In 1867, Mr. W. sent money to Europe for another brother, Mr. Jacob Weinreich, now engaged in the hide business and a member of the City Council. In April, 1870, his father and mother arrived in this country, bringing the rest of the family with them and located in Dayton, and, in 1876, they for the first time in their lives saw all their children together, and it was the only time, for one week later the only one of the family deceased died in Denver, Colo. All the residue of the family, father, mother and eleven children, are now living in Dayton, and all in good circumstances.

J. CLINTON WILSON, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born on the 13th day of May, 1826, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, Dayton. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Newcom) Wilson. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother was the first female child born in Dayton, Ohio, and was the daughter of Col. George Newcom, so well known to the first settlers. Our subject was with Brown & Wilson in the dry goods business until 1855, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Young, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. W. moved to Van Buren Township, in this county, remaining one year; thence to Dayton, for one year; thence to Van Buren Township again, for three years, and then to his present home, where he has since resided, and where Mrs. Wilson died on the 12th of April, 1872. They had ten children, viz.: Hugh M., Nathaniel, Malinda, Elwood C. and Jane E., living at home, and five children deceased.

WILLIAM ZEIGLER, brickmaker, P. O. Dayton, born in Germany, January 11, 1830, and is a son of William and Wilhelmina Zeigler, the latter of whom is dead. He remained with his parents until his eighteenth year, receiving a good common school education. In 1847, he came to America, landing at New York on the 8th of January, 1848. He came directly to Dayton and began work on the farm of John Kennedy with whom he remained six months, spending the next six months making shingles at Vandalia, Ohio. The following ten months he worked for James Sunderland, and then returned to Dayton and was engaged as hostler for P. P. Lowe for fourteen months. From that time until the latter part of 1867, he worked at brickmaking for different parties, and in 1868 started a brickyard in Miami City, where he manufactured brick three years. For the next three years, he worked on Harries' Plat on the hydraulic and then came to his present location, where he owns eight and a half acres of good brick land. In 1853, he was married to Frederica Klus, who was a native of Germany, whose parents are both dead. They have six children, and the family belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Zeigler has served as Trustee and School Director in his township; was Second Lieutenant of Company K, Ohio National Guard, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Order of Red Men.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS BRADFORD, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Washington Township, Montgomery County, January 27, 1819. His father, Robert Bradford, was a native of Ireland, born August 22, 1788. He was raised on a small farm and learned weaving. In 1812, he emigrated to America, starting in March and landing in Philadelphia in April. His mother, four brothers and his sister started to this county in June of the same year, his father having died in Ireland. Of the children who

accompanied their mother, James died soon after landing at Philadelphia. William and David learned the trade of carder and fuller and followed their trade at Cincinnati. The former died near Terra Haute, Ind., and the latter at Xenia, Ohio. Thomas was a laborer in a foundry in Philadelphia, where he died. Margaret was a teacher; taught at Cincinnati forty years, thirty-eight years in one school. Her husband, Edward Wing, was also a teacher. Robert was the oldest of the family. He settled at Cincinnati and for three years worked in a flouring mill. In 1817, he settled on a farm in Washington Township, Montgomery County, on which he lived for over sixty years. His marriage with Elizabeth Myers was solemnized in April of 1817. Ten children were the issue, viz.: Nancy, Thomas, Eliza Jane, Martha, Mary, Margaret, Sarah, Ann Maria, John Mitchel and James. The first born died in infancy, the rest are all living and, with one exception, are residents of Ohio. John M. is a physician in Kansas. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford was a native of Virginia, born in 1797 and died in 1844. Mr. Bradford survived till December 11, 1877. The subject of this sketch was reared a farmer, and for the last twenty-nine years has resided in Van Buren Township, where he owns ninety-five acres of land, which is well improved and under good cultivation. He married Abigail Jane Cavender, August 10, 1854. She was born in Greene County October 10, 1838. The fruits of this union are five children—Lizzie, Dellsena, Mary M., Abby Luetta and Thomas Chalmers. Mr. Bradford and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Lizzie is identified with the German Reformed Church.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, JR., farmer, P. O. Dayton, is a grandson of one of the first settlers of Van Buren Township, John Bradford, a native of Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He married Mary Gillespie July 15, 1782. Twelve children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Robert, George G., John, Jean Ellenor, James G., William, Samuel D., Mary, Margaret, David D., Martha Ellen and Allen. He came to Ohio in 1800, and spent one year near Cincinnati. He then entered 160 acres of land south of Dayton, and in 1801 moved his family to their forest home. The forests then abounded in wild animals, which gradually receded as settlers came in. As the years went by, one after another was added to their number, until the cabins were dotted here and there all through the forest. By dint of hard labor, the mighty oak was laid low, the fields spread abroad, and the rich grain could be seen ripening, to the great satisfaction of these old pioneers. George G. Bradford, the father of our subject, was born in Red Stone, Penn., April 29, 1787. He was reared a farmer. On the 29th of March, 1821, was united in marriage with Margaret McAnless, a daughter of James McAnless, born January 11, 1796. To them nine children were born, viz.: James J., Mary A., John, Jane A., William, George G., Margaret, Martha D. and Joseph A. Mr. George G. Bradford, Sr., died June 1, 1840. She survived till September 17, 1872. William, the subject hereof, was born in Van Buren Township, June 12, 1830. His occupation is farming. In 1858, he and his brother John purchased 100 acres of land adjoining the home farm. He finally sold his interest and bought eighty acres of timber land in 1868. This he has cleared up, and has erected good substantial buildings. His marriage with Louisa Jane Hopkins was celebrated July 11, 1878. She is a native of Bellbrook, Greene Co. June 10, 1847, is the date of her birth. Her parents, Samuel H. and Mary Ann Hopkins, were natives of Warren County, Ohio, he born October 5, 1806, and she August 1, 1814. Their marriage contract was solemnized May 28, 1829. Fourteen children were born to them, viz.: Mary C., James H., Sarah M., William A., Josephine R., Lydia A., John F., Francis M., Isabel A., Louisa Jane, Samuel T., Alfretta and Albert (twins), and Clara V. The twins, Lydia A. and James H. are deceased. The latter met his death by the accidental discharge of a gun. Mr. William Bradford and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He has served the same as Deacon for five years.

JOHN BREIDENOUER, dairyman, P. O. Dayton, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, March 1, 1841. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Fishback) Breidenouer, were natives of Germany, where they married and had one child born. They emigrated to America in about 1836, and settled in the above-named county, where they still

reside. Farming is his occupation. Five children have been born to them in this country. The names of all are as follows: Elizabeth, Christina, Maria, John, Margaret (deceased) and Jacob. In 1858, John came to Dayton, and for four years was engaged with Harris & Flutenbarger in the dairy business; he then spent four years at the Asylum, one year as farm laborer and three years as nurse. Again he engaged in the dairy business, and for the last fourteen years, has conducted it for himself. By close attention to the business, habits of economy, and the aid of his good wife, he has advanced step by step, until he owns seventy-two acres of land in Van Buren Township. He served four months in the civil war, a member of the Forty-fourth Regiment, Company H, Ohio National Guards. His marriage with Caroline Stultz was celebrated October 1, 1867. She is a daughter of Isaac Stultz, of Mad River Township, born January 13, 1848. John and Caroline Breidenouer are the parents of four children—Emma E., William E., John H. and Pearly May.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN, farmer, P. O. Dayton. Among the early settlers of Van Buren Township we are pleased to give space to the gentleman whose name appears above. He was born in Jefferson County, Va., April 15, 1803—a son of Francis Brigdman, also a native of Virginia. Francis was of English and French extraction, and married Mary Scott, a lady of Irish descent; thirteen children were born to them, ten of whom grew to maturity, viz., William, Uriah, Thomas, Mary, Joseph, Nancy, John, Francis, Catharine and Elizabeth. William was a very early settler in Champaign County, and died January 1, 1881. Uriah was drowned in the Potomac River. Nancy is a widow residing in Washington, D. C. John died in Missouri. Francis is a farmer in Logan County, and the rest are supposed to be dead. At the age of twenty-four, Thomas came to Ohio through the persuasion of his uncle, John Bridgman, who had been residing here about two years. He located in what is now Van Buren Township, and for a year or two worked by the month for Asa John, on the farm and in the distillery. On the 25th of May, 1829, he married Sarah, daughter of Asa John. She was born July 8, 1814, and died March 26, 1836, the mother of two children—Benjamin F. and Asa J. Mr. Bridgman consummated his second marriage July 4, 1838, with Esther John, a sister of his first wife. She was born June 12, 1820. Nine children are the fruits of this union—Sarah, Mary Jane, W. H. Harrison, John T., Perry B., Albert, Laura Ann, Francis Marion and Charles Grant. Since coming to this county, Mr. Bridgman has resided most of the time on the farm where he lives at present. His farm of 151 acres, is a good one, well improved and under good cultivation. For a number of years, he and his father-in-law ran a steam saw mill, which was erected on the farm of Mr. John in 1833. In 1860, they rebuilt on the Beavertown and Indian Riffle pike. Since the death of Asa John, his interest in the mill is owned by his son, John John. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman and two children are members of the United Brethren Church.

JONAH J. BULL, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 28, 1812, a son of Thomas and Isabella Bull. His father was of English descent, born in 1763, on Bull's Run, in Virginia. The stream probably derived its name from the family, as they were very early settlers there. Jameson was his mother's maiden name. She was of Irish parentage, born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1784. They emigrated to Ohio in 1800, and settled in Greene County where they resided several years, when they moved to Shelby County, Ohio, and there spent the remainder of their days. He died when about fifty years of age, the father of two sons—Jefferson and Jonah J. His widow afterward married Daniel Valentine, by whom she had five children, viz., Anna, Mary, Rebecca, Esther and Isabella. Mrs. Isabella Valentine survived her second husband some eight or ten years, and died at the age of seventy-two. The subject of this sketch was raised to farm life. From the time he was eight years old, the time when his mother married her second husband, he lived with his grandmother, and, with her aid, managed her affairs till twenty-four years of age. He worked at whatever he could get to do by the day or by the month, when wages were 6 ¼ cents per day and $3 per month. On coming to this county, he paid his tax with 95 cents, and had 40 cents remaining. He now owns a fine farm in Van Buren

Township, Montgomery County, besides the lot near the Asylum, where he resides—all the fruits of his own industry, aided by his good wife. Mr. Bull has served his township as Trustee for about twelve years. His marriage was consummated November 17, 1835, with Miss Eliza Jane Braden. She was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren county, January 8, 1816. To them six children were born; two died in infancy, and one, Alpha J., at the age of twenty-one. The living are Isabella J., Galveston T. and William H. Mrs. Bull and daughter are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

S. A. BUTTERFIELD, retired farmer, P. O. Dayton, is a representative of a very ancient noble family of Scotland, who for about 300 years were the owners of a castle. At the time of the contest of Great Britain with Scotland, when the latter was brought into subjection to the former, an old gentleman and his five sons were banished to the Colonies. They landed at Boston, Mass., and from them the Butterfields of this country originated. One of these sons was the father of Benjamin Butterfield, the father of John Butterfield, of Massachusetts, the father of Jeremiah Butterfield. He was born in Massachusetts, March 4, 1776. Although he was subject to the King for the space of four months, he frequently remarked that he saw no difference between living in a republic and a kingdom. He came to the Northwest Territory in 1787, traveled through what is now Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and on to the Spanish country, where he learned there were great inducements offered by the Spanish Government to persons who would found colonies. He decided not to attempt to found a colony, but accepted a section of land by paying $40, the charges of surveying, recording deed, etc. This was in Missouri, about thirty-five miles above the mouth of the Missouri River. On account of the unhealthy climate and his dislike of the government, after spending about three years, he started on his return trip to New York, across Missouri and Illinois, to Vincennes, Ind., thence to the mouth of Salt River, and wintered at Boonesboro, Ky., where he engaged in chopping wood and clearing land. In the spring, he renewed his journey on foot and reached his destination in August. In 1799, he married Mary Campbell, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1781. He took a second trip to the Northwest in the spring of 1800, accompanied by a brother and brother-in-law, who returned in the fall. He was engaged in surveying, and assisted in establishing the Ludlow line. In the meantime, he made choice of a tract of land on the west of the Great Miami, ten miles below Hamilton. He returned to New York, and in 1802 brought his wife to their new home in the forest. Their first house was erected within the present limits of Hamilton County. They owned something over a section of land, which they cleared and improved, afterward building in Butler County, making one of the best farms in Ross Township, Butler County, where the residue of life was spent. Few men have endured the hardships that he did and accomplished as much, having traveled thousands of miles on foot and on horseback, wading or swimming streams, and endangered on all sides by wild beasts and Indians. After settling here he dealt largely in hogs, and made frequent trips to New Orleans by means of flatboats. On arriving at New Orleans, they sometimes found the market glutted, in which case they would take shipping for Havana, Cuba. On one of these trips the ship was wrecked; but he opened the pens and his hogs swam to the shore, where some were stolen. He also made his way to the shore safe, and afterward returned to his family. His children were eight in number, and were named as follows: Sarah, Sherebiah A., John, Jeremiah, Nathaniel, Elijah, Mary and Elizabeth. Sarah died at the age of twenty-one, and Nathaniel at the age of forty-four. The rest are all living, but reside in different parts of the United States. Jeremiah Butterfield, Sr., departed this life in 1853, his wife having preceded him about seven years. Sherebiah, the eldest son, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 2, 1804. He was raised a farmer, and was acquainted with the hardships of frontier life. He used to accompany his father on his trips South with stock; was on another vessel at the eventful time before mentioned. His marriage was celebrated in 1828. His wife, Mary, was born in Kentucky February 10, 1806, and came to Ohio in about 1822. Five children were born to them—Sarah, born March 29, 1829; Supplya, September 12, 1832; Jennie, February 5, 1834;

Elizabeth, April 11, 1837, and Anna, January —, 1841. Sarah is now the widow of William Willey, and resides in this township. Supplya was killed by a French rough in June of 1857. He had been practicing medicine in Texas, but left on account of trouble in government affairs. He was on his way to Monterey, and was known to have money or notes about his person. Jennie is now Mrs. William Smith, farmer, of Cynthiana, Ky. Elizabeth is the wife of George G. Bradford, married April 29, 1861. Mr. Bradford is a representative of a very old family of Van Buren Township, and resides on the old homestead, where he was born April 29, 1833. Elizabeth Bradford is a graduate of College Hill. Anna graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College, and is now Mrs. John Campbell, of Indianapolis, a very prominent lady of the State. She is President of the Woman's Rights Association of Indiana, and made quite a number of Greenback speeches during the campaign of 1880. Mrs. Mary Butterfield departed this life December 20, 1872. He is still living, and makes his home with his daughter Elizabeth. He has in his possession a gun that an uncle carried through the Revolution, and that his father carried on his tour through the Northwest. It now has its third stock, and is highly prized by its owner.

ADAM COBLENTZ, retired farmer, P. O. Dayton. Among the old residents of Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, we are pleased to mention the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His father, Adam Coblentz, was born in Frederick Co., Md., May 19, 1762; grew to manhood and learned the shoemaker's trade in his native State, where, in the latter part of 1787, or the early part of 1788, he married Elizabeth Coleman. She was a native of the same place, born July 12, 1769. They were of German descent, and in 1807, came to Ohio and entered a fractional section (190 acres) of land in what is now Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, and purchased ninety acres besides, on which was a small improvement. The remainder they reduced to a state of cultivation, and made it their home. He departed this life January 28, 1838. His wife survived till May 5, 1862. Both were exemplary members of the German Reformed Church. Their children were nine in number, and were named as follows: Peter, Elizabeth, Jacob, Mary M., Daniel, John and Joseph, born in Maryland; Mary Ann and Adam, born in this State. Peter served in the war of 1812, under Hull; was present at the time of the surrender at Detroit. Jacob went out in 1813 with Capt. Brier, but soon returned. Adam, the youngest of the family, was born September 26, 1812. He was reared a farmer, and still lives on his farm of 158 acres. He has a sacred relic in the shape of a German Bible, printed in 1776, for which his father subscribed. Mr. Coblentz was united in marriage, January 25, 1876, with Anna Mary Bridenbaugh. She was born in Dayton July 26, 1852. One child, Ann Rebecca, has been the issue of this marriage. They are members of the Reformed Church.

C. W. CREAGER, retired farmer, P. O. Dayton, Box 810, was born in Frederick County, Md., November 24, 1812, a son of Casper and Barbara (Smith) Creager. They were of German descent, and natives of the above-named State. In 1813, they, with three children, came to Ohio and settled in Warren County, near Franklin. His death occurred in May of 1846, aged eighty-five years, as nearly as can be ascertained. His wife survived just one year, and died at the age of sixty-eight. He died at 6 A. M. and she at 6 P. M. They were reared in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and remained in fellowship with the same, and had their children instructed in the doctrines of that church. Adam, Solomon and Christian William, were the children born in Maryland, and Ezra, David, John, Sophia, Daniel and Mary, born in Warren County, Ohio. C. W. was reared a farmer; worked for his father till twenty-one years of age, when he began life for himself; worked by the month and cropped for about six years. On the 25th of March, 1830, he married Susan Dolan. She was of Irish parentage, born April 14, 1822. They lived on rented land at different places till 1845, when they purchased a farm in the western part of Montgomery County, where he remained twelve years, and then purchased 151 acres in Van Buren Township, of the same county, where they now reside and are comfortably situated for life. They are the parents of eleven children—William Henry, John P., Mary A., Ezra, Susan, Jacob, Eliza Jane, infant daughter deceased, Daniel, George and Emma Florence. The two youngest

sons and the oldest are deceased. William H. was a member of the Catholic Church, with which his mother is also identified. Mr. Creager is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

WASHINGTON DERN, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Frederick County, Md., December 1, 1811, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth Dern. They were both natives of Maryland, and were the parents of eight children. Washington, the fourth child and only one to leave his native State, learned the miller's trade. After following his trade a few years in the East, and thinking there were better opportunities in the West for young men to start in life, he decided to emigrate. He came to Ohio in 1837, and for several years lived in different parts of the State. After coming to Montgomery County, for two years he was engaged in Pease's mill, Dayton. He then rented the Umbaugh Mill, four miles north, and operated it for about seven years. In 1858 or 1859, he purchased a farm of ninety acres in Van Buren Township, quit milling, located on his farm and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His marriage was celebrated with Mary Ann Pentzer November 16, 1841. She was born in Maryland July 8, 1816, and came to Ohio in 1837, with her parents, Valentine and Mary Pentzer, who settled in this county. Washington and Mary Ann Dern are the parents of five children—Mary E., Frederic V., Washington P. (deceased), William H. and George E. On the 24th of March, 1879, Frederic V. was united in marriage with Miss Crinda Whipp. Mr. Dern and family are members of the German Reformed Church.

WILLIAM EWRY, wagon-maker, Beavertown. His father, Basil Ewry, was a son of John and Elizabeth Ewry, born November 20, 1812. He was reared a farmer, with fair advantages for obtaining an education. By application and a tenacity of purpose, his intellectual attainments were above mediocrity. On the 8th of November, 1838, he married Magdalene Swigard, by whom he had two children—William and David. Mrs. Ewry departed this life March 18, 1843. The second marriage of Mr. Ewry was with Miss Elizabeth Swigard. The result of this union was ten children, viz.: Henry H., John G., Benjamin F., Albert R., Oliver P., Isaac W., Charles O., two infants and Mary E. Mr. Ewry started in life under adverse circumstances, but became well off. In 1845, he purchased a farm east of Beavertown, on which the residue of his life was spent. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the German Reformed Church, having served the same about twenty years as Elder and Deacon. He met his death by a vicious horse; the animal kicked him three times, from the effects of which he died four days later, April 5, 1864. His widow is still living and resides in Beavertown. William, the oldest child, was born July 31, 1839. He assisted in the labors on his father's farm till eighteen years of age, when he commenced to learn the trade of wagon-maker, with Franklin Bridgman. This has been his occupation ever since, for the last twenty years acting as proprietor; five years in the West. He was united in marriage with Amelia Harper, November 9, 1866. She was a native of Van Wert County, Ohio, born in 1843. Dora Maude is the only child. On the 12th of September, 1880, death entered this happy little family and claimed the mother for his prey. She was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, with which her husband is also identified.

JOSEPH B. JOHNS, retired surveyor, P. O. Dayton, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1813. His parents, Benjamin and Rhoda Johns, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Welsh and the latter of English extraction. They came to Ohio in 1811, landing at Cincinnati in April. They then set out on horseback for Dayton, and soon after entered land in the vicinity of where Trotwood now is. Here he died in June of 1814, from exposure in the war of 1812, in which he served. He was born May 19, 1786. His wife was born April 18, 1786, and died in 1835. Their children were Mary Ann and Joseph B. Mary Ann was born in Fayette County Penn., December 20, 1810. She became the wife of Leonard Miller. He was also a native of Pennsylvania, born May 6, 1804, and died January 9, 1867, their five children having gone before. The subject of this sketch received a good education, and at the age of nineteen began teaching, which he followed eighteen years. He has been

identified with the principal offices of the township, serving as Assessor, Clerk, Trustee, and was Justice of the Peace nine years, was City Engineer for the city of Dayton twelve years and was County Surveyor for fifteen years. He now resides with his widowed sister, on a farm in Van Buren Township.

JOHN A. KOHL, farmer, P. O. Dayton, is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Miller) Kohl. They were natives of Hesse, Germany, he born February 2, 1795, and she October 15, 1813. In about 1834, they emigrated to America and spent the first two years in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, after which they lived in Dayton two years, and then moved to the country south of the city. In 1846, they purchased a farm of thirty-three acres and engaged in farming. They were industrious, economical people, and afterward added twenty acres to their farm. Two children were born to them—John Augustus and Harriet. The latter died at the age of sixteen. Mr. Jacob Kohl was confirmed in the German Reformed Church; but, on coming to this country, there being no German services in his church, and his wife being a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, he connected himself with it, and remained in communion with the same till death. He departed this life January 2, 1880. His widow is still living, and resides with her son. He was born in Miamisburg April 12, 1836, and is now an enterprising farmer of Van Buren Township. Besides the home farm, he owns fifty-eight acres, which is under good cultivation and well improved. On the 29th of January, 1860, he was united in marriage with Catharine Ridenour, the only daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Ridenour. They were natives of Maryland, came to Ohio nearly fifty years ago, and were parents of eight children. Catharine was born August 23, 1842. To this union four children have been given—Frances M., Anna R., Jacob H. and an infant son. Mrs. Kohl and daughter are members of the German Reformed Church.

WILLIAM KRAMER, proprietor of vineyard and flower garden, P. O. Dayton. The gentleman named above was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 25, 1826, and as soon as large enough commenced learning wine making, the prevailing business in that land, noted for its extensive vineyards and excellent wines. In 1845, he emigrated to America and landed in New York in December of that year, having been forty-four days on the voyage over. He did not tarry long in the East, but came directly to the Miami Valley, and in Mad River Township, this county, started a vineyard, which he successfully operated for a period of three years, after which he located in Van Buren Township near the Insane Asylum. Here he continued for four years, or until 1855, when he bought sixty acres of his present place, which was then in a perfectly wild state, never even having known the sound of the woodman's ax. He has since then put the whole of it under cultivation, and from time to time added more, until now he has ninety-five acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and methodically laid out in orchards, vineyards and flower gardens. He has deep, cool cellars in which huge casks of 1,600 gallons capacity are placed for the reception of the wine annually pressed from his luscious grapes. He has transformed his large dooryard into a magnificent wine garden, where he dispenses good cheer to the thirsty people who hourly visit him from the city. Each year witnesses some improvement in his beautiful grounds. There are cool wine-houses, delightful summer-houses where the youth can enjoy their tete-a-tete undisturbed and deeply shaded walks between beds filled with the finest blooming plants. In addition to these, he has recently erected a bowling-alley for those that desire more vigorous amusement. On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Kramer was united in marriage to Caroline Agryshe, who was born in Germany in 1823, and came to this country in 1845. By her he has had three children, now living—William (of the firm of Cook & Kramer, carriage makers, Dayton), Frederica (now Mrs. Christian Lechner), and Adolph (a mechanic in the city of Dayton). The old folks stay at the vineyard and devote the whole of their attention to their many visitors, whose vehicles constantly crowd the beautiful avenue leading to the gardens. In addition to the immense home consumption supplied by Mr. Kramer, he ships to all points of the country, and the increasing demand for his productions indicate the inadequacy of his facilities for supplying the future wants of his customers. No wine is allowed to leave

his cellars under four years of age, and none of it is drawn from the well, but consists of pure grape juice alone. Mr. Kramer is a live, enterprising citizen, one of the founders of the County Horticultural Society, and an interested actor in any enterprise for the advancement of agriculture in his county. His worth is acknowledged and appreciated by all who know him.

PETER MARSHALL, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born at Kercyth, Sterlingshire, Scotland, November 14, 1825; was raised to agricultural pursuits. In 1849, he emigrated to America, leaving his parents, two brothers and four sisters. One brother and one sister having died prior to that time. His mother, Mary Marshall, died in 1861, and his father, Peter Marshall, followed eight years later. Six of the children still survive—William, Mary, Agnes and Jane reside in Scotland; Peter and John in Montgomery County, Ohio. The first four years of Mr. Marshall's stay in this country were spent in different States; engaged about half that time in mining coal. In 1858, he came to Montgomery County, Ohio, and for about three years worked by the month at farming. On the 9th of March, 1856, he married, and one year later moved to Missouri, ramaining five years, when he returned to Montgomery County, and for the last seventeen years has resided on the farm where his wife Catharine Ann Johnston was born, December 23, 1833. Peter and Catharine Ann Marshall are the parents of eleven children—Mary Jane, John Alexander (deceased), Oliver, Washington Grant, Elvira, Emmeline, Jennetta, Elizabeth, William P., Rosa and Charles Edward. Alexander and Catharine Ann Johnston, the parents of Mrs. Marshall, were both natives of Frederick County, Md.; he born October of 1789, and came to Ohio in 1809. She was born November 8, 1793, and came to this State in 1808 with her mother, who settled on the farm which she now owns. Their marriage was consummated in the spring of 1810; twelve children were the issue; seven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: James Riley, Ezra T., Benjamin B., Joseph A., Elvira, Catharine Ann and Sarah M.; James R., Catharine A. and their mother are the survivors of the family. Alexander Johnston departed this life in 1855.

EDWARD NEWCOM, farmer, Dayton. This gentleman comes of Irish ancestry, his father, Edward, having been born in the "Seagirt Isle" in 1769. He made three trips across the Atlantic, and desiring to live in a land where the hated English flag of oppression could no longer be flaunted in tyranny, he finally concluded to seek an asylum in this land of freemen and settled in Montgomery County, Ohio. He was here married about 1810 to Elizabeth Grimes, a native of Rockbridge County, Va., who came to this county with her family in 1805, and soon after marriage Mr. Newcom purchased 160 acres of land in Van Buren Township from a Mr. Huston, who had previously entered it, and here they toiled, clearing up the farm and making a home for their increasiug family. They reared ten children, viz.: George, William, Edward, Charles D., Matthew, Mary Ann, Samuel G., Robert, Franklin and Eliza Jane, all except one lived to have a family, and five are still living. Edward Newcom, Sr., was a brother of Col. George Newcom, the first Sheriff of Montgomery County, Ohio, but he never aspired to office, choosing rather to live quietly on his farm free from the cares of public life. He died January 14, 1839, and his wife August 17, 1842. The subject of this sketch was born on the homestead in Van Buren Township, April 25, 1814; grew up on the farm, following the duties thereof until his eighteenth year, when he began work in a distillery, which he continued seven years, and during this period never tasted whisky. Upon the death of his father, he returned to the old home for the purpose of taking charge of the farm and family, his elder brothers having began in life for themselves, and he kept the children together until all grew to maturity; finally purchasing the interest of the balance he became sole owner of the old home. He was married June 22, 1846, to Miss Cynthia Irvin, daughter of Moses I. Irvin, who was born August 28, 1821, and who has borne him seven children—George G. (deceased), Irene D., Caroline, Lucy Bell, Rachel, Luella (deceased), Edward, Franklin and Marietta. Mr. Newcom is the owner of nearly 500 acres of fine land; is a go-ahead, energetic farmer, and is recognized as a man of enterprise and public spirit, who has been the architect of his own good fortune. He is a man of quiet habits and retir-

ing disposition, who attends closely to his own business, leaving others to follow his example. In his home he has ever been kind and hospitable to friend or stranger alike, and his family have in him a prudent, kind and provident protector, who has always watched over them with loving care. In his business intercourse with his neighbors, his actions have been characterized by strict integrity and upright dealing, demonstrating that success was reached through the channels of industry, honesty and justice.

[NOTE.]—Since the above was written, Mr. Newcom died, his death occurring suddenly, March 23, 1882.

FLEMING RICE, farmer, P. O. Dayton. His father, James Rice, was a native of Maryland, born October 5, 1786, and raised a farmer. He was united in marriage June 21, 1821, with Rebecca Drill. She was born in the above-named State March 5, 1797. They came to Ohio in 1826, and settled in Ross County, where they remained five or six years and then moved to Montgomery County, north of Dayton. In about 1838, they moved to Van Buren Township and rented one of the Compton farms on the Cincinnati pike. Here his decease occurred, September 25, 1842, his wife having preceded him about five years. They had both been reared in the Episcopal Church, and remained faithful to the same till death. Six children were born to them. Fleming, James Andrew, Louisa Ann, John W., George K. and Milton. They are all living, but are considerably scattered Fleming, the eldest was born in Maryland September 26, 1822. He assisted his father in the labors of the farm until the time of his death; when he took charge of affairs, kept the children together and provided for them. He remained on the farm about nineteen years. In the fall of 1858, he purchased a farm of 228 acres of land adjoining the one on which he lived. He located on his farm in 1861, and in 1872 sold sixty-eight acres for the Catholic Cemetery, leaving him 160 acres of excellent land which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He also owns a farm of 122 acres in Harrison Township, and is extensively engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, having grown, on the two farms, from twenty to twenty-seven acres annually. He has been Trustee of the township for the last four years. His first marriage was celebrated February 24, 1843, with Catherine Fenstemacher, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1824, and died in January, 1864, having been a consistent member of the German Reformed Church. She was the mother of four children—Hester Jane (now Mrs. Daniel Peters), John W., Mary (the wife of Jacob Sheets), and Franklin. On the 13th day of November, 1866, Mr. Rice consummated his second marriage with Mary E. Miller. She was born in Pennsylvania April 2, 1834, and when young came to Ohio with her parents, John and Elizabeth Miller, who settled in Montgomery County. They now reside in Darke County. Fleming and Mary E. Rice are the parents of three children—Ann Estella, Charles D. and Olive Leora.

ALEXANDER C. SAYRE, blacksmith, P. O. Dayton, was born at Cleavetown, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 4, 1845, a son of Oliver and Mary (Morgan) Sayre. Our subject was left an orphan at the age of seven. His father died in 1852 and his mother the following year. They were of English descent, but very little of their history can be obtained except, that their ancestors came over in the Mayflower. After the death of his parents, Alexander C. lived with Judge Wade, of Butler County, and received such an education as could be obtained in the common school. In May of 1864, he enlisted in Company K, of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard, served his time, and then enlisted in Company C of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served till the close of the war, received an honorable discharge and returned to Butler County. In the spring of 1866, he began the blacksmith trade at Venice, in the above-named county, and has since followed that business. He located in Dayton in 1872, and for seven months worked as journeyman at his trade. He then became proprietor of a shop. In June of 1879, he was made Superintendent of the Oakwood Street Rail Road, which position he still holds, and discharges his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to parties interested. On the 7th of October, 1867, he was united in marriage with Addie Folick, a native of

Butler County, born November 20, 1850. Four children are the fruits of this union —Harvey, Harry, Eva and Mattie.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER, miller, P. O. Dayton, is a son of Peter Snyder, who was born in Maryland June 25, 1805, and came to Ohio in about 1826. He was a distiller by trade, and for several years ran a copper still for John Compton, south of Dayton. In 1831, he built a flouring-mill on the canal at Lock No. 1, and sometime after he erected a distillery, a short distance east of the mill, where he lived. He quit distilling in 1850, but having added a saw-mill to his grist-mill, he continued to operate them, and also established a flour and feed store in Dayton, on Fifth street, between Jefferson and St. Clair. For a number of years, he was an officer of the township, serving as Trustee and Justice of the Peace. His marriage was celebrated October 13, 1831, with Elizabeth Schnepp (sometimes spelled Snapp). She is a native of this county, born May 16, 1812. Nine children were the fruits of this union—Israel, Abraham, Mary, Isaac, Jacob, John P., Maggie J., Peter and William H. Peter Snyder, Sr., departed this life July 3, 1870. He and his family were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; he was a Deacon of the same at the time of his death. His widow and seven of the children are still living. Abraham was wounded at the battle of Buzzard's Roost, from the effects of which he died. The subject of this sketch was born March 23, 1852. His early life was spent in the mill and on the farm. After the death of his father, he spent a few years in Dayton, where, for the greater part of the time, he was engaged in a feed and flour store with his brother Peter, whose interest he afterward purchased. In 1877, he took his brother Jacob in as an equal partner in the store, left him in charge and returned home to superintend the mill and farm for his mother. They have a hominy mill attached to their flouring-mill, and are doing an extensive business with both. While in Dayton, in the spring of 1875, he was elected Constable and served about fourteen months. He is still single, and resides with his mother on the old farm.

SAMUEL SWADENER, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 23, 1822, a son of Henry and Ellen Swadener, who emigrated from Maryland and settled in Montgomery County at an early date. They were the parents of nine children—Mary Jane, Daniel, Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Clarinda, Lavina, Charlotte and Henry. The parents, with the oldest and youngest daughters, are deceased. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns 100 acres of land in Van Buren Township, Montgomery County, which is well improved and under good cultivation. He was united in marriage, February 11, 1847, with Caroline Routsong, a native of this county, born January 16, 1826. Seven children are the fruits of this union—Michael J., Francis G., Julia A. (deceased), William H., Ida Belle, Maggie and Samuel C. The two oldest are married and reside in Miami Township. Mr. Swadener and family, except two children, are members of the Reformed Church.

JOHN WOODMAN, farmer, P. O. Dayton, was born in "Browntown," Dayton, February 15, 1826, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Miller) Woodman, he a native of Frederick County, Md., and she of Schuylkill County, Penn., who came to this county at an early day. Being raised to river life, Samuel followed boating on the Miami River, and teaming. In 1823, he married Mary Miller, and began farming on Col. Patterson's farm, in what is now "Browntown." In 1827, he moved on what is now known as the "Woodman Farm," which contained 225 acres, also owned 177 in Jefferson Township, one-half interest in 118 acres in Wayne Township, and considerable property in Dayton. Samuel's parents died when he was quite young, and therefore his education was very limited, but yet he was a very successful and useful citizen, and held many minor official positions. He was the father of the following children: William, John, Nancy, Margaretta A., Thomas (deceased), Lucy A., Mary A. (deceased), Samuel, Caroline C., Mahala (deceased) and one died in infancy. Samuel died in 1860. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and lived with his parents until thirty-five years old, renting land a portion of the time from his father. In 1860, he was married to Catherine Eversole, who has had two children—Lincoln (deceased), and George W. Mr. Woodman owns a nice farm, upon which he resides,

a part of which is the old homestead. Mrs. Woodman is a member of the German Baptist Church, and the family is one of the most intelligent and enterprising in Van Buren Township.

DANIEL YIKE, carpenter, P. O. Dayton, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., December 22, 1822. His parents, Daniel and Catharine Yike, were also natives of the above-named State In about 1834, they, with a family of four children, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Fairfield County, where he followed farming and blacksmithing, and where four more children were born to them. The names of their children are as follows: Daniel, Rebecca, John, Catharine, Henry, Elizabeth, Abraham and Mary. Daniel Yike, Sr., departed this life in 1879, at the age of eighty-two years. His widow is still living, and resides in Fairfield County. The boyhood days of our subject were spent on his father's farm. He started in life for himself at the age of eighteen; came to Montgomery County and worked at farming several years. He then learned the carpenter trade, which he has since followed. He owns fourteen acres of land in Van Buren Township, which he cultivates. His marriage was celebrated in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 22, 1852, with Elizabeth Parrish. Three children are the fruits of this union—Rachel, Romanca and Joseph. The oldest and youngest are married. Mrs. Yike and the daughters are members of the German Reformed Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB ROHRER, farmer and capitalist, P. O Tippecanoe City, Miami County. Our subject is honored by having resided a number of years in Montgomery county, and feels the importance of being remembered in her history, as many of the name will hereafter wish to know of their ancestry. Although a resident of Miami County, Mr. Rohrer has a love for the old home that a lapse of years fails to diminish, and we cheerfully accord him a place, to which he is entitled, among those of his relatives who are represented in this work. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1815, and his father, Christian, and also his father, Christian, were born on the same farm. This land was deeded by one of William Penn's agents to a member of the earlier Rohrer families, and has been in their possession for more than one and a half centuries, their ownership ending in November, 1878, when the death of the last surviving brother occurred, at the age of eighty-six. The father of Jacob, Christian Rohrer, was wedded to Maria Farrar; they reared a family of nine children. The parents lived to a ripe old age. Jacob came to Ohio in May, 1835, and located near Dayton, where he remained seven years. June 23, 1837, he purchased a farm, near Tippecanoe City, of Joseph Jones, who had entered the land. December 25, 1838, he married Elizabeth Kendig, of Lancaster County, Penn. One son and two daughters have been the issue of this union. They removed to their Miami County farm March 1, 1842, and he has ever since been one of the most enterprising men of that county. Besides dealing largely in stock, he has helped forward the manufacturing interests of his town more largely, perhaps, than any one man in the neighborhood, not only by his liberal expenditures of capital, but also lending his personal assistance. As a financier, he has been remarkably successful, and is a man renowned every where for his honor and correct dealing with men. Outside of landed estate, he owns a controlling interest in the "Wheel Works" of Tippecanoe; has an interest in the Grape Sugar Co. of the same place; also of the "Troy Wagon and Wheel Works," and the "Spiker Wagon Works" at Piqua. Formerly an Old-Line Whig, he became identified with the Republican party at its organization, and has ardently supported it since. In 1858, he was elected County Commissioner, and subsequently re-elected, serving six years. He has also filled his third term as Land Appraiser of Monroe Township; was a Director in the Troy Bank for fifteen years, and for four or five years was its Vice President. He is a Director in the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Dayton, Ohio, and a Trustee of the "Knoop's Children's Home," of Elizabeth Township, Miami County. All these responsible positions have been filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He has settled more estates than any other man in Miami County, and has ever shown himself honest and efficient in every business transaction.

BUSINESS REFERENCES.

DAYTON.

Allen, Stephen J., County Treasurer.
Ambrose, Samuel A., Plasterer.
Anderton, C., Merchant.
Anderson, R. C., Plow Manufacturer.
Baggott, J. H., Attorney at Law.
Baird, John C., Manufacturer of Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc.
Baker, J. L., Carriage Manufacturer.
Barlow, John T., Wholesale Merchant.
Barney, E. J., Vice President of B. & S. Manufacturing Company (Car Works.)
Bauman, A. L., Cracker Manufacturer.
Bauman, Erhard, Baker.
Baumheckel, Frank, Butcher.
Best, Edwin, Jeweler.
Best, W. H., Jeweler.
Bettelon, John, Proprietor of Saloon and Restaurant.
Bickham, W. D., Editor and Proprietor of the Dayton *Journal*.
Bierce, G. N., Manufacturer of Victor's Turbine Water Wheels, etc.
Bimm, E., Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
Boren, W., Contractor and Brick Manufacturer.
Boyer, J. E., Manufacturer of Stoves, etc.
Boyer, D. K., Justice of the Peace.
Breneman, Edward, Dayton Grain and Drill Works.
Brown, O. B., Attorney at Law, and Clerk of Court of Common Pleas.
Brown, A. C., Hatter.
Brownell, E. H., Dayton Boiler Works.
Brownell, John A., Boiler Manufacturer.
Bryce, S. T., Contractor.
Burrous, M., Architect.
Butz, Lawrence, Jr., Wholesale Grocer.
Clark, Charles E., Business Manager of the Dayton *Journal*.
Colby, H. F., Baptist Clergyman.
Conway, E., Dentist.
Crume, William E., Manufacturer.
Davidson, Joseph H., Contractor.
Davis, Isaac, Coal Dealer and Canal Collector.
Day, Solomon, Teacher.
Dearmon, Thomas M., Manufacturer of Engines, Oil Presses, etc.
Dickey, R. R., President Dayton Gas Light and Coke Company.
Dickler, William, Dealer in Agricu tural Implements.
Dohme, Louis, Physician.
Doren, J. G. & Co., Editors and Proprietors of the Dayton *Democrat*.
Dueer, John, Mason.
Earnshaw, William, Chaplain of the Soldier's Home.
Egry, William, Physician and Surgeon.
Evans, G. B, Assistant Physician at Asylum for the Insane.
Eversole, H. C., Clothing Merchant.
Fare & Walker, Clothing Merchants.
Fenner, A. C., Tobacco Manufacturer.
Ferneding, Henry, Malster.
Forgy, E. S, Dry Goods Merchant.
Frank, John L. H., Attorney at Law.
Freeman, Charles F., Sheriff of Montgomery County.
Gebhart, Josiah, White Lead Manufacturer.
Gebhart, David, Manufacturer.
Gillispie, W. H., Secretary Ohio Insurance Company.
Gottschall, O. M., Attorney at Law.
Graves, H. C., Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, etc.
Grundy, William H., Physician.
Gunckel, Lewis B., Attorney at Law.
Gump, Charles A., Mill Furnishings, etc.
Hahne, Charles, Catholic Priest Emanuel Church.

Hale, Thomas D., Painter.
Hardy, John, Jr., Railroad Agent.
Harman, R. M., Carpet Merchant.
Haynes, Daniel A., Attorney at Law.
Hawes, A. L., Paper Manufacturer.
Hott, G. W., Clergyman and Editor.
Huffman, William, Dealer in Stone.
Huffman, W. P., President Third National Bank.
Hughes, J. R., Presbyterian Clergyman.
Jessup, James, Artist.
Jones, W. D., Attorney at Law.
Judson, L., Assistant Postmaster.
Kaiser, H. W., Agent.
Kemp, Rev. John, Collector for the United Brethren Seminary.
Kiefaber, W., Grocer.
Kimmerle, F., Butcher.
Kimsey, W. T., Printer.
Knecht, Ad., Superintendent of the Markets.
Knecht, C. J., Superintendent of Montgomery County Children's Home.
Krebs, Joseph, Grocer.
Kreidler, J. U., Superintendent Street Railroad.
Kuhns, Benjamin, Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements.
Larkin, D. C., Chief Engineer of Fire Department.
Leaman, C. H., Dentist.
Legler, Thomas A., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant.
Legler, Barlow & Co., Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods and Notions.
Leland, Lyman W., Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.
Light, Joseph, Superintendent Gas Works.
Loehninger, F., Teacher.
Loury, F., Ex-Postmaster.
Lowe, Thomas O., Attorney at Law.
Lowe, John G., Attorney at Law.
Lowes, J. E., Physician.
Lyon, E. B., Manufacturer.
Lytle, John S., Wholesale Boot and Shoe Dealer.
Malambre, George W., Attorney at Law.
Marshall, A. C., Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, etc.
McCormick, F. J., Steam Heating, Plumbing, etc.
McDowell, W. G., Physician.
McIlhenny, J. J., Physician.
McIntire, James, Wholesale Grocer.
McSherry, D. E., Manufacturer of Grain Drills.
Miesenhelder, John A., Miller.
Mills, W. M., Manufacturer of the American Turbine Water Wheel.
Miskelly, T. M., Recorder.
Mitchell, P., Leather Merchant and Manufacturer.
Mittendorf, W., Editor and Clergyman.
Moosbrugger, Otto, Editor *Anzeiger.*
Morrison, D. H., Bridge Manufacturer.
Neder, George, Editor *Volkzeitung.*
Nipgen, M. A., Wholesale Liquor Dealer.
Nixon, A. C., Tobacco Dealer.
Nolan, M. P., Attorney at Law.
Odlin, J. H., Dairyman.
Owen, B. F., Attorney at Law.
Palmer, C. B., Dayton View Mills.
Parrott, Charles, Aughe Plow Works.
Payne, E. D., Proprietor of Flax Mill.
Peters, Joseph, Builder.
Phelps, W. S., Cashier Dayton National Bank.
Phillips, W. W., Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies.
Phillips, Charles A., Manufacturer of Cotton Goods.
Powell, A. M., Merchant.
Pritz, Adam, Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements.
Pruden, David, Druggist.
Reeve, J. C., Physician.
Reynolds, L. D., Printing and Book Making.
Ridgway, A. B., Proprietor Phillips House.
Rike, D. L., Dry Goods Merchant.
Ritty, James, Proprietor Pony House.
Robbins, Z. J., Dentist.
Robertson, John S., Ex-Clerk of Courts.
Rouzer, John, Contractor and Builder.
Rowe, E. L., Attorney at Law.
Runck, John, Jr., Butcher.
Rutledge, George E., Paper Mill.
Sanders, Gus W., Liquor Dealer.
Sayre, A. C., Blacksmith.
Schantz, Adam, Butcher.
Scheibenzuber, A., Physician.
Schenck, R. C., Jr., United States Deputy Collector.
Schieble, John A., Insurance Agent.
Schiml, Michael, Brewer.
Schoen, John, Bailiff Superior Court.
Schutte, Frederick, County Auditor.

Schwind, Colestin, Dayton View Brewery.
Shuey, William J., Superintendent United Brethren Publishing House.
Simonds, Alvan A., Manufacturer of Hives, etc.
Smith, S. T., Attorney at Law.
Smith, W. W., Manufacturer.
Snyder, W. F., Cigar Dealer.
Snyder, Frank, Civil Engineer.
Sollenberger, J. W., Builder.
Spindler, Jacob, Manufacturer.
Stephans, Jacob, Notary Public.
Stickle, Jacob, Brewer.
Stoddard, John W., Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements.
Stomps, Gustav, Chair Manufacturer.
Sullivan, Stith M., Attorney at Law.
Temple, John C., Manufacturer American Turbine Water Wheel.
Thompson, E., Attorney at Law.
Thorne, I. N., Merchant.
Thresher, E. M., Manufacturer.
Tobey, H. A, Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane.
Tower, C. F., Tower Varnish Company.
Vallandigham, C. N., Attorney at Law.
Weaver, John A., Tobacco Dealer.
Webber, L. H., Proprietor Stone Yard.
Webster, J. T., Episcopal Clergyman.
Wensthoff, W., Manufacturer.
Whitmore, J. D., Coal Dealer.
Wild, J. H., Woolen Mills.
Wilt, A. D., Principal Commercial College.
Williams, Robert, Jr., Collector Internal Revenue.
Winters, David, Minister.
Wolfe, M., Photographer.
Wolf. James P., Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.
Wolf, W. W., Physician.
Wyatt, H., Sr., Cracker Manufacturer.
Young, E. S., Attorney at Law.
Young, James C., Attorney at Law.
Zeller, Abia, Druggist.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

GERMANTOWN.

Antrim, J. J., Physician.
Auchenboch, Simon, Proprietor of Feed & Stable.
Axman, A. E., Jeweler.
Axman, Elvina, Jewelry Store.
Bose, Alfred, Cigar Manufacturer.
Brown, J. A., Physician.
Donnellan, J. E., Physician.
Frank, Adam, Attorney at Law.
Harkrider, F. D., Printer *Press.*
Harlan, B. B., Superintendent of Schools.
Hentz, J. P., Lutheran Minister.
Ingram, William, Tobacco Raiser.
Lewis, H., Tannery.
Prugh, P. C., Minister.
Shank, Joseph W., President of the First National Bank.
Trout, Michael, Physician.
Young, Clinton H., Trader of and Dealer in Horses.
Zehring, John, Merchant.

Bennett, Stephen, Farmer and Tobacco Raiser, Section 30, P. O. Carlisle Station, Warren County.
Conover, A. S., Farmer, Miller and Proprietor of Saw-mill, Section 11, P. O. Germantown
Hankinson, James, Farmer, Proprietor of Saw-mill, also Miller, Section 19, P. O. Carlisle Station, Warren County.
Rohrer, David, Distiller, Section 14, P. O. Germantown.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

MIAMISBURG.

Blossom Brothers, *Bulletin.*
Ebert, J. M., Teacher.
Hoff, George S., Merchant.
Hoover, A., Manufacturer.
Kalenberg, John F., Catholic Priest.
Kinder, Charles E., *News.*
Manning, Dr. William H., Manufacturer.
McCreight, Fisher N., Grocer.
Schuberth, H. C., Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.
Shuler, W., Physician.
Shultz, Emanuel, Manufacturer, and Member of Congress.
Treon, Dr. John, Physician.
Weaver, W. P., Physician.
Weaver, G. W., Grocer and General Merchant.
Zimmer, Jacob, Tobacco Dealer.

CARROLLTON.

(West Carrollton P. O.)

Bowman, W. A., Minister.
Pease, D. W., Agent and Operator.

ALEXANDERSVILLE.

Pease, William, Proprietor of Hotel.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

VANDALIA.

Anderson, James I., Proprietor of Steam Saw and Planing Mills.
Barrett, A. M., Minister.
Bennert, Michael, Teacher.
Crook, Walter, Grain Dealer.
Curtis, Lafayette, Traveling Salesman.
Holden, S. S., Minister.
Jordan, A. V., Merchant.
Miller, J. C., Clergyman.
Nine, J. P., Teacher.
Patton, M. V., Physician.
Westerman, Lafayette, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

LITTLE YORK.

De Bra, J. H., Physician.
Rankin, Perry N., Merchant.

Eby, Ephraim, Minister, Section 30, P. O. Little York.
Waymire, Henry, Notary Public and Retired Farmer, Section 13, P. O. Iamton.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

BROOKVILLE.

Baker, W. W., Proprietor of Hotel.
Baker, Levi, Dealer in Tobacco, Grain and Stock.
Barnes, A. G., Merchant.
Gish, C., Physician.
Green, George M., Minister.
Gruenig, Albert, Baker.
Olinger, Jesse P., Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, corner of Main and Mulberry streets.
Pretzinger, M., Druggist.
Sanford, W. R., Druggist.
Smith, James R. S., Attorney at Law.
Smith, Lewis R., Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

BACHMAN.

Good, Solomon, Minister.
Wogoman, Samuel, Justice of the Peace and Farmer.

Reed, D. W., Carpenter, Section 33, P. O. Dodson.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

UNION.

Becker, Henry, Miller.
Hawkins, S., Physician and Surgeon.
Purcell, George W., Manufacturer.
Shaw, David, Grain Dealer.
Thomson, Walter J., Physician.
West, William A., Carriage Maker.

SALEM, CLAYTON P.

Carl, William H., Undertaker.
Hous, G. W., Physician.
Smith, Webster S., Physician.
Stoker, Evelina, Hotel Keeper.
Warner, E. F., Teacher.

HARRISBURG, IAMTON P. O.

Becker, Jacob E., Proprietor of Hotel.
Boone, A., Physician.
Iams, Jacob, Manufacturer.
Weaver, H. C., Merchant.

Engle, B. M., Miller, Section 31, Dayton P. O.
Kinsey, Samuel, Nurseryman, Section 27, P. O. Kinsey Station.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

GETTERSBURG, ELLERTON P. O.

Linebaugh, John H., Wagon Maker.
Miller, George, Blacksmith and Farmer.
Ridenour, James A., Minister.

LIBERTY.

Coler, E. J., Manufacturer.
Fitzgerald, J. W., Minister.

Haines, Isaac, Superintendent County Infirmary, P. O. Dayton.
Holler, George, Minister and Farmer, P. O. Dayton.
Michael, Cornelius, Manufacturer of Sorghum Sirup and Farmer, Section 13, P. O Dayton.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

NEW LEBANON.

Edwards, O. F., Physician.
Gauvey, Abraham, Merchant.
Musselman, C., Tobacco Dealer.
Weaver, W. A., Merchant.
Wood, J. P., Physician.

FARMERSVILLE.

Heisey, D. E., Postmaster and Merchant.
Nushawg, B. F., Carpenter and Builder.
Printz, John N., General Merchant.

Spitler, H. B., Farmer and Proprietor of Saw-mill, Section 18, P. O. Farmersville.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

JOHNSVILLE.

Brower, J., Physician.
Mikesell, Simon, Merchant.
Wombold, A., General Merchant.
Wyrick, William, Merchant.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

CENTERVILLE.

Benham, J. P., Merchant.
Kindle, John S., Blacksmith.

Lamme, William J., Miller, P. O. West Carrollton.
Pine, Clark, Township Clerk and Farmer, Section 36, P. O. Centerville.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Gilliam, Sidney E., Teacher, Section 15, P. O. Trotwood.
Kimmel, Lewis C., County Commissioner and Farmer, P. O. Dayton.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Minnich, Thomas B., Teacher, Section 17, P. O. Sulphur Grove.
Strasburg, Samuel, Wagon Maker, Section 17, P. O. Sulphur Grove.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

Bassett, Isaac J., County Commissioner, Dayton P. O.
Citone, Annie, Gardener, Section 5, Dayton P. O.
Diehl, Charles, Gardener, Section 4, Dayton P. O.
Ewing, John, Gardener, Section 4, Dayton P. O.
Gaines, J. W., Nurseryman, Section 29, Dayton P. O.
Glaser, Mathias, Gardener, Dayton P. O.
Graybill, J. H., Minister, Dayton P. O.
Greulich, A., Butcher, Dayton P. O.
Hoover, Samuel H., Nurseryman, Section 29, Dayton P. O.
Keller, John, Gardener, Section 4, Dayton P. O.
Knecht, Jacob, Gardener, Section 16, Dayton P. O.
Kunz, Joseph, Gardener, Dayton P. O.
Kurtz, Michael, Farmer and Nurseryman, Dayton P. O.
Millhoff, Philip J., Preacher, Dayton P. O.
Nye, Catherine, Gardener, Section 5, Dayton P. O.
Rider, John D., Gardener, Section 6, Dayton P. O.
Rider, George, Gardener, Section 31, Dayton P. O.
Sacksteder, Peter, Gardener, Section 4, Dayton P. O.
Sacksteder, John, Gardener, Section 4, Dayton P. O.
Siebenthaler, John, Nurseryman, Dayton P. O.
Staley, Charles H., Gardener, Section 4, Dayton P. O.

MAD RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Keefer, James M., Township Clerk, Section 17, P. O. Harshmansville.
Ohmer, Nicholas, Horticulturist, Section 27, P. O. Dayton.
Steel, William, Carpenter, P. O. Dayton.
Weinrich, Isaac, Dealer in and Breeder of Cattle, Section 28, P. O Dayton.
Zeigler, W., Brick Manufacturer, Section 27, P. O. Dayton.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

Breidenouer, John, Dairyman, Section 20, P. O. Dayton.
Brubaker, R. B., Tobacco Dealer, Dayton P. O.
Ewry, William, Wagon Maker, Section 23, P. O. Dayton.
Johns, John B., Surveyor, Section 13, P. O. Dayton.
Kramer, William, Vineyard, Section 1, P. O. Dayton.
Ramsey, William, Horticulturist, Section 2, P. O. Dayton.
Snyder, William H., Miller, Section 11, P. O. Dayton.
Yike, Daniel, Carpenter, Section 34, Dayton P. O.

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